

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

O F

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART THE FIRST.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
Sacred and Profane, Ecclesiastical and Civil;
FROM THE
CREATION OF THE WORLD,
TO THE
Year One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-three.
WITH A
PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE
ON
The short Method of STUDYING HISTORY;
AND
A CATALOGUE of BOOKS necessary for that PURPOSE;
With some REMARKS on them.
By Abbé LENGLET DUFRESNOY.
In TWO PARTS.
Translated from the last French Edition, and continued down to the
Death of King George II.
PART THE FIRST.

L O N D O N :

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MDCCLXII.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE the
EARL OF POMFRET.

My LORD,

AT the same time that I have the honour of presenting this work to your Lordship, as an acknowledgement of your many favours to me ; I have also the pleasure of reflecting on the propriety of offering a work of literature to your Lordship ; who, to the knowledge of the modern languages, have superadded the more learned ones. These are the acquirements of many ; but the exalted understanding, good sense, and masterly elocution which your Lordship possesses, in so extensive a degree, are the portion of few. The world is too sensible of the truth of this, to suspect me of adulation.

The difficulty attending this translation hath been far from that common to translators ;

tors; the many hundreds of names of persons and places, which *French* writers are so notoriously remarkable for corrupting, have cost me time and trouble to rectify, almost equal to that of compiling the whole work.

Tho' I have taken great care, I fear some mistakes have unavoidably escaped me: but if my part in this work should, upon the whole, meet with your Lordship's sanction, I am persuaded it will receive the concurrent approbation of every other person, whose good opinion can do any honour to him, who is,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's much obliged,

and most obedient servant,

Sept. 8, 1742

THOMAS FLOYD.

THE

P R E F A C E.

THE necessity of Chronology to a distinct and exact knowledge of history, is too evident to require proof. History is little more than romance to him who has no knowledge of the succession of events, the periods of dominion, and the distance between one great action and another. To adjust the course of time, and to range transactions under their proper years, has long been one of the great employments of learned industry. With physical or astronomical chronology which consults the sky, divides the seasons, and regulates the year by necessary intercalations, the following work has little connection; it contains chiefly an historical chronology, such as all nations, by whom polite learning is cultivated, have provided for the instruction of students, and of which we have more than one in our own language, but less copious than that which is here offered to the public. Tabular Chronology must always have this inconvenience, that the same, or nearly the same space upon paper being allotted to one year as to another, some barren years will have blank columns, and some years crowded with events, cannot be fully dilated and displayed. This inconvenience

nience may be observed in Dr. *Blair's* tables, of which the construction is otherwise very commodious, and the method very clear and pleasing. This work, therefore, excels all that have been hitherto offered to the *English* student, as it contains a more exact enumeration of events in less room. Every species of history is comprised in it; and the reader, of whatever kind be his studies, will not often find his curiosity disappointed. If this recommendation appear too general, it may be limited by remarking, that though this work be useful to every class of students, it is peculiarly fitted for schools, where the youth, who are about to read history, ought to be acquainted with the great revolutions of the world, and enabled to have, from its source, the stream of succession to the present time; and that among the higher classes it will be found eminently useful to young clergymen, as being written by an Ecclesiastic, it contains a very minute account of the history of the church.

A

PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE

On the SHORT METHOD of

STUDYING HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

*The use of the following chronological tables in facilitating the study of history.
The order of the seven Epochas of ancient history in general, and their application
to sacred and profane history in particular.*

THE most ancient method of writing, and consequently of studying history, was that of annals, in which events were recorded in the same exact order of time that they happened, and with the greatest simplicity. The first historians thought it sufficient to relate facts just as they occurred, with no other circumstances but those of time and place. This simple method answered best the plain character of the first men; and it is thus, that all the general and particular histories of the most ancient times, as well as the origin of most nations, have been handed down to us.

However, it is well known that mankind, naturally curious, are fond of penetrating the sentiments of others, at the same time that they take care to conceal their own. This plainness therefore was in time laid aside, and a bare narration of facts began to be considered only as the outside of history, which, to render instructive, it was thought necessary should contain the motives of those facts; but then when the real motives could not be found, others that had only an air of truth, were often given instead of them. To these causes we owe those historical details, in which the human passions are represented; passions which make an impression upon us, because in good and evil we are ourselves less a composition of virtues and vices, than a confused assemblage of good or bad passions, which constitute our character, unless when assisted by religion, to correct the last, and give the first a proper direction. The fuller any history is of these details, the more we esteem it; which is the reason of that great credit in which *Thucydides*, *Tacitus* and *Plutarch* are held, as well as of the neglect, and consequently the loss of so many annals and chronicles, which would be useful to us, if it were only to know the foundation of many events, the very traces of which are entirely perished.

My intention is to revive, in the following work, this antient method of recording events, being well persuaded that it may be as useful now, as ever it was. I am also warranted in the attempt by the example of several great men, who have cleared the road for me. Of these Julius Africanus, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Georgius Syncellus, and John of Antioch are the most ancient, whose labours have survived in whole or in part; and amongst the most illustrious moderns, Nicholas Vignier, father Dennis Petau, Joan Cluverius, Seth Culvifius, James Usher, Edward Simpson, John Marsham, the fathers Philip Labbe and Briet. All these authors have been of service to me; but then I have not made use of any of them, without first examining if their method and reasons were allowable, and agreed with the texts of the original authors.

I shall now proceed to lay down the use of the following tables. The foundation of Universal History is a just and precise arrangement, at least as just and as precise as possible, of important events. But to avoid confusion, so common in studies where an extensive field is to be taken in, it is proper to divide the time into different portions, making sure of some fixed point from thence to commence the date of each interval. Those fixed points are called Epochas; most of them are arbitrary, and relative to the nature of the histories which they are intended to regulate. The Grecians had very little knowledge of what happened before the expedition of the Argonautæ, and the Trojan war. Sometimes they took their dates from the founding of Athens, as in the Arundel Marbles; sometimes even from the return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus: But it is only about the time of the Olympiads, or 776 years before the vulgar or Christian æra, that any certain order is to be found in the histories of Greece. We are obliged to submit to conjectures for what happened before that time; and think ourselves happy when we light upon such as agree with each other, and with the scriptures, the only historical collection that affords a real certainty, as to the order in which the principal events are said to have happened.

The Romans, as well as other nations, had their particular Epocha; they reckoned from the building of Rome. In a word, all the nations of antiquity had different Epochas, which they even sometimes changed according to the will of their governors, and the diversity of conjectures or revolutions.

But in order to throw new light upon the study of history, and reduce it into a better order than I found it, I have thought it expedient to divide antiquity into seven Epochas, all drawn from sacred history, and all distinguishable by particular characters. My reason for having recourse to these Epochas of sacred history, is, that there are none more certain to be found elsewhere, though in the main subject to some little differences, as to the manner of reckoning. The better to remove them, the historical events taken notice of in the chronological table, which commences page 1. should be compared with the table, beginning at the 113th page of Part I. where the sacred and profane history are exactly compared together. They ought constantly to go together.

The first epocha, which is that of the Creation of the world, ends at the Deluge.

The second begins at the Deluge, and terminates at the Calling of Abraham.

The third reaches from the Calling of Abraham, to the passage of the Red Sea, at the time his descendants left Egypt.

The fourth, which is the Departure from Egypt, extends to the Foundation of the temple, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign.

The fifth therefore must be that of the Foundation of the temple of Jerusalem, and does not end till the first year of the Empire of Cyrus.

The

The sixth is that of their liberties restored to the Jews in the first year of Cyrus's Empire, and comes down to the æra of the Greeks, or Seleucidæ.

Lastly, the seventh Epœchia comprehends the interval of time between the æra of the Greeks, or Seleucidæ, and that of the Christians, or the vulgar æra; which however is only in use in the western church, the eastern reckoning always from the Creation of the world.

This is what we are going to examine, by offering the observations proper to be made on each of these particular æras. Hereby we shall see the difficulties that occur in going through them; and of what use each interval may be of in the study of ancient history.

The FIRST EPOCH A.

The Creation of the World.

THIS Epœchia, with which we begin the chronological table of universal history, takes up but two pages. It appears easy in the course of the historical narrations, but nevertheless contains a great many difficulties; we must not be surprized at the chronological ones: but are we to call this interval 1656 years; or are we to extend it to 2255? This difficulty is nothing to the learned, who, seeing the uniformity there is between the testimonies of the vulgar Hebrew, the ancient Samaritan, and the Latin Vulgate, will readily adopt their computation of 1656 years, and give up, or endeavour to unravel the Septuagint computation of 2255. In this dispute, there are three witnesses to one; and therefore the conformity of three texts equally sure and certain ought to carry it against the testimony of the Septuagint version alone; whose authority, however antient and respectable, cannot stand in competition with three irreproachable witnesses, and always acknowledged as such.

I say that this difficulty becomes easy, or disappears in the eyes of men of letters, who know how to compare texts; but it need not at all engage the attention of those studious persons, who read only for themselves, and in their reading have no other view but their own instruction and edification. It is enough for such to know, that there is on this occasion a dispute amongst the learned, who could easily agree, if they would but consent to understand each other.

Other difficulties embarrass them in quite a different manner. The works of the creation, or of the first six days of the world, forces them into a labyrinth of philosophical reasonings. In the first place, was it in autumn, or in spring, that the world was created? What is to be understood by this light which God created immediately, and which he separated from darkness, even before any luminous body existed? When were the angels formed? What mean those celestial and terrestrial waters, distinguished from one another? Not to make twenty other questions of the same kind; to answer which, the interpreters of the scripture spend their time and their thoughts in reasonings, and in quotations from authors, who know less of the matter than themselves. But we are too fond of making a display of our learning on the most trifling occasions. We don't chuse to let our reading lie useless upon our hands, and we should think it did, if we were not to let others know how many books we have read. And lastly, this love of shew in the commentators is crowned

by a singular question. They ask then, if the natural day is to begin with darkness and end with light, because, it is said that God formed the first and the other days that succeeded of the evening and morning? These nevertheless are the observations, to which we owe so many commentaries upon Genesis; the last of which are the first volumes of the *Physique Sacrée*, an immense work, calculated to please the eyes, and the imagination, without much benefiting the understanding.

But as this cannot be called history, I am of opinion that we must slightly pass over these subjects, to attend merely to what is really historical and instructive. We ought to consider that, though the authority of the sacred writings is sufficient to inform us, that this vast universe had a beginning, it cannot notwithstanding be useless to know, that the heathens themselves acknowledged this first origin of all things. Ovid has made it the foundation of his *Metamorphoses*; and Lucretius, who reasons more like a philosopher than a poet, does not contradict it. He gives himself sensible proofs of the world's infancy, and consequently of it's origin, to whatever cause it was owing.

Let us therefore behave soberly in our survey of these first times, and reserve our discussions for ages, in which more means may be found of coming at the truth. However, we cannot well forbear examining the difficulty relating to the Pre-adamites, started in the middle of the XVIIth century, by Isaac Peyrere, who conceived that there was some reason to allow the existence of men before Adam; but though this chimera at first appeared plausible to him, he pretended to abjure it, on forsaking the communion of the Reformed, to embrace that of the Roman Catholics. This was therefore no more than a literary meteor, which was dissipated almost as soon as formed. There is more reality in the questions concerning the situation of the terrestrial paradise. But whether we adopt the opinion of Mr. Huet, who places it above the junction of the Tygris and the Euphrates, or that of father Calmet, who lays it out towards the source of those two rivers, it is the same thing in regard to history, and to religion. It is not worth while to maintain a long dispute on account of the situation of places in such remote times.

The long lives of the patriarchs, which we wish for more than for their virtues; the language of the seducing serpent; the terror of guilty, but impenitent, Cain, under the fearful apprehension of seeing himself attacked on every side, though he was then but the third person on the earth; the worship of God established by Enos; the translation of Enoch in the middle of his life; the forbidding of the children of God to marry the daughters of men; the religion of this first age; the giants mentioned in scripture; these are all so many difficulties, which it imports us to examine, not like men who make a profession of learning, but as becomes people of taste, who know what side to choose, like an able judge who pays no attention to the sophistry and artificial difficulties of lawyers, but thinks it enough to examine in an impartial manner the real proofs and reasons produced in writing by the parties concerned.

As for my part, if I may be permitted to give my advice, after going through the first chapter of Genesis, I should confine myself to the history of the ancient Testament given by father Calmet, since abbot of Senones in Lorraine, who has thoroughly studied the holy scriptures. But though he scrupulously keeps within the bounds he prescribed to himself at setting out, he never loses sight of the great difficulties that occur; and for the understanding

ing of them, it may not be amiss to consult some of his first dissertations on the most difficult passages of sacred history. Others perhaps will think differently, and endeavour to go greater lengths; and I do not by any means intend to stop them. Our choice on this occasion depends upon our taste, and our talents for this kind of study, and even on our state of life, as well as our views, and other particular circumstances; all which prevail over the general views which I have here embraced. Besides, what I say regards only the ordinary and common courses of study, and my advice is to read little, but always with a great deal of attention, and even with a disposition for reflection and exactness, which may enable a person to resolve and form difficulties with equal readiness.

I am notwithstanding well aware, that every nation, and even every communion has its favourite books, which must not be taken from them, to substitute others, whose authority they do not so much respect. Let the Germans adopt John Lewis Gottfrid's. Let the Italians make use of Ferentilli and Farcagnola; the Spaniards take Juan de Pineda, and Martin Carillo, whilst the English stick to Usher and Simson; and we Frenchmen may, I hope, be permitted to retain the fathers Petau and Briet, to whom some add the *History of God's people*, a very elegant comment and paraphrase upon the text of the Old Testament; the first edition of which is the best, as the reflections it contains agree best with our taste and manner of thinking. The reformed in general have for a long time past set a great value upon the performances of Martin and Saurin, and some of them in particular on the history of Joan. Francis Buddæus. This may satisfy my readers, that I am not for exacting any one's submission to my notions, as at the same time I claim the same independency.

Such is the plan which I have formed for the studying the history of the first age of the world; which though attended with many difficulties, is free from that of requiring any comparison with the profane historians, who do not as yet make their appearance. There is, to the time of the deluge, but one kind of history, as there is but one historian, which is Moses; for which reason there is no parallel table for this first Epocha. Let us then proceed to the second,

The SECOND EPOCH A:

The Universal Deluge.

THIS second Epocha, or second age of the world, call it which you will, contains more essential difficulties. It reaches from this general desolation of mankind, to the calling of Abraham, from whom the Israelites thought it an honour to derive their origin. But what has been the duration of this interval? This is the question that engages the learned. The vulgar Hebrew, and the Latin Vulgate make it 427 years; the Septuagint carries it to 1257. Now the difference of 830 years in so short a space of time, is very extraordinary; whereas the Hebrew Samaritan reckon but 1078, or even 1018 years. Yet here is still a difference of about 600 years, which is far from being inconsiderable. The question is, how a man of learning may get rid of this difficulty. Hitherto most of the historians and interpreters have embraced

different opinions ; some have adopted the computation of the Septuagint ; and others, who form the greatest number, have followed in this particular the Hebrew text. Very few have condescended to give any attention to the Samaritan text, which is nevertheless an original in its kind, and differs from the vulgar Hebrew but in the form of its character, which is however very ancient, seeing it is as old as the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon.

To see which of these parties is in the right, we must have recourse to the rule already established, that where there are three witnesses equally credible, the concurrent testimony of two of those witnesses should be preferred to the single testimony of the other, especially if there is a possibility of reconciling his account to that of the other two. This reconciliation has never been attempted till our days, or perhaps to no purpose. We are indebted for it to father Tournemine a Jesuit. This learned man, at the same time that he adopted the Septuagint and Samaritan computation, retained nevertheless that of the vulgar Hebrew, endeavouring all the while to explain the last by the two first.

The origin of this difference will immediately give us an opportunity of getting a prospect of, and afterwards of establishing this reconciliation. It depends on the 10, 11, and 12th verses of the xith chapter of Genesis, where it is said, that Shem was one hundred years old, when he became the father of Arphaxad, two years after the deluge : that Arphaxad was thirty five, when became the father of Salem, &c. There is therefore reason to believe, that we must supply something in regard to Arphaxad, and the other patriarchs named in the same chapter, at the number *one hundred* placed to Shem's account. This number, which is capital in those passages, is easily supplied. It is a very common mode of expression, when once the principal and invariable number of any different dates has been mentioned. Thus we say, that Lewis XIII. was born in 1601, Lewis XIV. in 638, and Lewis XV. in 710. The number *one thousand*, which is here the capital number, and which has been already expressed, is naturally understood and easily supplied in the two succeeding generations, where it is not expressly mentioned : And as the leaving out the capital number might be attended with some difficulties, it was inserted in the Samaritan text very near a thousand years before the Christian æra, and in the Greek Septuagint very near three hundred. It would be to no purpose to say that these two texts were copied, or modelled one from the other ; it is well known, that there was so great an antipathy between the Jews and the Samaritans, that the former would have looked upon it as a crime to take any thing from the latter ; so that the Septuagint who came last in the order of time, and were besides zealous Jews, must have been very far from borrowing any thing from the Samaritans, especially in point of doctrine. The same thing therefore was done by those interpreters, which the Samaritan doctors had done a long time before them. They expressed at full length in their version, what was only to be understood in the original, whose manner of recording things, though very short, was notwithstanding very intelligible to those who were acquainted with the concise stile of that first author.

This reconciliation being once established, I do not say as true, but as probable only, the difficulty entirely disappears, and the vulgar Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint version perfectly agree. The first left to be understood what the two others thought proper fully to express, as writing for persons who, not being acquainted with the precision of the sacred books, might otherwise in reading commit mistakes. Josephus too, who understood perfectly the genius of the Hebrew tongue, and the antiquities of his country, observed the same precaution. All this I have minutely explained, chap. iv. of the *Method of studying history*. It will there appear, that the years which the Samaritan

Samaritan text restores to us after the deluge, are necessary for arranging the most certain monuments of profane history, and to make them agree with the sacred.

I imagined therefore, that after the example of the learned Jesuit, I might revive this computation of the Samaritan text, and make use of it in the chronological tables: but to leave no one any reason to complain, I have added the Hebrew text, or the Vulgate; for in this respect it is all one. It is well known that these are matters, in which either side of the question may be adopted, according to every one's taste, without any error in point of faith, which they no way concern. Let us proceed to more real difficulties. A considerable one immediately occurs in the universality of the deluge, which has been the subject of some dissertations for and against it; but it is to no purpose to endeavour to explain away the universality of this fatal catastrophe; the common opinions, embraced by the most able interpreters of all christian communions will always appear the most tenable. Nothing can be alledged against it but wild reasonings, which owe their birth more to a spirit of singularity, than the love of truth. People often fancy that there is a merit in speaking and thinking in a different manner from the rest of mankind.

The same thing may be said of the ark, or that prodigious vessel, the building of which cost Noah a hundred years; and by means of which God saved from that general calamity the small remains of mankind, that had kept themselves free from those enormous crimes which the divine justice thought proper to punish. Great difficulties are started in regard to the vast capacity requisite to contain every species of animals, with a suitable quantity of provisions for them; there is but one answer to all these objections: the fact is certain; the very measures of that great vessel are recorded in the sacred writings. Its bulk amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand cubic fathoms; so that it was almost four times as big as our largest man of war, which contains seven or eight hundred sailors, the same number of land forces, with provisions necessary for the subsistence of both, for six months at least, besides ninety pieces of cannon, a proportionable quantity of warlike stores, and abundance of spare rigging of every kind; an immense weight this, and which nothing but daily experience could render credible. Now, to be persuaded of the ark's being spacious enough to contain eight persons and the animals which God had directed Noah to take into it along with him, for one year, we need only quadruple the capacity of such a ship. This comparison alone will overturn all the objections made to a certain fact, proved by the scriptures. Let us now proceed in examining this interval.

What are we to think of the tower of Babel, that monument of human vanity, which gave occasion to the multiplicity of languages? How was the dispersion of mankind, the source and first origin of all the ancient monarchies effected? It is upon this last question, that we ought more particularly to dwell, to find out the first risings of all the different nations, which now subsist, or have already subsisted. In the comments upon this subject, many truths occur, mixed with many conjectures; as generally happens in discussing such distant events. This examination will convince us still more and more of the necessity of reckoning with the Septuagint and the Samaritan text, above three ages between the deluge and this peopling of the earth; whereas the vulgar Hebrew mentions but one hundred years. Now it is not easy to believe, that one age should have been sufficient for Noah's three children and their

* This work, to which the reader will be often referred, has been translated into English, in 2 vol. 8vo. by R. Rawlinson, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

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offspring to supply people enough to make considerable establishments in every part of the earth, and even found empires at the greatest distance from the banks of the Euphrates, where the restorers of the ancient world first settled; whereas an allowance of two ages more removes in a great measure all the difficulties which we should otherwise have to contend with.

It is then in this second age that profane history commences, setting out with that of Egypt, first inhabited by Ham, the son of Noah; or at least by Mizraim, the son of Ham; but we meet with very little to satisfy our curiosity concerning this first people; nothing but fragments of their history remains, and those fragments too only to be found with a great deal of trouble in the Greek authors. We know little more of the Babylonians and Assyrians; so here is a great deal of reading saved, for the accounts we have of those ancient nations ought to go along with the sacred or the universal history. The authors I have already mentioned, will answer sufficiently for these early times; and if I may be permitted to cite myself, I can take upon me to say, that I have examined and related all the historical facts of these dark ages in the viith, xth and xith chapters of the *Method of studying history*.

Besides the parallel that I have drawn between the accounts handed down to us of these ancient people, and the sacred history under the second and third Epocha of the tables, which forms this work, it will be worth while to have recourse at the same time to the 777th page of this first Part. To see these events in the ancient records themselves, we ought to abide by the first books of Diodorus Siculus. They contain fables, it is true, but they are such as may be almost explained into truths. But as to what concerns the sacred history, it will appear less complex in the ages preceeding the third Epocha, and may be all reduced to the simple dates of the generations from Peleg to Abraham.

The T H I R D E P O C H A.

The Calling of Abraham.

IT is the calling of that holy patriarch, that begins this third Epocha, during which God continues equally to display his justice against sinful nations, and his paternal bounty for virtuous men. The sacred history proposes to our imitation the admirable actions of Abraham, of Isaac, of Jacob, of Joseph, and of Moses: but the punishment of offenders is no less taken notice of. Guilty man may there see an image of those sufferings which he incurs by his transgressions; whilst the just man, or he who desires to become so, may equally observe what he is to shun. This is what our historians make us take notice of in following the infallible testimony of the holy scriptures, whose difficulties they take care to clear up in the course of their narration. Therefore a frequent perusal of the sacred history, or at least of some of the historians heretofore cited, is sufficient for this third Epocha.

But in this same interval there springs up another people, whom God was pleased to abandon to their own reprobate sense. We are shocked with the appearance of that accursed and seducing race of Saturn, Jupiter, and those other usurpers of the divinity, whose true history all the fables invented to cover their abominations cannot disguise. They are all equally guilty, and

consequently all equally reprobates. They were the scourges made use of by God to punish other men, who had long since forgot the blessings which he had heaped upon their fathers. I thought myself obliged to separate the history of these impostors and their followers, from that of God's people, because neither the Hebrew, the Samaritan, or the Septuagint takes any notice of them. They require another method of reckoning. Though I have spoke succinctly of this, chap. xii. *Method of studying history*, and in discourse Xth in the supplement, I must nevertheless remark, that a more circumstantial account is to be found in the Mythology of the Abbé Banier, who has spared neither learning nor labour to acquaint us with all the truth that ancient history may be supposed to contain, concerning those first men. It is a pity that Mr. Rollin overlooked this task, which would have thrown no inconsiderable light upon his ancient history, by informing us of the origin of the Greeks, of whom he undertook to give a compleat history. This is one of the defects of his works. It is true, this would have required discussions, which he did not think proper to engage in; but, happily, the works I have cited may make amends for Mr. Rollin's omission.

About this time the kings of Egypt degenerated greatly from the characters of their ancestors, who were equitable and humane; whereas their children were ungrateful, and persecuted the innocent. Their ingratitude was so great, that they endeavoured to extirpate a people, who had saved them from utter destruction, and still continued to be useful to them; but punishment sticks close to guilt, and at last overtakes the criminals; and it is with this memorable event we have thought proper to conclude the third age of the world. Sacred history is the only, which gives us any account of this terrible and exemplary revolution: In vain does the historian Josephus endeavour to explain away God's miraculous interposition on this occasion; his guilty manner of resolving this event into natural causes, only serves to set in a more flagrant light his sinister design of pleasing the enemies of his nation, and of his religion, at the expence of his conscience and his own judgment, which let him plainly see, that all Israel passed dry-footed through the Red Sea, whose waters, suspended on both sides, opened to them the road of liberty, which they had so long been fighting after.

The F O U R T H E P O C H A.

The miraculous departure out of Egypt.

THIS great event begins the fourth Epoch. The people in whose favour God wrought this surprizing miracle, were scarce more deserving of his favours than those that he punished; but the Divine Being, always faithful to his promises, paid greater regard to the merits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, than to the demerit of their descendants. It is impossible not to be struck with the greatest surprize, at seeing how far this people by abandoning themselves to the most stupid idolatry, and the most provoking murmurings, forgot in the desert the proofs of God's goodness given by the most signal miracles. They even forgot the favours they received at every instant, whether by miraculous and unexpected supplies of water in the driest and most barren places, by a heavenly nourishment diversified so as to answer their several desires,

or,

or, in a word, by victories gained over new enemies; created by their prosperity, and the constant protection of the Almighty:

After their journies in the deserts of Arabia, God is pleased to open to this ungrateful people a new, but more happy, situation in the promised land; where, though loaded, or if I may so speak, bowed down under the weight of his continued favours, they persist in their stupidity and ingratitude. Their history presents us with nothing else but a constant series of transitions from idolatry to repentance, and from repentance to idolatry. Yet notwithstanding these frequent relapses, which God foresees, his infinite goodness still disposes him to accept their repentance. All this interval to the time of David, is full of two sorts of difficulties; the one regards chronology, the other geography; but these last, which relate to the ancient state of Palestine, only concern the learned, and are to the generality of readers of less consequence than the former. Nevertheless, this chronology is differently explained by the interpreters. I have given divers plans of it, pag. 118, and also pages 134 and 135 of the first Part of this work. I easily agree with Pezron, who observes, that the vanity of the Jews made them slightly pass over the times of their afflictions, the consequence and punishment of the sins of their nation, endeavouring to conceal the knowledge of them from others as well as from themselves. But they did not neglect taking notice of their prosperity. In effect, the particulars recorded in the scriptures, especially in the space of the books of Judges, and the Kings, take up 480 years, as is expressed in other parts of scripture. But if the time of their servitude is added, it will be found not less than a century more: Therefore, most of the Roman catholic interpreters do not scruple to make this fourth Epoque of longer duration, as will be remarked in the pages of this part hereafter quoted. This difficulty should not interrupt the common reader, who ought to give up such trifles to the learned, as such difficulties do not at all affect the verity of the history; for let the time be more or less, the facts are still certain, and the instruction no less real.

From the end of this time commenced the happiness of the Israelites. The liberty of their government was re-established by Samuel, and continued victorious under Saul; but the misconduct of that prince proved fatal to his people. David was to ascend the throne, not only to recover the glory of the nation, but also to fulfil the prophecy, which had predicted the birth of the Messiah to be of the lineage of Judah; whereas Saul was of the tribe of Benjamin. We have what is sufficient, in the common books, for writing the history of this interval.

But what materials are there for profane history? Egypt indeed was many centuries before it could recover itself from the low state into which it was plunged by the drowning of its whole army in the Red Sea. The names of their kings have reached us, but unadorned by any memorable actions. Assyria raised itself though in a weak state; and a second Semiramis appeared, who did honour to her country. We have examined these two states in the xth and xith chapters of the *Method of studying history*. Mr. Rollin has since treated of them in the first volume of his *Ancient History*, and has wisely given up the supputation mutilated from Usher. That work may have its uses on account of his own inquiries, and those enlightening and interesting passages which he has selected from Mr. Bossuet's *Discourse on Universal History*. I have given already an extract of them at the end of those two chapters referred to above.

The history of the Greeks under this Epoque affords a prodigious field of singular events. The state of Argos continued, and those of Athens, Lacedæmon,

dæmon, Thebes and Troy commenced. We may also observe those revolutions, which effected a demolition or change of their governments. To these general facts may be added, those particular events, yet considerable for those times, by which that interval was distinguished. Deucalion's arrival in Europe from Asia; the local deluge, or rather inundation, that happened in Thesfaly, where he governed, which rendered his reign famous; the establishment of the council of the Amphictions, for regulating the affairs of Greece; the introduction of writing into Greece from Phœnice; the burning of the forest on mount Ida, by which iron was discovered; agriculture taught by Ceres and Triptolemus; the founding of Italy and Sicily by the Greeks, and of Carthage by the Phœnicians; the expedition of the Argonautæ, under the conduct of Jason, and the war of the seven famous Grecian captains against the city of Thebes. The famous and warlike Amazons, having done many great acts in Asia, quitting the borders of the Caspian sea, penetrated into the middle of Greece; a faithless woman was the cause of a cruel war, and, in the end, of the destruction of the city of Troy: Greece, and the rest of Europe affords nothing farther remarkable, besides these events, which also were attended by others of less consequence. Then appeared the turbulent and unsettled disposition of the Greeks; but, abased by their fatal victories, they in the end sunk into a state of inaction, which rendered them almost forgotten, and no longer known but by their unhappy revolutions. We may nevertheless observe their establishing public games, to revive the courage of those cities which were raised on every side of them, and their sending colonies into different provinces. This method was what their chiefs thought the most likely to prevent their sinking entirely; but such as always proves fatal to a nation, which is very near its destruction, when it suffers its inhabitants to quit it.

It seems that during this Epocha the Latins formed a government from which the Romans derived theirs; but nothing very certain can be said of Italy during those ancient times. Perhaps something must be abated of what it says of itself, yet undoubted Italy was already very populous. The continent had governors, who must always be had; they are ever necessary; for there must be a supreme power to govern men, whom the law with difficulty restrains.

The profane history of those antient times is only to be found in some scattered fragments. As they are contained in the actions of the latter deities and heroes of Greece, recourse must be had to Apollodorus, and a long time after him to Meziriac, and the abbé Bannier, in his excellent mythology; but least that view of those times should not be sufficient, which I have given in the xiith and xivth chapters of the *Method of studying history*, the reader may also consult what I have added in the XI. XII. XIII. XIV. and XVth discourses of the supplement to that work; but he must not omit reading the life of Thefeus by Plutarch.

The FIFTH EPOCH A.

The foundation of the temple.

THIS Epocha commences with more glorious times. Solomon is a lesson to the wisest of men, not to trust to themselves. God was pleased to continue to him his protection, but punished in his posterity the imitators of his faults, and only extended his favour to them who followed him in his penitence. The folly of his son occasioned the division of Palestine into two kingdoms, and afterwards also into two religions. The difficulties attending the history of this Epocha are fewer than those of the chronology. The kings of Judah and Israel, being generally on the brink of a revolution, endeavoured to establish their families by frequently joining their sons with them in the throne. This occasioned the different reckonings of the years of their reigns, which I have taken a great deal of care to settle. With this view I have been obliged, in order to shorten the work, to compose a table, which will remove those difficulties that occur to a superficial reader, and have given a computation of their reigns year by year; see page 136 of the first Part of this work. By this means the reader is eased of all that trouble, who, unused to inquiries of this kind, would find it very disagreeable to be obliged to compare different dates.

What instructive lessons does not the famous examples of this interval afford us! Religion, neglected both by king and people, became the destruction of those who abandoned it, and salvation to those who protected and practised it. What courage appeared in the prophets whom God sent to support the zeal of his faithful friends, and to threaten those who were rebellious to his voice! In the course of this Epocha we see what a man may do, animated by the spirit of God. He shews what regard he hath, and which ought to be had, to the superior powers, yet at the same time he makes himself both respected and feared, and even dares to shake the throne of the most august princes, whilst he acts by the power of God. Such was the prophet Elijah. Though our authors have discovered all these truths from the holy scriptures, yet none have rendered us so sensible of them as that pious writer, who has given us the lives of the prophets. We may therefore profitably add the reading of that author, to those to whom we have already referred.

God had made himself known through every part of this history, either as a protector or an avenger. When a king became impious, he drew upon himself the divine anger, and we soon find that one or more enemies proved to him the instruments of divine justice. When a prince or his people paid a sincere obedience to his laws, they immediately became the conquerors of those who attacked them, and often even by unexpected means, but such as remarkably manifested the divine protection. Yet God often, on account of the excessive ingratitude of both king and people, delivered them into captivity, from which his goodness afterwards recovered them.

Egypt, as well as Babylon and Assyria, raised themselves from their fall. Syria, jealous of the power of Judah and Israel, raised a powerful army to oppress them, but were themselves destroyed; not indeed by human, but by the omnipotent power of God. Tyre appeared at first with some glory, but when it had obtained to a moderate degree, it became subject to the same revolutions which most of the greatest monarchies had experienced. Assyria de-

mands

mands a particular attention; that revolution which it suffered near eight hundred centuries before the Christian æra is worthy of being regarded. I have given a view of it, page 123 Part I. and a particular account of it in the xith chapter of the *Method of studying history*. I have there collected all, that the most certain monuments of antiquity have preserved on that occasion. That event goes very near to prove, that an effeminate idleness in the chief governors generally becomes fatal. All these histories are inseparably united with sacred history, which no person has better proved than the learned Dr. Prideaux, in his excellent history of the Jews; a work extremely necessary, as well on account of the dignity of the subject, as the learned and exact manner in which he has treated it. I therefore do not scruple giving it the preference to that of the Marquis de St. Phillippe, the monarchy of the Hebrews; which work does not rise above the middle degree of writing.

Greece supported itself, though but feebly, during the first years of this Epocha; producing nothing excellent except the writings of Homer and Hesiod. Lycurgus appeared, but being too good to ascend the throne criminally, contented himself with instructing kings, and inspiring the Lacedæmonians with a sincere and rigid virtue; but such was the power of that virtue, that it rendered itself agreeable to the Lacedæmonians, and was practised with an incredible strictness for an amazing length of time, maintaining its influence through many centuries, amidst the general corruption of all Greece. The life of that hero of justice, of whom Plutarch has given a very particular account, convinces us, that eminent virtue is but too often exposed to the greatest opposition. The beginning of Macedon was as moderate as that of other states, but we shall find it hereafter triumphing over all Greece.

At the end of this interval of time the chronological obscurities begin to disappear. The olympic games, the date of which conveys a light to history, enable us to proceed surely through the intricate paths of the Grecian history, and to see clearly into it: only it is to be feared that the abundance of matter may injure that light, which so extensive a study requires.

But when we are arrived at this point, it will be necessary carefully to read the history of that nation, for which purpose it will be proper to begin with Pausanias's historical description. Those who read French will meet with a good translation of it into that language, by the abbé Gedoni. That work is not merely a book of geography, it also contains the characters, customs, and manners, and even the foundation of the history of the whole body of that nation. But whilst the reader is engaged in that work, he ought to have before him a map of ancient Greece; that by Mr. Robert in French appears to me to be the most exact. This is the method that I would advise.

After the reading of Pausanias, Mr. Rollin's ancient history will be useful; it is a good book enough, and has been in taste among the French, as well on account of the manner in which it is wrote, as because it was the first good body of Grecian history that had appeared in their language. They had before seen his method of treating the history of the latter times of Egypt and Assyria. Those faults for which he has been blamed affect only some parts, and not the whole of the work. But we must not pass over the remarks of the abbé Bellanger, who, being very well acquainted with that part of ancient history, cannot fail of communicating some light to the writings of Mr. Rollin; and it would be wrong in any man to pretend entirely to exculpate that able writer, who even himself hath acknowledged, in his writings, and *visu voce*, some of his mistakes. It is to be wished, that he
had

had apprized us of those faults which have been perceived by himself, as well as those which were pointed out to him by his friends.

The Lacedæmonians, a turbulent people, were the first in those ancient times who declared war against the other Greeks, which was natural to a people of their fierce disposition, yet they were not altogether so successful as they expected. Athens often changed the form of its government. The Corinthians, taking advantage of their situation between two seas, were the first of the Greeks who invented galleys with rowers, by which they rendered their commerce more easy; and to extend it to more advantage, they, after the example of the Phœnicians, made new settlements, and founded in other provinces some famous cities, which afterwards became dependant on them. But, after having been governed by a race of kings descended from Hercules, and then by annual magistrates, they could not preserve themselves from falling into the power of several tyrants, yet had courage enough to keep up their republican state.

At this time philosophy and comedy began to be cultivated by the Greeks, and poetry was brought to perfection. New games and new shews were established, ever agreeable to an inconstant people, who always must have their minds amused with something new, to prevent them from being engaged in more dangerous purposes. Rome began to rise, but in such a weak state as scarcely to have merited any regard, had not the courage of its citizens, and the ambition of their commanders, in the end rendered it the mistress of the greatest part of the world. But this is not the proper time to examine its history, which lies more forward than that of Greece and Asia.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

Cyrus, master of Asia.

THIS Epocha commences with the time of Cyrus becoming master of Asia, of which event see pag. 38 and 126 of Part I. That important history requires an extensive reading. The Jews recovered their liberty and re-established their state: this was properly the time of the prophets. Though some returned to Jerusalem, others continued at Babylon and in other places, where they were dispersed. Those who came back to their own country, met with great difficulty in re-building the temple, and restoring their government; which they yet effected, notwithstanding the opposition of their enemies. But one must not be understood to say, that these were the glorious times of that nation. Their history, though mixed with that of other people, nevertheless, is necessary for observing the progress of the true religion; which may be seen in those writers who have been already quoted, especially in Prideaux; to whom may be added the antiquities of Josephus.

The history of the Persians and Greeks becomes much more interesting in this interval. Cyrus, who had already shined in the last Epocha, was in politics the greatest prince of his time. I have considered, in the xith chap. of the *Method of studying history*, those fables which the Greeks invented on account of that prince, and have likewise taken the trouble to discover his true history, as far as it was possible to do it after so great a length of time. The power of the Persians, which rendered them superior to most nations in the

the known world, made their history become general, during those ages through which they maintained their superiority. This is what Prideaux, and after him Rollin, have very fully shewn. But it is not till the reign of Darius that we are interested in the Grecian history, on account of its importance. Athens had much ado to recover their liberty under the oppressions of Pisistratus and his sons. The revolutions which happened in Greece and Ionia, revived the courage of these different nations, the Persians, Lacedæmonians, Athenians, and Macedonians; yet, in the midst of all these troubles, the sciences, especially philosophy and poetry, arose to great perfection. The battles of Marathon, Salamis and Plataea, fatal to the Persians, revived the ancient valour of the Greeks: but they were so unhappy as to make use of it against themselves, and after some quarrels and a few skirmishes, the famous Peloponnesian war broke out, which lasted 28 years; at the end of which the Athenians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians, but afterwards restored to their liberty. The greatest part of the states of Greece acted then from their mutual jealousies, in the same manner which hath been practised since, by those petty princes, who abandon themselves to the turbulency of their dispositions. Instead of prudently agreeing amongst themselves, they called into their assistance powerful princes, by whom they were harassed, and at length tamed, which prompted others to subdue them. It was so that Philip became king of Macedon. This whole interval affords nothing but troubles and continual revolutions; tyrants seizing upon the government of their cities: at length Alexander appeared, who, in the twelve years that he reigned, changed the whole face of Greece, Asia, and Egypt. Rollin has given an account of those times in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th volumes of his ancient history.

The S E V E N T H E P O C H A.

The Æra of the Greeks, or the successors of Alexander.

UNDER this Epocha every thing tends to a general revolution. I have mentioned the principal facts, pag. 69 and 130 of Part I. These were troublesome times, in which religion was no less affected than empires. Asia, Europe and Africa were in one continual agitation. This space of time was perplexed with the troubles and divisions of the Ptolemys, Seleucidæ, Macedonians, Parthians, and even of the Lacedæmonians, though the last were too weak to do much. One could see nothing but tyrants possessing themselves of the sovereignty of their city or country; but frequently that providence, which chastised the people by those tyrannical usurpations, also punished, in their turns, the usurpers, and made them return back again into their rank of citizens; or, sometimes, even permitted that they should be consigned to that death, which their rash ambition had merited. The case was the same in the religious history. One part of the Jews were transplanted into Egypt, where they made themselves another country, and a second temple.

An attempt was made to revive the manner of the ancient Greeks, by establishing the republic of the Achæans; but that government, however beautiful it appeared at first, continued little above 136 years. I yet find that the Greeks had still preserved some seeds of their ancient political virtues, probity, honour,

nour, justice and faithfulness, since that association supported itself so long, notwithstanding that general corruption which led their chiefs to submit to their neighbours or their fellow citizens.

The Romans unanimously endeavoured to make themselves masters of the Achæans, who implored their assistance, and who afterwards were made a province to that republic, 146 years before the Christian æra. Pausanias, Polybius and Plutarch, in the lives of Aratus and Philopœmen, have given us so delightful an account of that republic, that one cannot help regretting the not having lived at that time.

But to know what happened under the successors of Alexander, we must again have recourse to Dr. Prideaux and Mr. Rollin. The least blameable among them were the Ptolemys, in whom ambition had not entirely destroyed all their virtue; but we may behold them equally swallowed by that power, to which God had destined the empires of the known world. The first who were reduced under that yoke, were the Macedonians, the most turbulent power of them all; but, tamed by the Romans, they became united to that republic 148 years before the Christian æra.

Achaia, being degenerated, was also subdued two years after; Pergamus was bequeathed by will to the Romans, 126 years before Christ; the first public act that we meet with of so singular a nature. The bequeathing of a kingdom by will was a custom then unknown; but afterwards Bithynia came to the Romans by the same means, in the 679th year from the foundation of that city. Syria was conquered in the year 63 before Christ, and Egypt 30 years before the same æra.

It will be now time to commence another reading, as important as that of the events of Greece, and which requires close attention; the history of Rome, whose weak and low beginning was in the fifth EPOCH, at the end of the sixth olympiad. Rome, at first bounded by its own territories, was not long before it shewed that restless disposition which is natural to a people collected from all parts, and who knew no law but that of power, and their own particular benefit. These were the continual causes of war under their kings; but those very kings becoming burthensome to the people, they expelled them; after having been governed by them 244 years. Rome, to establish itself into a republic, implored the assistance of the Carthaginians, with whom it made an alliance, which subsisted near 250 years. The Romans, from their hatred to their kings, or from their love of justice, became very sensible that they ought to have other laws than those which they had hitherto had; they therefore sent to Athens for a copy of Solon's laws, from which they formed those which have since been known by the laws of the twelve Tables; of which now only some fragments are remaining.

It was with great difficulty that the Romans at first made themselves known out of Italy; Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, made the first trial of their valour, 450 years after the foundation of their city. The Tarentines, originally Greeks, who were at war with the Romans, had engaged him to leave Greece to come to their assistance; but, having been defeated several times in Italy, he was obliged to conclude a peace, and to retire to Greece, where he miserably perished. Rome, 500 years after its first establishment, had made no acquisitions out of Italy. They even preserved their alliance with Carthage for near 250 years, which was something very extraordinary in republicans, who are generally accused of ingratitude. But it came to an end, and they declared war against the Carthaginians, 264 years before Christ, and in the 490 year from the foundation of Rome. This was called the first Punic war, which,
after

after 24 years continuance, was shamefully concluded by the Carthaginians, who gave up to the Romans, besides Sicily, all those islands which lie between Italy and Africa. This peace was attended with this further mark of infamy, a considerable annual tribute. This is the proper time for studying the Carthaginian history; of which Mr. Rollin has treated in the first volume of his ancient history.

The Romans sustained several other wars; that against the Gauls was the height of injustice. As the Romans increased their numbers, in order to provide for them, they attacked the Gauls, that they might divide their lands among their citizens; but by what right? the wars of Liguria and Illyria succeeded to that of Carthage, and were concluded happily for the Romans. These successes engaged them in other foreign wars, and in a second war with Carthage, who thought to destroy Rome; but after eight years continuance it proved fatal to the Carthaginians. Rome by these advantages was allured to attempt other wars; they attacked the Macedonians, and beat them in several battles; who at length submitted to them; at the same time begun the third punic war, which lasted four years, and then finished with the destruction of Carthage. The Cimbri were conquered, Gaul Narbonne was made a province of Rome; Jugurtha, after having been defeated more than once, was conquered and taken prisoner; the Teutones were totally defeated, and a happy end put to the war of the slaves in Sicily. All these advantages made the Romans think that they had nothing to fear from strangers; they afterwards were so unhappy as to turn their courage against themselves. We might then behold the intestine troubles of the Gracchi, and afterwards Marius, as well as Sylla and Pompey, who gave themselves up to those commotions, which begun that general revolution, which was not entirely accomplished until under Julius Cæsar.

All these times, from the foundation of Rome, have been very well wrote in the Roman history, begun by Mr. Rollin, and continued by one of his scholars; but, though I advise the reading of that book, I would not be understood to do it to the exclusion of original authors, but only as an introduction for the better tasting and understanding of their beauties.

The reader should not esteem it as an interruption of the course of profane history in this chapter, that I here take notice of the chronology of the first people; such were the Assyrians, Chaldeans and Egyptians: for the reader must certainly be perplexed, when he sees these people carrying back their astronomical observations to 470 or 473000 years, as I have remarked in chap. xi. of *the Method of studying history*, an immense length of time! which neither agrees with the sacred writings, nor with the most creditable historians. This difficulty hath been learnedly explained, in a letter by Mr. Gybert, published some time ago; being very exact and industrious in his calculations of those times, he has given a very plausible solution of the Chaldean manner of reckoning, and hath reduced their almost infinite number of years to the common calculations of historians. It is to be wished that he had made use of the same method in the history of Egypt, whose computations are not less extravagant than those of the Chaldeans; I have introduced this rule in chap. x. of *the Method of studying history*, where I have shewn, that the ancients often gave the name of a year to the revolution of the sun in 24 hours; and sometimes to the course of the moon in twenty nine or thirty days; and sometimes to every season of the year; and lastly, to the revolution that the sun makes in 365 days. But I must take care of going too far in this subject, lest I should not succeed. Mr. Gybert has established and proved this rule, which he hath successfully applied to the Babylonian and Chaldean history. Thus

nothing appears wonderful in the calculations of the ancients; the whole is reduced to the common system, and he hath thrown the obscurity of it, not upon the vanity of those nations, as I had said, but upon the little care that has hitherto been taken to explain what was intended by the term year, and to examine how their manner of computation suited with the usual manner of reckoning the years of the world. I have always considered as a real punishment, the taste of some of the learned for chronology; it must be a particular charm to give themselves up to the study of numbers; however, it is useful, that others may be preserved from that painful trouble. As I have nothing further to offer on the chronology of ancient profane history, I shall be contented with subjoining to these seven Epochas, what I have observed useful to the study of ancient history of, other fixed points, of which the dates are certain, and which may serve as a compass to direct us through the times of ancient history. Those periods are as follows:

The most certain Epochas of history, as they answer to the years before Christ.

The first vulgar Olympiad from which the history of those times commenced	776 years before J. C.
The Foundation of Rome, the 4th year of the 6th Olympiad, according to Varro	753 years before J. C.
But according to the Fasti of the capitol, the Foundation of Rome was a year later, viz. in the 1st year of the 7th Olympiad	752 years before J. C.
The æra of Nabonassar, king of Babylon, made use of by Ptolemy, and other ancient astronomers, begun	747 years before J. C.
The first commencement of Cyrus, when he was associated with Astyages	559 years before J. C.
The second commencement of Cyrus, when, after the death of Astyages, he became master of all Asia	536 years before J. C.
The expulsion of the kings of Rome, the 244th year from the foundation of that city, the year after which the consuls were established	509 years before J. C.
The Peloponnesian war between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, begun	431 years before J. C.
That war continued 28 years, and ended	404 years before J. C.
The empire of Alexander, including the time of his succeeding his father Philip	336 years before J. C.
The empire of that prince, including the battle of Arbela, when by the defeat of Darius, he became master of all Asia, in the year of the cxiith Olympiad	331 years before J. C.
The æra of the Greeks, or Seleucidæ, or Contractis, commenced at the death of Alexander, according to the first book of the Maccabees, in the month Nisan, or our March: in the second book it is fixed six months later, viz. in the month Tizri, or our September	312 years before J. C.
The first Punic war, which lasted 24 years, commenced in the year of Rome 490,	264 years before J. C.
And ended in the 513th	240 years before J. C.

The second Punic war commenced in the year of Rome 536	218 years before J. C.
It continued 18 years, and ended in the year of Rome 553	201 years before J. C.
The third Punic war, which lasted 4 years, begun in the year of Rome 606	149 years before J. C.
And ended in the year of Rome 605	146 years before J. C.
The æra of Antioch, made use of by ecclesiastical writers	48 years before J. C.
The Julian æra, or the correction of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar	45 years before J. C.
The Spanish æra, useful in reading the history and councils of Spain	38 years before J. C.
The battle of Actium, gained by Augustus over M. Antony, the 2d of September, in the year of Rome 723	31 years before J. C.
But the Egyptians date it the year following	30 years before J. C.

Such is the plan which I thought might be formed of ancient history ; others, perhaps, may think otherwise. It is just to leave the reader that liberty which I myself claim. Here ought to follow a history, the most interesting to us, of the Christian religion, and of all those kingdoms or republics, the plan of which is explained in Part II. of this work.

C H A P. II.

The order of the six Epochs of modern history, and the application of them to ecclesiastical and civil history.

MODERN history, though not so obscure as ancient, is yet not without its difficulties ; but it affords the reader quite another kind of satisfaction. The succession and perpetuity of that religion which it presents to us, is necessary for our own instruction, and that of our neighbour, if it should be our duty to instruct him. It also shews how much that very religion, preached and practised, hath tempered the manners of those northern nations, who seized upon several states in Europe, of which they have kept the possession to this day.

It is to be wished that an universal history might serve for the study of every thing that has occurred, from the time of Jesus Christ to these latter times, as has been done in the ancient history ; but this is very difficult to be effected : the difference is too great between these two kinds of history, for them to be treated in the same way. In those ancient times, the history of one people, whose government extended over the other nations, became equally the general history of the world, and that of the particular kingdoms of it. This might even subsist till the fifth century of the Christian æra ; but since that time those revolutions which have happened, as well in religion as in different political states, have been too various to be reduced to one point of view : they must

must be separated, in order to their being the better known. One might however easily gather them together, and collect the principal facts by a chronicle, like that which we have given at the beginning of Part II. of this work. One might do that also by the help of an ecclesiastical history; but then it is to be feared, that the attention would be so much engaged by different important objects, that it would be diverted from giving that regard to religion which it ought. The most certain way is to divide them.

It is after this manner that the study of ancient history, that is from the commencement of the Christian æra ought to be undertaken; the reading of the Roman history may be an interruption of it for some time, though that history is itself a kind of a general one of all nations, not only from Augustus, until the fifth century; but even from the time that Julius Cæsar first had a part in the government of that republic.

Each century might have answered to an Epocha, but they are not all equally full of proper events; and besides, sixteen appeared to me to be too many. I therefore thought it necessary to contract the number of them, and I have divided the whole body of this history into SIX EPOCHAS, taken in common from ecclesiastical and civil history; but all of them are distinguished by some particular character, which demands more or less of our regard, according to the different views that one may have; or that state of life in which providence has placed us. This is what I have been at the trouble to distinguish, in the inquiries that I have made in this and the following chapter.

The FIRST EPOCH A.

The birth of Jesus Christ.

THIS Epocha is a continuation of the sacred history of religion.. We may there see the end of the prophecies, *finis legis Christi*, Christ the end of the law. The scripture has given this mark, Jesus Christ is the end to which the law ought to tend; this is the end which God proposed himself for the recovery of mankind; but to succeed here, we must entirely avoid engaging in the disputes of the learned, which for the most part are about trifles and vain difficulties, where even what appears learned, is seldom well adapted and properly conducted.

The foundation of this study is the body of ecclesiastical history. We are not so happy as to have in French a work of that kind, such as we could wish: that published sometime past by the abbot Fleury, is perhaps the least faulty; yet it is rather extracts tacked together, than a regular and well-connected history. It seems that this writer, although learned, wrote that work as he studied the history of religion. It is easy to perceive, that he is not master of the subject; he proceeds timorously, without being even certain in his chronology, which is one of the principal supports of that history.

He had not the courage to make the most necessary and essential inquiries, and there is in that work a continual monotony, which is disgusting. His quotations from the fathers are languid; the acts of the fathers, which he hath been so circumstantial in relating, which ought to have been more correct, and the relations of their heroic sufferings, are attended with a verbal process, which, though

though useful in point of proof, renders the narration heavy. I readily agree, that the abbot has wrote with a simplicity that manifests the sincerity of his manners, and with a devotion that edifies his reader, which are what ought principally to be regarded in that work.

But, for my own part, I cannot help preferring Mr. Godeau, whose manner of writing, which is noble, looks like an historian: it is true, it is now 80 years since he published that work; since which some discoveries have been made, which have thrown light upon the first ages of that history; but it is easy to supply that want, which was more owing to the circumstances of the times than to the author. I am sensible that his history reaches but to the tenth century, which may easily be supplied by that of the abbot Fleury. If I had then thought of it, I might have begun with the history of that great bishop, and from thence have proceeded by some history of Jesus Christ. We have many very excellent ones; but I am satisfied with that of Calmet, abbot of Senones, which is penned with great understanding and exactness; or that by Pezron, a learned religious of the order of Citeaux. His work is particular, in that the author hath made a just and rational mixture of the principal facts in the Roman history, and in the life of Jesus Christ. The reading of the *Mœurs des Chrétiens* ought to follow, and may serve as an introduction to the knowledge of the venerable characters of the first saints.

This Epocha, which ends at the council of Nice, in the year 325 of Jesus Christ, contains about three centuries. The reading of those times ought to inspire our understanding and affections with the highest regard: we may there behold, with satisfaction, how the simplicity of the doctrines, as well as faith, of the first Christians, contributed more to the strengthening of their doctrine, than all the disputes which have been since raised in the church: that simplicity in doctrine produced as great simplicity of faith. All the articles of our belief are simple facts, attested by the scriptures, and the authority of the church, who holds them by tradition from the apostles, who were taught by Christ himself. We therefore ought to assent to them, without perplexing ourselves on the occasion with philosophical reasonings; which rather proceed from curiosity, than any desire of solid knowledge or improvement. Our curiosity prompts us to examine, and makes us uneasy to discover, how things proposed to our belief have happened; why did they not happen in another manner? they might, we are apt to say, have been otherwise effected, and yet have been attended with the same consequences. Such has been the spirit of inquiry, which has engaged rash men to reason philosophically upon well attested points of doctrine; thus causing disputes, which afterwards gave birth to heresies. The simplicity therefore of the Christians, who lived during the first Epocha, in point of doctrine and belief, is the first object with which it presents us.

The persecutions raised against the first Christians form another object, which ought to command and entirely take up the well disposed mind of a prudent and discreet reader, who desires to instruct and edify himself at the same time. It would have been impossible, had not some more than human power interposed, that the Christian religion should have withstood all the attacks made upon it, first, by the Jews, amongst whom it had its birth; and afterwards by the emperors and kings of all nations. It appears that during the long term of 300 years, nothing human favours the church's establishment; on the contrary, every thing opposes her, every thing tends to destroy her both root and branch. Nevertheless, in spite of all these efforts, she supports herself with dignity, and at last gains the upper hand. Far from being subdued by those powerful men, who themselves subdued so many people; she gets the better of them, and makes them submit to her

yoke and her laws ; whereas heathenism, notwithstanding all the powers combined to uphold it, sinks insensibly into contempt, and at last comes to be forgotten. It even happened, that at the end of this Epœcha, it was as shameful to remain in idolatry, as it had been before dangerous to profess Christianity.

The blood of martyrs, which naturally should have deterred men from embracing Christianity, serves only to make them more eager to do it. The desire of life, inseparable from the condition of man, is forced to give way to that of a holy death, courted by those whom grace had conquered ; a sentiment this, contrary to our nature, which however often communicated itself to the spectators, and sometimes even to the persecutors themselves ! so great was the strength of the power that inspired it ; so great was the difference between the cause of the persecuted Christian, and that which his persecutor would force him to embrace !

But the heart is as much concerned as the head, in the study of these first times. What purity, what simplicity in the manners of the first Christians ! philosophy had no hand in rectifying their sentiments ; the first Christians were nothing less than philosophers ; they were people of the world conquered by grace, who gave themselves up entirely to the maxims of the gospel. They were either not acquainted with, or despised, the doctrines of Plato and Pythagoras, which only served to flatter the mind and the imagination, and at most inspired but an exterior justice ; whereas the first Christians interiorly conformed themselves to the rules which the apostles, or their successors prescribed them. The new law seeks only to subdue the will, almost always in rebellion against the understanding, and to make it submit to practices contrary to all the wishes of human nature ; whereas the philosophers advanced by opinions, which, far from opposing our passions, tended on the contrary to flatter and support them. Philosophy ill understood, on creeping into the church, occasioned in it disorders, of which history has preserved the memory ; upon which religion, to confirm the œconomy of faith and morality, was obliged to interpose, and confine philosophy to its proper province.

These reflections should constantly go hand in hand with the study of the history of these first ages. They neither require any extraordinary time, nor draw the reader from the objects which the historian proposes to him. I am of opinion, that this reading ought to be constantly continued, the better to keep in view the unalterable progress of the same religion, and the perpetual succession of the church and her first ministers ; all which is a certain proof of the authority with which God has intrusted her, and of the constant assistance which he affords her.

The SECOND EPOCH A.

The general council of Nice.

WE ought to observe in this interval, which reaches to the end of the eighth century, the same order hitherto recommended, without suffering our attention to be diverted to foreign objects, which would make us lose sight of the principal one. Proper reflections should be always mixed with our

our study of this portion of history, in which we may observe revolutions even in the manner of thinking and speaking. The philosophy introduced into the church, obliges the advocates of religion to rectify it, and at last to make use of it to support the very doctrines it was intended to corrupt. Eloquence, on abandoning paganism, is received by the first men in the church, who afford it an honourable retreat, and make use of it in convincing men, in dealing with whom it is necessary to employ those arms, which error had been insensibly forced to give up.

What agitations in the church! what greatness in its governors! what vicissitudes in the manner of its children! The irruption of the northern nation occasions a relaxation; to remedy which, it is requisite to make a great many laws, just as it is necessary to make many decisions to correct the disorderly imaginations of those who endeavour to introduce new doctrines. Thus Arius is condemned more than once; but what commotions does he not occasion! what a violence of passion appears in those who side with him! how much zeal on the other hand, in the defenders of the divinity of the incarnate word, who in the end come off victorious! Macedonius, not satisfied with adopting the errors of Arius, adds to them another of his own; he attacks the divinity of the Holy Ghost; a new council then becomes necessary to resist this new heresy. Pelagius, led astray by other maxims of philosophy, takes it into his head, that man's liberty is only to be preserved by sacrificing his gratitude. He attributes to the strength of human nature alone, that which proceeds alone from God's assistance; he makes less noise, but does more mischief in puffing up with pride, man, whose salvation depends entirely on his humility. Nestorius forms another system, by dividing Jesus Christ in two; his error is overcome, but himself is not converted, and he dies impenitent, after an authentic condemnation of his doctrine. Eutiches, who appears 20 years after Nestorius, is guilty of another excess, quite opposite to the former, and confounds the divine and human nature in Jesus Christ. As he was at the head of a great community of monks, he had a great number of followers; and his heresy, which still subsists in some parts of the east, made a great noise in the church. A fourth general council was therefore thought requisite to proscribe this new error; but it did not succeed in bringing back all those who had embraced it. They became, among the Monothelites, a branch which afterwards occasioned great revolutions, and even got into the possession of the imperial throne. Other errors, equally dangerous, arose about the same time; but they appeared like meteors, whose duration is scarce perceivable. They led some of the faithful astray, but seldom had any influence upon their governors.

These commotions were constantly attended with persecutions, and those renewed the stormy, but bright, days of the first martyrs; they were not heathens nor idolaters that endeavoured to stifle the church in its cradle; but false Christians, intent upon tearing and dividing her. The trial was not less dangerous; but victory, after having remained for a long time uncertain, declared at last in favour of the church. The seventh age produces Mahomet, the chief of another revolution; such a revolution as in a short time overspread all parts of the known world. As he preached his religion at the head of armies, it is easy to see that providence formerly suffered, and still suffers, his errors, only with a view of correcting or punishing the disorders of the faithful, who then begun to be relax.

The examination of so many commotions and revolutions, in the midst of which the church supported herself, and remains always the same, must naturally induce us to think, that God never permits great disorders, without pre-

paring at the same time great and efficacious remedies. If he tollerates errors, he takes care to raise from time to time men powerful in works and in words, whom he animates with his spirit, and whose tongue and hand he conducts, to make them apply an antidote, on the first appearances of any dangerous contagion. This is a sensible proof of his providence for the preservation of his church. Arius is scarce in arms to attack Jesus Christ, but St. Athanasius enters the lists, and fights for the catholick doctrine, during the long space of 47 years; St. Hilarius and St. Ambrose appear about the same time, and labour to stifle the remains of Arianism, that had crept into the west. Does Macedonius undertake to advance new opinions? God immediately opposes to him St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nazianzum, Nissa, and St. Amphilocus; in the same manner, that he raises up St. Cyril of Alexandria, to defend the doctrine of the church against Nestorius, and St. Austin to counter-act the proud doctrine of the Pelagians. The Pope St. Leo puts a stop, as well by the dignity of his chair, as by the force of his doctrine, to the progress of the Eutectean heresy; the Popes, St. Martin, and St. Maximus, hold out by their sufferings and their writings, against all the efforts of the Monothelites, backed by the temporal powers.

This is a point which we ought never to lose sight of, in this or any other interval: we may even carry the reflection a little farther, and observe, that the faithful scarce begin to relax, when God presents them, in the holy hermits, and the fathers of the desert, who then first make their appearance, models of a holy life; by which he lets us see, that we cannot do too much to entitle ourselves to a happy eternity. But all these glorious times do not hold up equally; the faithful degenerate, their zeal and their edifying ardour ends with the sixth age, and the church will afterwards find it a difficult task to bring them back to their duty; such is the powerful influence of vice over the human heart.

The THIRD EPOCH A.

Charlemagne proclaimed Emperor.

THIS Epoch, which contains but 187 years, does not present us with as great, or as agreeable, objects as the preceding ages; the great riches heaped upon the church by princes, awaken the avarice of mankind, which persecution had laid asleep, and so prove mischievous to the practice of religion; the governors especially give themselves up to it, more than the common people; and the opulent idleness of the first, is attended by an ignorance of their duties in the latter, thus deprived of necessary instruction. Councils, however frequent, do not stop the mischief; and the authority of princes who undertake the reformation of manners, is equally ineffectual. The hardness of men's hearts blunts their zeal: laws are renewed to no purpose; they scarce are published, but they are forgotten. There appear, it is true, fewer hereticks than in the preceding ages, but there are notwithstanding as many commotions: On the one hand, the barbarity of the Mahometans pursuing their conquests with the same fury; and on the other hand, the ambition of the governors of the church disturbed both the east and the west.

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The times continue troublesome, but these troubles are not as wholesome as those of the first ages.

If the piety of some princes attempts to plant the christian religion among the barbarous nations of the north, their endeavours are seldom backed by the ministers of the church; nevertheless, some religion is to be found among these barbarians; but those who practise it, are often obliged to retire from the world for that purpose. It was this necessity that occasioned the founding of so many monasteries and abbeys during this interval; that one would imagine that salvation was only to be expected in those communities: nevertheless, the fervour of the first institutes soon begins to cool, and monks are no longer distinguishable from the rest of the faithful, but by name. Their occupations, it is true, are different; but the passions are the same in both, and stronger in those who would be thought to have left the world, than in those who continued in it. Things at last came to such a pass, that the reformation of the monks costs more time and trouble, than would have been sufficient for the conversion of the rest of the faithful.

The FOURTH EPOCH A.

Hugh Capet, king of France.

WE must still go on with the same lecture; the sufferings of the church must not prevent us; from time to time she enjoys some happy days; she is always the same church, in spite of all the alterations that happen in the manners of her children; the revolutions which affect most of her members in particular, can never gain upon the body in general. This easily appears by the great number of councils which it found necessary to call, to bring back Christians to the observance of primitive institutions; I reckon up more than 900 in less than 300 years, of which this interval consists; that is to say, from the year 987 to the year 1273. Could the church give greater proofs of her zeal for the salvation of her children? nevertheless, God often bestows governors upon her, not only virtuous, but comparable to those of the first ages; but their virtues are only admired, and, every thing considered, it is much that their persons are not always persecuted.

The Russians, the Bulgarians, the Saracens, and the Tartars continue to fall upon the east, sufficiently afflicted with intestine divisions; the church suffers but little from these irruptions; she has more dangers to apprehend from the new heresies that now make their appearance; but the princes, zealous for the preservation of sound doctrine, assist the church; so that the new Munichians, who spring up in every quarter, are defeated by the arms of the secular powers; but other errors, introduced by the sophistry of pretended philosophers, disturbed religion.

The misery occasioned by all these commotions, is not a little increased by bitter wranglings between the temporal powers and the head of the church; trifling interests set the priesthood and the empire at variance; the dispute is rather concerning a point of honour, than any thing of real value; neither party will give up any of its pretensions, nor at the same time explain them; so that for want of understanding each other, it is almost impossible they should

come

come to any agreement. How easily all these contestations might have been ended, if they had not had passions for their foundations! At length the parties explain themselves, all difficulties disappear, and people are surprised at their want of thought, in not beginning with what ended the quarrel.

The whole church laboured with one common accord to reform themselves, and it became matter of shame not to listen to the voice of God: it was this that engaged such great numbers of Christians to withdraw from the general contagion.

To this we owe so many reformatations among the canons, who embraced particular rules, and so many foundations of religious orders of both sexes. All this happens in the space of three ages: so that it may be said to give birth to a greater number of religious establishments, than the preceding nine hundred years; those happy times, in which the fervour of Christians was at its height, not excepted.

The FIFTH EPOCH A.

Rodolphus of Hasburgh, Emperor.

BUT the fifth Epocha, which takes in a little more than three centuries, can by no means compare with the last. What commotions, what agitations in the church! new contests disturb the church; all France sides with Philip the Handsome, in his general quarrel with pope Boniface VIII. whose interests are espoused by the Italians. This dispute did not deserve to be carried on with so much heat and passion as it then was; and therefore the popes who succeed Boniface, and consider things more impartially, readily agree to a prudent reconciliation. The eldest son of the church lets the world see, by the protection he granted the holy see, that it was almost a personal quarrel. This dispute is followed by the affairs of the general council of Vienna: next succeeds the difference with the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in which all moderation is forgot, and every thing pushed to the last extremities, by actions as well as writings. If Lewis of Bavaria causes anti-popes to be elected, the popes on their side carry matters so far as to get another emperor elected, even in the life time of Lewis of Bavaria; thus there is a schism on both sides: but one of greater importance afflicts the church, thro' the ambition of great men, and the pretensions of crowned heads. How many endeavours are made use of to put an end to these mischiefs, and all to no purpose, till the council of Constance, held more than 50 years after the beginning of this fatal separation!

Abbot Fleury finishes his ecclesiastical history at the holding of this council, after having extended it to the twentieth volume. Another writer succeeds him in the undertaking, many degrees inferior to him; if he writes better than this learned abbot, he stretches his work too far, and mixes with it too much civil history, and more than the abbot thought proper. Nevertheless, his book meets with purchasers, because he is the only author who has given in French a continued account of the differences that have happened in the church for some centuries past; for I reckon for nothing the superficial work of Choisy.

The continuator of Fleury's history goes back to the origin of the contests, which gave occasion to the holding of the council of Constance. Here he sets out; so that the commotions of John Hus, Jerome of Prague, and their followers, are sufficiently explained. The council of Bale, which meets soon after, does not end so prosperously as it began; another council, even that of Florence, is set up against it. New contests arise, and the prelude of a new schism, which Amadeus, duke of Savoy, elected pope under the name of Felix V. has the prudence and moderation to end, and thereby establishes peace and good order. After this councils become less frequent; but the itch of writing increases and multiplies, without bounds, the number of good and bad authors in every kind of literature. The beginning of the XVIth century is attended with greater storms, raised by the appearance of Luther, Bucer, Munster, Zuinglius, Calvin, and others.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

The house of Bourbon on the French throne.

THE great events of this interval are not as yet collected into a body; the remains of the dying league; the absolution of Henry IV.; the disputes concerning Greece; the quarrel between the republic of Venice and Rome; the expulsion of the Moors from Spain; the commotions raised by the reformed in France; some pious establishments in all parts of the church; the missionaries and new Christians persecuted in the Indies; further contests on the subject of grace. All these commotions, and many others are separately treated of; but it is necessary that some able hand should join them together, handle them judiciously, and place them in the light they deserve.

I have comprehended a great number of different objects in a few words, and omitted a great many others; but let no one think that the course of reading I propose is so very immense: at most it will require but six months, and that only at the rate of six hours a day, three in the morning, and three in the afternoon, according to the following computation: the biggest volumes of Fleury, and his continuator, do not contain above 750 pages each, and some of them a great deal less. One may, and ought, to read with great ease 35 pages in an hour; this makes 210 pages for six hours, so that less than four days will be sufficient for the perusal of one of those volumes. Let us go on with the calculation; a volume may be read in four days: multiply 36 by 4; it will make for the 36 volumes but 144 days; which falls short of five months. Now let me only ask those who have any affection for religion, even those who love reading, or who desire to instruct themselves, and spend their time to some advantage, if they ought to think much of five months, or rather 864 hours; that is to say, 36 whole days, to be informed of every thing that has happened in the church for the space of seventeen hundred years. More time is often thrown away on the perusal of trifles, which only serve to amuse the imagination, without usefully affecting the head or the heart; whereas the course of reading I propose, has all the advantages that any other readings can have, without any of their disadvantages. The imagination, the head, and the heart all find their account in it, while the reading of trifles is barren and dry, and unattended by any lasting satisfaction. This is indeed but a common

common reading, without any discussions ; but I shall in the following chapters make the computation perfect, to accommodate it to different characters.

I have as yet considered in this chapter but a single object ; important, it is true, but nevertheless not sufficient to fill entirely the mind, and satisfy the curiosity of the generality of mankind, who delight in variety. I said it was necessary to separate objects, to comprehend them the better, and avoid confusion, which is as disagreeable as ignorance. It is therefore time, after having gone through the history of the church, to go back to the Roman history, which we had pursued to the beginning of the reign of Augustus.

We may set out by Lawrence Echard's history ; I know it is not comprehensive enough, and that is not so much a perfect history as the idea of one ; but then, I am sorry we have nothing more comprehensive, that takes in the five centuries next after Julius Cæsar. I should readily recommend the history of the emperors, by Mr. Tillemont, which reaches to the term I have mentioned ; but he falls into an excess opposite to that of Echard's. He enters into an infinite number of discussions, which concern none but those who make a profession of learning. It were to be wished, that somebody would observe a just mean between these two authors ; but let us see in the mean time, how we can make ourselves amends for the want of such a performance.

Mr Echard may however serve as a guide. After having read his last volumes, and before we engage in the perusal of his continuation, we must go back, and read what the abbot de St. Real has wrote, on the murder of Cæsar, on Lepidus, Marc Antony, and Augustus, and then pass over to the history of this last prince, published by Mr. de Larrey, and printed at the end of Mr. Citri de la Guette's history of the Triumvirates. It is plain, that if the emperor Augustus had continued his reign in the manner he begun it, his government would have surpassed in cruelty that of the most wicked and infamous tyrants ; but as soon as he saw himself absolute master of the empire, he immediately altered his conduct. However, the sweetness of his temper did not hinder him from being firm in his resolutions, thus obliging all the members of the state to do their duty, as he did his ; for it would be madness to think, that princes can be exempted from complying with theirs. Tiberius cannot be better represented than in the account that Amelet de la Houffay has given of him after Tacitus. These authors were great speculative politicians, who, confined to their closets, spent themselves in conjectures, and narrowly examined this prince, perhaps to make him appear worse than he really was ; but he was certainly at best a very bad prince ; and allowing him to have been painted twice as bad as he was, he must still be considered, in spite of his policy, as one of the greatest monsters that ever disgraced the imperial throne. As to the other Cæsars, it is not worth while to take the trouble of being acquainted with the particulars of their lives, as they afford nothing more than the knowledge of their vices. Vespasian and Titus alone deserve our attention ; but the reign of the last was so short, that one would think providence had shewn him with no other view, than that the world should have the loss of him to lament. The wives of the Cæsars, so well painted by Mr. de Servies, ought to be looked upon as a part of this history, as they shared with their husbands the government of the empire. This custom begun early, and was never thought to have any thing extraordinary in it.

Domitian and Nerva may be very well looked over, to dwell on the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, who governed a long time. To these emperors succeeded Antoninus Pius ; we have a very good and circumstantial account of the government of those princes in Dion Cassius, or his epitomizer Xiphilius,
translated

translated by the president Cousin : to these authors may be added Herodian, elegantly translated by the abbot Mongaut.

But what can we see in their successors to the time of Dioclesian, but a series of continual revolutions, incited by the ambition of generals ; among whom the wisest and most able commonly fell a sacrifice to the most undeserving ? It is a pity that we have no French translation of the imperial history from Domitian to Constantine, published in English by Mr. Bernard ; as the reading it would enable us to peruse the originals to much greater advantage.

Dioclesian, who was only bad by halves, presents us with a pretty long reign : it begins in the year 284, and is remarkable for having being made use of by the Christians of Egypt, as an Epochæ, which they called the æra of martyrs, on account of the persecutions which the church had to contend with, under this emperor. Constantine, who succeeds on Dioclesian's quitting the government, gives a new appearance to the face of things, re-establishes the empire, and raises the glory of Rome to as great a pitch, as it had been at since the days of Augustus. It is a pity that some abler pen than that of father de Varenne has not represented this prince to us, with all the colours his picture would admit of. He was a great prince, but not as great as Eusebius of Cæsarea would make us believe, in the too flattering character he has given us of him ; however, he had more virtue than either Zozimus, or Julian the Apostate allow him. Nevertheless, it is proper to read the history this last emperor has left us of his predecessors ; which is become in some measure necessary, on account of the curious and learned remarks added to it by Mr. Spanheim. Such is the plan we may form of the Roman empire during the first Epochæ ; that is say, to the 325th year of the Christian æra.

The second Epochæ is full of greater revolutions. The empire maintains itself with great dignity during another century ; but afterwards falls a prey to all the northern nations. It is in this age then, that appear the children of Constantine ; who, by their mutual jealousies, expose both themselves and their dominions. They are succeeded by Julian, surnamed the Apostate, who renders himself contemptible by his philosophical vanity. All those who have been guilty of the same folly, have met with the same ill fate of being looked upon as pedants rather than philosophers. We are obliged to the abbot de la Bletterie, for shewing us this emperor in a light not so bad as he had heretofore appeared in. The writers of the Roman history, translated by the president Cousin, as Zozimus and Zonaras give us a circumstantial account of the first interval of this second Epochæ. To these authors we may add Ammianus Marcellinus, whose account reaches from 353 to 378 : after this, it would be doing ourselves great injustice, not to read the excellent history of Theodosius the Great, for which we are indebted to the elegant pen of the abbot Flechier.

Every thing falls to ruin, every thing degenerates under Honorius and Arcadius, the weak children of Theodosius ; the continuation of Echard's history is sufficient to conduct us to the destruction of the western empire ; so that after having gone through the reign of Augustus, we may leave for a time the history of the western empire, to go on with that of the eastern ; this, in my opinion, may be done to greater advantage, by consulting the original writers, so elegantly and exactly translated by the president Cousin, who brings this history so low as to the year 1462, nine years after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. Having done with Mr. Cousin, we may take up Mr. du Cange's French history of Constantinople, from the time the French made themselves masters of it in 1204, till it fell into the hands of Mahomet II. in 1453. We shall

shall be amazed to behold in the course of this history, the greatest empire in the world reduced to the single city of Constantinople, which at last is obliged to surrender to the infidels, after a siege of 54 days.

Having thus finished this reading, we must go back to the fifth century, and no longer consider history by Epochs, but by nations, that we may not divide it into too many pieces. If I may be again permitted to cite myself, I would refer to chap. xviii. of my *Method of studying history*, where we may see at one glance a plan of the revolutions successively attempted and effected by the northern nations. Their great numbers, added to the great barrenness of the countries they inhabited, drove them to fall upon the territories of the empire, and form establishments, where they maintained themselves by force of arms. We may observe, that these invaders are the same people who formerly gave the civilized nations of Europe so much uneasiness under the name of Scythians and Sarmates, and afterwards under many other names; sometimes under that of Cimbri, Teutones, and Germani; another time under that of Goths, Visi-Goths, and Ostro-Goths, Huns and Vandals, Picts and Scotch, Saxons and English, Bourguignons, Lombards, and Franks, or Frenchmen; and some branches of whom have been known in the latter ages, under the title of Russians, Normans, and, in fine, Tartars. These are the people who brought to nothing the heads of ancient empires, and subdued their subjects, or at least so mixed and mingled with them, as to make but one body; of which, however, as military chiefs, they retained the command.

We may afterwards consult the xxth chapter of the same *Method of studying history*, to get some knowledge of the *jus publicum*, and consequently the government of the different nations who divided the Roman empire. This knowledge is necessary, to become thoroughly acquainted with their history.

It is but natural that Frenchmen should set out with France; other nations may begin each with their own country. Though we should not think it worth our while to peruse what two of our ancient authors, however valuable, Duplain and Mezeray, have wrote concerning the times that preceded the irruptions of the Franks into Gaul; yet we ought not to omit reading what the abbot du Bos has lately published upon the origin of the French monarchy. This is a learned performance; yet it may be reduced to one fourth of its bulk, without any prejudice to the system which it advances and proves. On the contrary, it would be more easily read, and yet would be equally useful; but be that as it will, we should then take in hand the history of the Gauls, which the learned Dom. Jacques Martin is now preparing for the press; and afterwards add to it the history of the manners of the French, by the abbot le Gendre, which is not less interesting than the so much valued accounts we have of the manners of the Greeks and Romans. This character of nations has an influence upon their history, and serves to bring us acquainted with them, as much as their actions. After this, the first race makes its appearance; we may take a survey of it in Mezeray, or even in father Daniel, whose account of these remote times contains all the circumstances proper to engage our curiosity; but it is such a curiosity as it is proper to satisfy, in order to be well acquainted with the thread of our history. It is of more importance to be acquainted with the second race, as well on account of the great events that happened while it sat upon the throne, as of the great revolutions which, for 150 years, kept it in a languishing condition, that at last ended in its entire decay. The extinction of the second race makes way for a third, which maintains itself for a long time by its policy, and afterwards by its arms; thus bringing back the nation to its original character, which is that of a military government.

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This was effected at the end of the 12th century, by Philip Augustus, one of those princes who has best deserved of the French nation. His life, equally glorious throughout, deserved a particular historian, and it has had that happiness in our days, in Mr. Bodot de Juilli; but neither this, nor all the other particular histories of our kings, ought to hinder us from pursuing the general history of the nation. Such is that of St. Lewis, by the abbot Choisy; of Philip the Handsome, by Baillet; the histories of Philip of Valois, of king John, of Charles V. and Charles VI. by the same Choisy; these are the best performances of that writer, and along with them Mr. Bodot de Juilli's life of Charles VII. the most improving pieces we have. These particular histories are so far better than general ones, for making us thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions and characters of princes, that I am tempted to prefer abridgments to circumstantial narratives, in order to save ourselves those repetitions, which, though otherwise unavoidable, are apt to tire one in the common course of reading. It is thus, therefore, that with an abridgment I should be willing to put up with Philip de Commynes, for the history of Lewis XI. and that of Charles VIII. It is true, we should again be obliged to have recourse to abridgments, for the reigns of Lewis XII. and Francis I. as we have no circumstantial accounts of them, but in old books, fit only for the learned, who are satisfied to lose themselves in the labyrinth of original histories. But as soon as we are come to the reigns of Henry II. in 1547, we meet with Mr. de Thou's history, equal to any thing of the kind the ancients have left us. It likewise does for the following reigns, but for the succeeding part of the history of Henry IV. and the histories of Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. abridgments will answer very well, till it becomes proper to consult more ample and circumstantial histories. Such is the plan I would lay down to myself for a first course of French history; to which however I should return, after having examined that of other nations, of which I shall now give as concise an idea as possible.

We may see by the history of the first and second race of our kings, not only how powerful they were in Germany, the country from whence they derived their origin, and which was the first they inhabited; but even that Charlemagne, who was proclaimed emperor about the end of the year 800, united in his person the kingdoms of France, Austrasia, Germany and Italy. However, it was to this last kingdom that the empire properly speaking was annexed, for which reason, the emperors of Germany never discontinued their claims to the greatest part of that country; though, after the fall of Charlemagne's house, the imperial title passed over to the Germans.

There is no history more difficult to handle and study than that of this empire; it is so complex an account of its various revolutions, and the different states which it contains. We are not as yet so happy as to have any thing in the French language, which we may alone abide by; but we must strive to overcome this difficulty in the best manner we can. We have, I know, a history of the empire, published in the year 1684, by Mr. Heiss, in two volumes quarto, or five small volumes; but this performance is very superficial, nor have the additions made to it in 1731, by an able pen, sufficiently supplied the defect. For this reason, though unwilling to cite learned books, I would recommend a previous perusal of Struvius's disquisitions concerning the antiquities of Germany, and the origin of its inhabitants, as far as the eighth century, when he should make room for Mr. Heiss's abridgment, that ought to be read to the entire downfall of Charlemagne's family.

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We may then strengthen this first reading by a perusal of the original writers, translated into French by the president Cousin. We may see in Eginhart's annals, the publick life of Charlemagne, or the events of his reign; whilst his life, by the same author, may make us acquainted with his domestick transactions. Eginhart, by being the secretary and favourite of Charlemagne, had opportunities of being well informed of every thing he relates. Perhaps, as a servant, he has been too liberal in praising his master; this is no way unnatural; however, my mentioning it may serve as a caution not to over-rate his encomiums. After Eginhart, we have two lives of Lewis the Mild, son to Charlemagne, one by Thegan, rural bishop of Treves, the other by an anonymous author. The children of Lewis the Mild were as turbulent as their father had been calm and peaceable. After his death, they turned against each other that fury with which they persecuted him in his life-time; and their hatred to each other, made them lavish away the blood of their subjects. Nitard, grandson to Charlemagne, and an eye-witness of all their quarrels, has left us a very faithful account of them; his works is one of those original performances, which are so apt to please a reader; because the descriptions of so well instructed and so sincere a cotemporary writer, makes quite a different impression from the compilations of subsequent writers. Nitard's works is followed by the annals of St. Bertin, whose merit consists entirely in their exactness, which is indeed all that is requisite for a narrative of facts. Eloquence, so much sought after in other works, is an ornament of supererogation in history; and though very agreeable, is only so because it pleases the imagination; for which reason, this kind of writing is equally instructive without it.

We may pursue the thread of this history in the second volume of president Cousin's history of the western empire. The first work that we meet with in his collection, is that of Luitprand, deacon of the church of Padua, and afterwards bishop of Cremona. This author writes with an elegance worthy of a better age than that he lived in: he begins at the year 892, and ends at 964. The embassy of Constantinople is a curious performance, where the emperor Phocas is represented such as he was, that is, a monster both in body and mind. In fine, the third work contained in this second volume, is a history of the emperor Otho I. from the year 918 to the year 973.

Should we chuse to take a second survey of all these troublesome times, and even know the differences that have since happened in Germany, we might consult father Mainbourg's excellent work, on the downfall of the empire. This book is in esteem, even amongst the learned men of Germany; however prejudiced against the accounts of them and their country, given by foreign historians. Father Mainbourg begins with the quarrels between the sons of Lewis the Mild, and continues with the disputes of the succeeding emperors, to the year 1355; when the emperor Charles IV. of the house of Luxembourg, was crowned at Rome: so that we have in his work a very sensible and exact account of all the contests between the emperors Henry, Frederick I. and II. Lewis of Bavaria, and the sovereign pontiffs.

After father Mainbourg, we may again have recourse to Heiss's history, as far as to the reign of Maximilian. We may then take time to look over some work, that gives an account of the Romano-German empire; without which, we should be entirely in the dark, as to the affairs of that august body. I have seen but two in French, that are tolerable; one is the history of Germany, by Mr. de Prade, printed in 1697 and 1683; which, excepting some mistakes, unavoidable in a stranger, may serve instead of Mr. du May's, though
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by far the best of the two. This last has been printed several times, both at Paris and Geneva: its author was attached to the duke of Wirtemberg; he made the *jus publicum*, and state of the empire his particular study. It is to be hoped, that some author may hereafter think it worth his while to bring the subject nearer the new system of the empire; in which there sometimes happens changes imperceptible to strangers, and which none but the subjects of it can properly explain. We must continue our reading by some history of the emperor Charles V, and afterwards put up with Heiss's abridgment to these latter times. A great part of the Italian history is contained in that of the revolutions of the German empire: nevertheless, to be thoroughly informed of many important particulars, it would be proper to read a little book, known by the title of, *Affairs between the houses of France and Austria*, printed in 1662. We may there see, that the animosity of the house of Burgundy, which was a branch of the house of France, passed over with the heiress and territories of the said branch, into the heart of Maximilian I. and his successors. But what did they get by it? nothing, but the mortification of seeing themselves stripped of many states, acquired by this alliance; so as scarcely to possess at this day the fourth part of the dominions it procured them. Such are the effects of outrageous resentments, and unjust and ill-concerted schemes of revenge.

What I have been just now saying, relates only to the general history of the empire; but there are particular histories of the different principalities that compose the German body. Even the imperial towns have had the ambition of seeing histories of their territories, in which their origin, rights, and immunities are taken notice of; but these are circumstances which concern none but the natives; just as the particular and circumstantial histories of our towns and provinces, can only be useful and curious for Frenchmen.

The history of the Low Countries, and of Holland, even that of Switzerland, is but a continuation of that of the empire, on which it depends: nevertheless, the importance of these republics, the rank they hold in Europe, and the singular revolutions they have undergone, engage our attention in a particular manner. Their antiquities are very inconsiderable; in point of manners and customs, they are the same with the first Germans. I here speak of the people who live north beyond the Meuse; for those to the south and west, as the inhabitants of Brabant, the Flemish, and others, were very like the old French, of whom they were a part. Therefore, to return to the people formerly called Batavi, we must first consider them under the government of their counts; when we shall see, they made but a poor figure in those remote times. The counts of Holland were not so much sovereigns, as the first members of a republic, though they enjoyed all the honours paid to crowned heads; so that they wanted nothing but absolute power. These provinces, from the counts, passed over to the dukes of Burgundy, and from them to Maximilian, who governed them as became a good citizen. Charles V. conducted them as their father; and if Philip II. did not use them as a tyrant, at least he only considered them as slaves; but he lost by it those fine provinces, whose inhabitants considered him in their turn as an imperious master, of whom they could not soon enough rid themselves.

This brought on that famous revolution, which began in 1565; and after maintaining itself till 1579, then acquired new strength by the union of Utrecht, and afterwards by the truce of 1609, agreed upon by the mediation of France; who has been always sensible to the misfortunes of her neighbours, and ready to grant her protection to those who implored it. But so small has been the gratitude of this republic, that Henry IV. who protected it, could never

obtain from it, for its Roman Catholick subjects, a free exercise of their religion; though the ecclesiasticks of the country had contributed to the settlement of its liberties, as much as the chief men amongst the Protestants. But this great monarch had to do with a republick, by which it is easy to guess what return he had to expect for his friendship.

Lewis XIII. and his successor, Lewis XIV. protected the United Provinces, as allies, whose independency they had a mind to maintain against the efforts of Spain; but these provinces were scarce acknowledged a free state by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1684, than they began to alter their behaviour towards France; of whom they grew jealous, and in the year 1668 declared against Lewis XIV. by a treaty, known by the name of the Tripple Alliance. At length, the king found himself under a necessity of following their example, and altering his conduct; from being their friend and protector, he was obliged to become their enemy, to declare war against them in 1672. In the prosecution of this war, he penetrated to the very centre of their country; but refused, nevertheless, to demolish the fortifications of the places he had taken, though advised to it by the prince of Conde. Lewis XIV. ever retained some consideration for this republick; notwithstanding which, this people, spirited up by William III. prince of Orange, never let escape any opportunity of taking part against France, though obliged by such measures to throw themselves into the arms of their enemies. But we need not be surpris'd at this conduct, if we consider, that this republick was for a long time conducted in a despotick manner, by the pensionary Heinsius, brought up under the prince of Orange, who had inspired him with all his aversion to the French nation. The Dutch to this day complain of his sternness; who lost his country, by refusing the very advantageous offers made him by Lewis XIV. from 1705 to 1712; but England, ever attentive to its interests, knew how to take advantage of this mistake.

These are the times, and these the commotions which we ought to examine. We have the preliminaries of them in two authors; one, Sir William Temple, an able minister, and ambassador from England to Holland. He published in 1672, a little work, under the title of, *The state of the United Provinces of the Low Countries*, and it deserves to be attentively read. A modern writer has handled the same subject more at large, though perhaps with less sincerity: I mean Mr. Janicon, agent of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, at the Hague: We may there meet with a circumstantial account of this republick, in his *Present state of the United Provinces*, printed in two volumes, in the year 1731.

We may gather from these authors, that the union of Utrecht, in the year 1579, formed a body of many free republicks; who are all governed by their own particular laws, and in a manner intirely independant one of the other: they do not even acknowledge any superiority in the assembly of the States General, except in affairs that concern the common security and welfare of the seven United Provinces. The territory of this republick, though very small, is so well peopled, and so full of towns, that the inhabitants, streightened at home for the necessaries of life, are obliged to give themselves up to commerce; by this wise conduct, they make abundance reign in a country, which otherwise would be subject to the greatest misery and want.

The word republick denotes a free country: nevertheless, this so much boasted liberty has been very scarce in Holland for a long time past: *Vulgus in illis utrimque Provinciis speciem libertatis, et vana paritatis indicia plus ipsâ libertate*

bertate aestimat. This is what Barclay said, (*Satyrici parte iv. c. 5.*) at the beginning of the XVIIth century, a little time after the establishment of the republick; and what St. Evremont repeated towards the end of the same age. "In the beginning of a republick, says this able writer, the love of liberty is the first virtue of its members; and the jealousy which this liberty inspires, form the principal policy of the state. This appeared in the infancies of the republicks of Athens and Rome: men, tired of the troubles, dangers, and anxieties, which are the price of a constant independency, at last run after some ambitious man, who pleases them; and out of a disagreeable state of liberty, get into an agreeable state of subjection. I remember that I often said in Holland, even to the pensionary De Witt, that people greatly mistook the character of the Dutch; we imagine they love liberty; but the truth is, they only hate oppression. They have little of fierceness of soul, which constitutes true republicans. They dread the yoke of an avaricious prince, that would rob them of their property; and that of a violent one, who would insult them in their persons; but a sovereign, merely as such, would be no way disagreeable to them. If they love a republican government, it is more upon account of the happy influence it has upon their commerce, than from any satisfaction they find in being free. The magistrates love their independency, as it gives them a greater power over those who depend upon them. The people would more readily acknowledge the authority of a prince, than that of magistrates; who are, properly speaking, no better than their equals. When a prince of Orange attempted to surprise Amsterdam, in 1649, all the inhabitants declared for the burgomasters; but they did it more from a principle of aversion to violence, than out of any extraordinary love of liberty. When another prince of Orange (William III.) opposed their making a peace, in the year 1678, after a long war, they made it in spite of him; but then they were drove to it by the most pressing distresses; so that their natural regard for him is not destroyed, but only suspended. These extraordinary storms are scarce blown over, when the prince of Orange regains the ascendant, and the true republicans have the mortification of seeing the bulk of the people express the same affection for him, as before. They dread subjection, without daring to appear jealous of liberty."

Whoever has seen or examined Holland, must know that the inhabitants are obliged to crouch under their magistrates, much more than they need to do under an absolute monarchical government; it is even madness to engage in any law-suit with them, as no justice is to be expected, on account of the support they give each other; whereas, in well governed kingdoms, as those of France and Spain, people plead every day against the sovereign. Our kings are too equitable to violate the rights of their subjects, or invade their property: the greatest proof of being free, is, the being entirely free from taxes; or having only moderate taxes to pay. This is what comes homest to the people; yet it is so little the case in Holland, that there are few countries where they are more exorbitant, or more rigorously exacted. Who would not be astonished, to see every family obliged to pay for leave to make use of salt; to drink wine, and coffee; burn turf, or coal; and do twenty other things equally necessary? nor are the things made use of the less subject to heavy impositions on their importation. These last are not sufficient; the inhabitants must submit to both, which, however heavy, are notwithstanding annual and ordinary burthens.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these impositions, the governments of the United Provinces are poor, and the subjects rich. Oeconomy, it is true, makes a part of their wealth; and the name of liberty alone, makes so great an impression on the minds of the people, that their governors can strip them of all they have, by only telling them, that it is wanted to defend them against foreign powers. I think it would be their interest to be less free, and more at ease; for this liberty is but a specious chimera, when it does not contribute to the welfare of those who pride themselves in it. It has even happened of late, that the liberty of some provinces has been attacked by others: when, during the war begun in 1701, the provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland and Overijssel, expressed a desire of concluding a peace with France and Spain, they were severely persecuted by the pensionary Heinsius; and, in the end, could obtain no other favour than that of being exempt from the extraordinary taxes imposed for defraying the expences of that war.

The bank of Amsterdam is another imposing object, which draws the attention of all Europe, on account of its treasures; which are said to be greater than any other treasures we know of, whether real or imaginary. The place where this treasure is deposited, is a very extensive vault under the town-house; the doors are well secur'd with locks and bolts: people pretend that it contains a prodigious quantity of gold and silver in bars, ingots, and coin; but, as the government of this bank is entirely in the hands of the burgomasters, and no private person keeps an exact account of its receipts or payments; it is impossible to know precisely, the proportion between the real stock of this bank, and its credit, which essentially constitutes the security of it; as no considerable payment can be made at Amsterdam, but in bank-money, which is no more than a paper circulation. It seldom happens, that any one who has got an assignation on the bank, troubles it for the money; he makes over his credit to another, and, by this shifting of assignations from hand to hand, in two hours time that the exchange of Amsterdam is open, business is often transacted to the amount of two hundred millions, without the help of a hundred pistoles in ready money.

But as the city of Amsterdam is security for all the money lodged in this bank, it is her interest to keep up the credit of it by her own punctuality, and that of her private persons. By this means, the bank of Amsterdam is become, as it were, the cash-keeper general of all Holland; and there are many reasons why its credit should be so firm and extensive. The first is, that no great payments can be made, but in bank-money. Secondly, money deposited in the bank, is much safer than at home, where thieves may get at it. Thirdly, bank-money passes for more than current money. Fourthly, the Dutch, naturally suspicious in their dealings, don't choose to deal with any man, but in proportion to his credit upon the books of the bank. It is true, that when the States General want considerable sums, they make no scruple of employing the stock of this bank, on condition of repaying what they make use of, when requisite. This happened, for example, in 1672; when the late king Lewis XIV. being with an army within a few leagues of Amsterdam, the bank paid all those who thought proper to call for their money. On this occasion, the Burgomasters left no stone unturned to comply with their demands; nevertheless, some endeavours might have been requisite to hinder the Dutch merchants from becoming bankrupts, a practice they are too well acquainted with. Private persons, it is true, are authorized to behave in this manner, by the example which many towns have given them, by not paying annuities, for which they had received ample consideration.

As soon as we have acquired a just notion of the state of the United Provinces, we may undertake the perusal of some abridgment of their history. I am not for recommending on this occasion Mr. le Clerc, or Mr. Basnage, their works being too extensive to suit my plan; but rather the history of the republick of Holland, extracted from that of Grotius, by Mr. le Noble; which only reaches as far as the truce made with Spain, in 1609. We may afterwards take up Strada, translated into French by Duryer, with the supplement added to it in the last editions. Thus, we shall have the historians on both sides of the question; but we may still consult a history of the United Provinces published in 1707, in four volumes, which reaches to the year 1705. Nevertheless, we ought not to overlook some historical pieces, such as Mr. du Maurier's memoirs, suppressed in Holland. This treatment of a book is not always a bad sign. The memoirs of Sir William Temple are very instructive, though wrote in a very different manner. I might even recommend a history of the reformation of the Low Countries, by Gerard Brandt, with some other little performances, which are necessary to rectify his mistakes; and of which I have given the titles in the catalogue, at the end of this discourse.

If the Dutch have the name of liberty, the Swiss have the thing itself; as they do not pretend to command others, neither will they consent that others should command them. They first took up arms in the 13th century, against their own nobility, who betrayed an intention of becoming their masters, or at least of acquiring some extraordinary authority. The same love of liberty induced them, in 1307, to oppose the encroachments of some cruel governors sent them by the house of Austria; and they maintained 350 years the laudable prerogative of free states, which they then acquired, with the pleasure of seeing themselves esteemed, and their friendship courted, by all the princes of Europe; till at length their independency was generally acknowledged by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The book published by Mr. Ruchat, in 1714, under the title of, *Delices de la Suisse*, or, *The charms of Switzerland*, is sufficient to give us an idea of the geography, policy, and history of this happy people. The natives themselves have other performances to consult; which, however agreeable to them, might prove tiresome to strangers. The city of Geneva, in quality of ally of the laudable cantons, partakes of their liberty; but her history, compendiously written in 1680, by Mr. Spon, has been since most extravagantly swelled with notes, in the edition of 1730, in two volumes, quarto.

No territories were ever better situated to make a little or a great figure in history, than Savoy and Piedmont; and they have often done both. Their princes, formerly driven from their throne and their country, have at length recovered both, and maintained themselves with dignity in the possession of them. These provinces, which in ancient times made part of the empire, lie in the center of Europe, between two powers; from whose greatness and mutual jealousy they have every thing to hope, or every thing to fear. But what may not a prince do, who has courage, good sense, and a talent for business? The dukes of Savoy are at this day so powerful, that the states of Europe find it in some measure their interest to support them; and since they could never prevail so far as to destroy them entirely, perhaps some politicians may say, it would be dangerous to permit them to grow more powerful; but it may be reasonably believed, that they will hardly ever be able to effect that hereafter, which they have hitherto aimed at to no purpose for 800 years, that they have been in possession of Maur, Savoy, and Piedmont. However, as there is a providence that directs all things, there is no answer-

ing for what may happen. One thing is certain, that there is not any satisfactory French history of these principalities; for I make no account of that published by Mr. le Blanc, in 1660. I would rather read the genealogical history of their princes, by Samuel Guichenon, if it could be easily read, which is scarce to be expected. Those who understand Italian, may meet in that language with every thing requisite to make them thoroughly acquainted with the history of these provinces.

The history of England is not by a great deal so difficult as that of the empire, though much more interesting, on account of the differences between the English and the French nations, since the reign of Lewis the Young, who divorced his wife, Eleonora of Aquitain, that is much more than 600 years past. Nevertheless, I do not mean by this to forsake my original plan, by endeavouring to make my reader a professed history, or instruct the natives of that country, who ought to know a great deal more of what concerns it, than I can pretend to. We have in French a sufficient stock of books, to make us thoroughly acquainted with the history of England; or, as far at least as is necessary for our improvement. The first thing to be done, is to take a general survey of the country, its inhabitants, and government, in a book called, *The present state of Great-Britain and Ireland*. But this work is not as yet arrived at its greatest perfection, though several times reviewed and corrected for 60 years past. The common law of the nation is not explained as much as it ought to be; but this defect may be supplied, by an *Essay on the prerogative of the kings of Great-Britain*, printed in 1714. The king is very far from being absolute; he is rather the head of an illustrious republic, who has it in his power to do a great deal of good, but whose hands are tied up by the law from doing any mischief. The authority of the two houses of Parliament, especially the house of commons, is very considerable. This is what the English writers never fail to insist upon, by shewing the right which the nation has to conduct itself; but still with the king's consent and approbation. When the king joins his parliament in salutary measures, his subjects load him with honourable titles. They call him the father of his country, the protector of the laws, and the defender of liberty; but should he oppose ever so little, what they propose for the nation's advantage, either by himself or his ministers, or pretend to command as absolute master; by so doing, he only risks his authority, and sometimes his person.

After these short preliminaries, which require but a few days, we take up the history of England. Here I confine myself to two principal authors; who, though both natives of France, differ widely from each other, on account of their being members of different communions. One of these authors, is the famous father Dorieans, of the society of Jesus; whose account of the revolutions of England is not only elegant, but written with such a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the nation, as is very uncommon for a stranger. It is true, that king James II. condescended to peruse his performance, and furnished the author with some memoirs. The other writer I would speak of, is Mr. Rapin de Thoyras, a French refugee, who applied himself closely to the history of England. His work is even more than circumstantial, and begins with the origin of the nation: it consists of ten volumes in quarto; to which three more have been added since his death, so as to complete the history, and bring it down to the present times. Mr. Rapin has been guilty of some mistakes, which Mr. Tindal has taken due notice of, in his remarks upon that work, which even the natives set a great value upon; and it is probable something still may be added to Mr. Tindal. However, Mr. Rapin's performance

formance is preferable to Mr. Larrey's, in four volumes folio, which is no longer taken notice of, but on account of its portraits, which, for engraving and ornaments, surpasses every thing of the kind that has yet appeared; for as to the historical narration, it never was agreeable to the English: besides, Mr. Larrey betrays so violent an aversion to his countrymen, that it is probable he wrote his history of England, with a view of being revenged upon them. But he should have kept this gall for a law-suit, and not disgrace with it a performance of this kind; to which nothing is more essential, than a thorough disinterestedness and impartiality.

Such as do not choose to trouble themselves with Mr. Rapin's circumstantial history, may confine themselves to the abridgment of it, published in 1730; but in either case, it will be proper to read circumstantial histories of some of the reigns of that commonwealth; for thus I think I may call Great-Britain, on account of its constitution. I do not speak of the cruel wars between the red rose and the white, which harassed this kingdom, and of which we have an ample relation in the history of its revolutions; the same spirit still prevailing amongst them, though under different names. As we draw near our own times, we are presented with the tragical prospect of all the misfortunes, which ambition, equally mischievous to kings and subjects, is capable of producing: nor were we exempt from them. The kings of England, not thinking themselves sufficiently employed at home by domestick wars, fell upon France, to make good chimerical pretensions. They ravaged Paris, and the greatest part of the country, and used us more like slaves than subjects. But, in spite of all their victories, the courage and good fortune of Charles VII. prevailed, and they were obliged to abandon their conquests. But they have not as yet pardoned us this their ill success; on the contrary, their resentment has been ever since constantly increasing, so that they never missed any opportunity of appearing against us. It is even common in England for a man to be treated as an enemy, by the common people, only because he is a Frenchman. I am willing to think, that neither the court, the ministry, or even people of rank and fortune, who are well acquainted with our friendly and open manner of thinking and acting, are to be accused with the same sentiments; but if they are not, it is not long since they parted with them; and it is impossible to say, how long they may continue to think favourably of us, for it is the country of revolutions. No kingdom was ever so much exposed to them, or suffered more by them, than England has done.

In the sixteenth age, we find an illustrious model of wisdom in Henry VII. who has had the happiness of having his memory transmitted to posterity, by two excellent historians, lord Bacon, and the abbot Marfolier. The reign of his son and successor Henry VIII. proved as fatal to England, as that of Henry VII. had been advantageous. Bishop Burnet flattered himself he could vindicate this prince's government, in his history of the reformation of England. But how is it possible to justify a criminal passion, indulged to the greatest extremities? Accordingly his work has met with many contradictions from writers of his own country, and even of his own communion, though equally concerned to justify the excesses of this prince. It is no wonder then, that the abbot le Grand should have attacked Burnet to so much advantage, in his history of the divorce of Henry VIII.

Mary, who ascended the throne some time after Henry, carried things to the opposite extreme, by endeavouring to re-establish by force the Roman Catholic religion. The reign of Elizabeth was not only one of the longest England had ever seen, but one of the most shining, though equally fatal to

the Roman Catholick religion. We must, nevertheless join father Dorleans, in giving this princess the praises she deserves: however, we ought not to confine ourselves to father Dorleans; we may read what Gregorio Leti has left us concerning this queen; but we must at the same time correct him, which may be easily done, by the help of Melvil, and Wallingham's memoirs. James I. has scarce deserved a particular historian; but his son and successor, Charles I. has been the most fatal and tragical object of the most unhappy revolutions. In what civilized country are kings brought to the scaffold? Praised by some, and blamed by others, he has caused a deluge of books, which were favourable or contrary to him, according to the side of the question embraced by their authors. Lord chancellor Clarendon has given us a very sensible history of these revolutions: we may look upon his work as the written pleadings in a law-suit, of which every reader has a right to judge; and indeed it may be said to his honour, that his survey of these unhappy times, is founded on a perfect knowledge of the transactions he records; and that he records them with an impartiality, that may serve as a model to those who write upon similar subjects. Lord Clarendon will appear more and more equitable, upon reading the memoirs of Ludlow, a zealous republican, who writes with so much passion, that he scarce observes the common rules of decency. Let kings and princes be ever so unfortunate, they still challenge our respect, and it is by no means lawful to insult them. This Ludlow might have learned even in Switzerland, where he retired, rather than live under the government of one of the mildest monarchs that ever sat upon the English throne. To the above authors, we ought to add, the life of Cromwell, translated from English into French, and printed at the Hague, in 1725. I think it preferable to that by Gregorio Leti.

The reign of Charles II. was less troublesome; his father's misfortunes proved an useful lesson to him, and might have been equally so to James II. were it not for his religion, to which the people of England are extremely averse.

Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, has interested himself greatly in all these reigns, and even those of king William and queen Anne; but not always with success. His hatred of James II. who had obliged him to leave England, gets the better of his temper, as often as he has occasion to speak of this prince. His historical works have been translated into French by people of the same party, who, had they the least grain of equity, would have let their readers know, how much this prelate has been censured for his insincerity, by the able pens of his own countrymen. Nor has he been happier in other works, scarce any of them having escaped the severest criticisms even of English writers.

After having finished the history of England, it will be proper to take a second survey of the principal events, in order to make the study of it as useful as possible. This history has, as well as that of France, its particular uses and observations. To be thoroughly acquainted with it, we are not to remain satisfied with a simple narration of facts; we must endeavour to draw instruction from them, as well as from those of other nations. The common law of England is the most interesting part of its history: the just and lawful succession to the throne, which had formerly been so constantly observed, in consequence of one of the most fundamental laws of the kingdom, was never broke through but by the ambition of princes; the law still remained the same, without depending, as it has since done, on the discontent of the people. Religion had nothing to say to it: Mary, who was a Roman Catholick,

tholick, succeeded to the throne, as well as Edward and Elizabeth, who were protestants.

The person of the king of Great-Britain, his power, his lawful prerogative, the privileges of his subjects, as well as the matter of their obedience and submission, require a particular attention, from those who study the history of England; questions of this nature would be odious in any other country, where the authority of a lawful prince, who has always the happiness of his subjects in view, is looked upon as a law; but in England they are tolerated. Here, even under the eyes of the court, more care is taken to abridge the sovereign's prerogative, than the privileges of the people; because the sovereign being the weakest, is often obliged to obey the law which his subjects think proper to impose upon him. Nor are these discussions ever permitted to remain long asleep, for fear the peoples silence should pass for a prescription in favour of the prince. The subjects even imagine, that it is proper to act in this manner, to keep their kings upon their guard, and to let them see what moderation they ought to observe, in the exercise of an authority committed to them merely for the advantage of the publick.

The history of Spain is, like other histories, attended with difficulties; which however are made amends for, by the instructions we may draw from its revolutions. Notwithstanding this advantage, it was only the learned who gave themselves formerly any concern about it; but a revolution that happened the beginning of this century, and of happier consequences to that country, than any preceding revolution, ought to engage us to study it with greater care. The ancient history of Spain is confounded with that of Carthage and Rome; but on the declension of the Roman empire, at the beginning of the fifth century, the Vandals, Swedes, Alani, and Goths, having invaded it by different roads, some by the way of Africa, and others by that of Gaul, founded an empire, which subsisted three hundred years; till a general commotion, occasioned by the brutality of king Roderick, in 711, tempted count Julian, a bad subject, to deliver his country into the hands of the Saracens. From hence in time proceeded that great number of principalities, which make the history of it so obscure and intricate. The kingdoms of Leon, Castile, Navarre, Aragon, and, in fine, that of Portugal, were governed by Christian princes; even Charlemagne himself was called upon to defend the Christian religion; which gave him an opportunity of establishing, in the ninth century, the counts of Barcelona; whilst the infidels were, on the other hand, engaged in founding the kingdoms of Granada, Corduba, Valencia and Toledo. In fine, the Spaniards, after having often been the enemies and the friends of the French, have at last had the happiness of seeing themselves governed by a prince of the royal family of France. The original histories of Spain are only fit for the natives; and in French we have but three authors that treat of its affairs. The first has given us five volumes on the subject, under the title of the *Revolutions of Spain*; but though the late abbot de Vayrac, to whom they are attributed, was an able writer, and well acquainted with every thing relating to the Spanish monarchy; his manner of writing is so disagreeable, that it is a hard matter to read him with any tolerable satisfaction. No doubt, his performance contains very curious and singular strokes, both of ancient and modern history; but then they are buried in such a confused heap of vulgar ones, that I cannot recommend any part of this author but his preface, where he gives us the characters of the principal Spanish historians. But since the death of this abbot, there has appeared another book under the same title, by father Dorleans. But what a difference between these two writers! what elegance!

sider history by Epochas, as I had before done in the first course of it, than I prescribed in the first chapter. I am of opinion, that in looking over it the second time, it ought to be studied by separate portions; but with a steady eye to its connexions with sacred history, and the history of the church, which we ought to lose sight of as little as possible.

We ought to begin this second review of general history, by that of sacred history, for which we must have recourse, as I already observed, to father Calmet, whose performance on this subject, in two volumes quarto, cannot take up above twelve days. Nevertheless, to understand thoroughly the most interesting passages of that work, we must subjoin the observations I have made on the dispersion of mankind, in chap. vii. of my *Method of studying history*; they may be looked over in less than an hour. From thence we are to proceed to the learned dissertations of this able Benedictine, taking them in their proper order. For this purpose, I shall hereafter give a particular account of such of them as are historical, and number them as they ought to be perused; so that I need not trouble my reader in this place with any more words upon this subject: the dissertations I have marked, are not the business of above two days. Mr. Huet's little treatise on the situation of the terrestrial paradise, may be added, by such as please, to these dissertations of father Calmet; so may Cuneus's dissertations on the manners and government of the Hebrews. This work, the best of the kind extant, has been translated into French, by Mr. Goeree, and enriched with excellent remarks, by Mr. James Basnage, so as to make in all five volumes octavo, for which ten or twelve days cannot but be sufficient; but when we have got as far as Solomon's successors, in whose days the separation happened between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, we ought to lay aside father Calmet, and read with great attention Mr. Prideaux's history of the Jews. This work, which consists of six volumes, may be finished in ten days; and now will be the proper time to peruse Josephus's Jewish antiquities. Some differences will occur between his text and that of the sacred historians; but there can be no difficulty in giving the preference of our belief to the latter; this task cannot take up above twelve days. The reader has two particular advantages in Josephus; one of these advantages is, that this historian has taken care to transcribe the fragments of Berossus, and some other writers, whose works are no longer extant; for these fragments would be sufficient to prove, if requisite, the authority of the old testament to those misbelievers; whom a disorderly way of thinking sometimes engages to prefer the testimony of profane historians, to the infallible word of the inspired writers. The other advantage in Josephus is, his continuing the sacred history, during the 135 years, from the history of the Maccabees, where the scriptures finish, to the birth of Jesus Christ. He goes further still, since in his account of the Jewish war, he continues it to the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple, in the year 71 of the Christian era; which makes in the whole the space of 206 years.

It will be necessary, in taking leave of Josephus, to remind our readers of another history; which is not only useful in its kind, but extremely serviceable to the cause of religion. The history I would here recommend, is that of the Jews, dispersed in every country of the universe. This nation must still challenge our respect, in spite of its great distress; it is in vain, that some half-learned writers endeavour to load it with injuries; the present condition of this unfortunate people is to be numbered amongst the designs of providence. It is in vain for us to think of despising it; are not the Jews the people from whom we have received the laws and the prophets? and who
certify

certify the truth of them, though enemies to our religion? in which, however, they are our fathers, as much as the Heathens are in the order of nature. Their obstinate incredulity is a proof that men are not masters of their faith; it is the gift of heaven: the Jews will believe, as soon as God's designs require that all mankind should have but one belief. It is to Mr. James Basnage that we are indebted, for having collected in the French language all the events which concern the Jews, and which were scattered here and there, till he reduced them to a body of history, which our love of religion should prompt us to read. This performance will take up at least twenty days; but it is too full of variety to appear tedious, and its great importance in acquainting us with the firm establishment of the church, cannot but effectually recommend it to such as are pleased with these kinds of inquiries.

Let now bring together all the foregoing computations; whereby we may see, how much time in all a complete course of the sacred history of the Old Testament may require.

	days.
Calmet's history will take up	12
His dissertations	12
Mr. Cuneus, and Mr. Basnage's dissertations	12
Mr. Prideaux's history	10
Josephus's	12
In fine, Mr. Basnage's history of the Jews	20
In all	78

But I will allow 12 days more, or 90 days in all, equal to three months, for acquiring a competent knowledge of sacred history; and even reviewing a second time some of the most important passages. Can any one refuse bestowing so short a time on so interesting a history? a history, attended with so many advantages! besides being grounded on the most certain monuments we know of, the infallible authority of the holy scriptures, it is at the same time of all histories the most diversified, the most surprising and instructive. It is the only history, where we find the origin and succession of the true religion, which supports itself in opposition to the vicissitudes that happen in the civil government of a people, whom God had made the depository of this great blessing to mankind. All other histories present us with nothing but profane errors, and human passions, almost without any, even glimmering, appearances of virtue.

But before I finish what I have to say, in relation to sacred history, I ought to make a remark that is of the last importance; sacred history is the only history, where the grounds of facts must be believed, without pretending to examine them: whatever may occur in other monuments, contradictory to this, is not to be regarded. We must provisionally believe the events recorded by sacred history, without giving ourselves any trouble about the consequences. The more people examine, the more they find themselves disposed to doubt; that is say, by desiring to see too clearly, we lose our faith, or at least the merit of it. This virtue is not the effect of critical reasonings and discussions, but depends entirely on a divine authority. The most that it is lawful for us to do in this case, is to discuss and reason upon the circumstances of events, with a view of clearing them up, of reconciling them with others; or, in fine, of shewing the tracks of them in other monuments. Profane histories may be used with more freedom, as they have no other foundation but a human, and

and consequently a fallible authority ; we ought to sift and examine both facts and circumstances, before we give credit to them. At the first reading, we believe but little, and not much, even after a great deal of time and reflection spent in perusing them.

What I have hitherto advanced, is only for persons engaged in the common duties of life. Those whom providence has called out of the busy world, or who have dedicated themselves to the instruction of others, must think of a more extensive reading, and have recourse to the more learned performances. I have examined this matter pretty copiously, in chap. ix. of *the Method of studying history*.

The intentions we ought to have in studying sacred history, being thus fulfilled, we are to proceed to profane history, and trace it up to the remotest ages of antiquity.

The dispersion of mankind being allowed, or supposed as a principle; we do not find that Moses takes any notice of the numerous nations that peopled the east, and immediately founded an empire, which subsists to this day in China. However, it is possible he might have been acquainted with the western or northern parts of Europe inhabited in his time, though he makes no mention of them. There is even some reason to be surpris'd, that he should be so silent in regard to the Negroes ; who, according to some authors, might have constituted another species of men, different from that to which we belong, as well as from that of those Indians of a copper colour, without beards, or any other hair, but that which grows on their heads to a considerable length ; not to mention those other nations of the continents lately discovered, and which it is probable were inhabited in Moses's time. But these people did not fall in the way of the sacred writer's design, which was that of shewing the succession of the Jewish nation, and recording its transactions ; so that any mention of those other people would have been superfluous. This proves evidently that his object was limited ; and that it is therefore in vain to pretend to find in his writings, every thing that relates to the other inhabitants of the earth ; or to consider, as supposed, all the historical facts of those ancient times, which may be known by other monuments.

It does not appear, by the idea which the holy law-giver has left us of the first nations he was acquainted with, that there were in his time any such great and extensive monarchies, like those which have since appeared. The inhabitants of every country lived under a separate government, whether in the hands of a prince, or those of the people themselves ; and sometimes even they lived almost without any settled form, like the Israelites after their establishment in Palestine. It must however be granted, that the monarchical was the commonest form ; but then the number of kings in the same country was often so great, that almost every habitation had one, which, in cases of great emergency, that concerned the common welfare, constituted a kind of aristocracy, as appears to have been the case in Palestine, when the Israelites invaded it.

I hope, that without straying too far from my main design, as an historian, I may be permitted to observe, that the laying out of the world in this manner was the particular effect of providence. For if on the one hand, great monarchies, by uniting a greater number of men together, have been the means of bringing arts and sciences to perfection, they have, on the other hand, equally contributed to the depravation of manners, luxury, libertinism, avarice, ambition, cruelty, and all the other vices that tend to destroy mankind, or prove an obstacle to its propagation. Of this we have a sensible ex-

ample

ample in the monarchies of the Persians, Macedonians, and Romans, who filled the world with excesses unknown to the people, who were not so numerous; whereas, when men lived separately, according to their tongues and families, there constantly reigned a simplicity of manners, and a sweet tranquillity; by means of which the world was filled with inhabitants, as much as it has been since drained of them, by the unjust proceedings, violences, and wars of great princes.

In the detail which Moses has given us of different nations, we see the origin of but a very few kingdoms; some of which have maintained themselves, and others have not only so done, but also aggrandized themselves; whilst some have fallen a prey to, or been swallowed up, or lost, in such as were more powerful or ambitious.

Allowing that Egypt had no kings before Nimrod's usurpation, it will only follow that its government was the more just and lawful; whether, therefore, the patriarch, Ham, laid the first foundation of a regular government in this country; or whether this was done by his son Mezraim, the sovereign authority was so wisely moderated, that the laws had more power than the monarch; and the fate of this monarchy was answerable, for it survived all the other monarchies of these ancient times, though not exempt from the revolutions too common to great empires. It is therefore by this empire that we enter upon the study of profane history; and, if I mistake not, we may put up with the account I have given of it in chap. x. of my *Method of studying history*. I have there not only collected all that is certainly known of this ancient people, but have inserted the best conjectures of the learned; the reading of all this cannot take up more than four days. We should not, however, neglect perusing attentively what Mr. Rollin has since delivered on the same subject, in the first volume of his ancient history, which we may dispatch in two days. Perhaps too, it would not be amiss to go over what Pezron has wrote a great while before Mr. Rollin, on the same people, in his *Antiquity of times re-established*. But this last author insists less upon history than chronology, which he had principally in view.

Nimrod, on the contrary, did no more than establish a temporary and short-lived empire. As he had usurped his authority, it is not certain that he held it long; but it was afterwards maintained in a languishing manner for 440 years, by thirteen kings who succeeded him, though not without experiencing many revolutions; till, incapable of resisting their powerful neighbours, they at length were subdued by the kings of Assyria, no better than themselves. Thus the subjects, in changing masters, did no more than change tyrants; which, to the great misfortune of mankind, has since been too often the case. A copious account of this period may be found in chap. xi. of the *Method of studying history*; where I have given, as low as the reign of Cyrus, all the accounts left us by antiquity of the double monarchy of the Babylonians and Assyrians. Mr. Rollin, aware of the difficulties he should meet in collecting these monuments, has only slightly passed over this portion of ancient history. Father Pezron speaks of it, but it is only as a chronologist, in chap. xii. of his *Antiquity of times re-established*; and Diodorus Siculus handles it as an historian, in the beginning of his library of universal history; but the accounts of all these authors need not take up above eight days. We ought to conclude the perusal of these two portions of history, with that of the sixth and seventh books of the first volume of the abbot Banier's mythology, which treat of the gods adored in the east; so that we may there expect to meet with what concerns Egypt, Arabia, Ethiopia, and even Carthage, as a colony of Phœnicians,

Phœnicians ; as likewise an account of the religion of the Chaldeans, Syrians, Phœnicians, Palmyrians, and Persians, this cannot be a task of more than eight days. The destruction of those histories, which treated of the affairs of Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria, is a great loss to us, in point both of curiosity and instruction. We have only a few fragments left sufficient to make us regret the loss of the rest ; but as it is a loss that cannot be repaired, we must submit to it, and endeavour to make the best use of what remains.

Nimrod's example proved a contagion, whose mischievous consequences were severely felt, even by nations settled at the greatest distance from the Euphrates. The strongest and most enterprising assumed a right of commanding the weakest. The Chinese annals refer to this time the usurpation of Tohi, who caused himself to be elected king of China, and was the first king that governed it ; but as the history of the Chinese has no manner of dependance upon that of any other people we know of, we ought not, in order to avoid confusion, to give ourselves any trouble about them, till we have made ourselves sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of other nations better known. Others, perhaps, followed Nimrod's example in the east ; but none in the west, till some time afterwards. Even the Jews made no figure before Abraham ; nor did this patriarch form a monarchy, satisfied with being the head of a family, which remained in a state of mediocrity for a long time, and only appeared on the footing of a nation, in about 300 years after the death of this holy patriarch ; and even then, it was but a low, captive nation ; and oppressed to such a degree, as to take, on its leaving Egypt, a measure, which, without the well-grounded assurance of a powerful, supernatural protection, could only be looked upon as the height of rashness, dictated by the most horrible despair.

It will be an easy matter to proceed through some revolutions, from the division of the empire of Assyria, to the empire of Cyrus ; concerning which, and his successors, we may consult the second part of chap. xi. of the *Method of studying history* ; this may be done in two days. We may then read the second volume of Mr. Rollin's history, which may take up three days, or thereabouts. Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and his retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, next demands our attention ; each of these works may require two days. These two parts of the histories of Egypt and Assyria have so great a connection with sacred history, that it is a very difficult matter to part them. The history of Assyria leads us to that of the Persians, which, at the reign of Cambyzes, begins to mix with that of Egypt ; but at the reign of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, it comes to be the same history with that of Greece ; which nevertheless ought to be traced higher up, the better to know its revolutions, and the succession of its governments.

Mr. Rollin thinks he has done a great deal, by observing, in the second volume of his ancient history, that the Grecians descended from Javan ; but I must beg his leave to say, that he should have taken a little more trouble, to give a particular account of the establishment of a nation, which made so great a noise in the ancient world ; and in whom even the moderns have such an interest, not only on account of its great events, but of the models of eloquence it has left us in every branch of literature. But, to our great happiness, this defect is supplied by a writer much more knowing and exact than Mr. Rollin ; and one who has had recourse to the originals, which Mr. Rollin did not always consult.

I am therefore of opinion, that before I desire my reader to take up the abbot Bannier, who is the learned author I would here recommend to his perusal,

rusal, I ought to inform him, in a few words, that Jon, or rather Javan, the son of Japhet, is the father of the Greeks. The colony that he headed, was composed of his own family; it settled first on the coasts of Asia Minor, formerly called Ionia, now Natolia; then it spread itself over the neighbouring islands, and from thence passed over to the continent, which has since received the name of Greece. There is, moreover, reason to believe that the four principal families who made themselves masters of this country, were conducted by four children of Javan, who were the heads of them; that is to say, the family of the Elidians descended from Elishah, who took possession of the southernmost part of Greece, known formerly by the name of Elis, since by that of Peloponnesus, and now by that of the Morea. One of its districts called Elis, has always retained the name of its first founder. The second family was that of the Thrasians, who sprung from Thrasis. This family, after having taken possession of the islands, spread itself over Macedonia, and on the coasts of the island of Eubœa, now Negropont. The third family, called Chitteans, after the name of their father Chittim, the third son of Javan, seized upon Thessaly and Macedonia; which made the author of the Book of Maccabees give Alexander the Great the title of King of Chittim. In fine, the fourth family was that of the Dodoni, or Dodonij, sprung from Dodanim; they were since called Epirotæ, and occupied the most western part of Greece, as may be seen at large in the 3d volume of Banier's excellent mythology. The six first books of this volume are taken up in explaining these obscure times, which concern us notwithstanding, because they are as much cited as those which are really historical, without any intermixture of fable. To these six first books of the first volume, we ought to add the four first of the second, and we may then soon perceive that it is an easy matter to form an historical plan of these remote times. These portions of Banier may require about ten days reading.

It is a great loss to us that we cannot so easily fill up the chasm of more than 600 years in the Grecian history, between the destruction of Troy, and the reigns of Cyrus and Cræsus, where Herodotus sets out. But Zozimus, after the ancients, has let us see that the thing is impossible, because during this long period the Greeks, tho' conquerors, had as many distresses to contend with as the conquered Trojans. The Grecian captains met with great difficulties in returning home after their fatal victory; some of them even were obliged to seek new habitations, as well as the Trojans, and the rest of the nation continued in a kind of lethargy, till roused out of it by the motions of Darius, about 521 years before our Saviour's birth. We meet, in this interval, with many revolutions worth our attention. This is therefore the time to read Pausanias, to repair this loss. He cannot take up more than ten days. We must then again peruse Mr. Rollin's ancient history, from the second to the end of the sixth volume, which concludes with the death of Alexander, 324 years before the Christian era. This task may be performed in twelve or fourteen days. At this prince's death both Greece and Asia begin to wear another face: we ought to make a stand, and read the history of these times in the original authors. I have already taken notice of the five first books of Diodorus Siculus; in which, besides the histories of Egypt and Assyria, he gives us that period of the Grecian history, on which Banier may serve as a commentary. Herodotus next claims our attention. His history takes in about 240 years, and reaches from the year four of the XIVth olympiad, to the second year of the LXXVth, when the battle of Plataea was fought, in which the Greeks obtained so signal a victory over the troops of Xerxes king

I A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

king of Persia. Herodotus does not confine himself to the affairs of Greece, but speaks likewise of those of other countries, so that his history may for the times it concerns be looked upon as universal. But in recommending Herodotus, I am very far from saying of him, with Chitræus, that we are greatly indebted to God's providence for making him set out, where the Holy Scriptures leave off: *Immensa Dei bonitate, quo vere in eo ipsomet momento historiam suam ordiatur. ubi Prophetica Historia desinit.* I know that, to give Herodotus his due, he has been considered as the father of falshood, no less than as the father of history. Cicero speaks of him in almost the same terms; and other great men have thought him worthy of censure.

Thucydides, who ought to succeed Herodotus, has a much better reputation. His history, it is true, is not so extensive. He confines himself to the affairs of Greece, and his accounts reach but from the second year of the LXXVth olympiad, to the second of the XCIIId, which makes 70 years, and includes the famous Peloponnesian war, that happened in the second year of the LXXXVIIth olympiad. This was a fatal war to the city of Athens, which the Lacedæmonians reduced after an attack of 28 years. Thucydides, tho' a great and able historian, has been criticised by Dionysius Halicarnassus, but it must be owned with a little too much severity.

Xenophon, surnamed the Attick Bee, on account of the sweetness of his eloquence, takes up the Peloponnesian war, where Thucydides leaves it off, and goes on to the battle of Mantinea, which the Thebans gained over the Lacedæmonians, the second year of the CIVth olympiad, which makes a space of 44 years. The expedition of the younger Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, on the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, makes likewise a portion of this interval.

We must not neglect Diodorus Siculus, whose XIth book, and all those between it and the XVth, relate to the time I am speaking of. But to his XVth book we ought to add Mr. Olivier's elegant life of Philip. This performance will throw a great deal of light upon the subject, as it contains the orations of Demosthenes, so elegantly and exactly translated by Mr. de Tournell, and enriched by an historical preface, containing all the troubles that happened in Greece during this stormy period. In fine, the XVIIth book of Diodorus Siculus, in which he gives us an account of Alexander the Great, will serve as a preliminary history, to help us to read to greater advantage the more extensive account of this conqueror, left us by Arrian and Quintus Curtius.

We have not as yet said any thing of the celebrated Plutarch, whose writings may be esteemed as the greatest treasure extant, for the Greek and Roman history. It is impossible to understand any thing of these histories, without the assistance of this learned man; his writings contain so many interesting passages. My reason for not speaking of him sooner was, that we might be able to read him without interruption. It was so late before the Greeks began to write history, that Plutarch has reason to say, that before the time of Theseus, we find nothing in the history of Greece, but clouds, darkness, and perplexities, which he compares to the wastes and desarts, so frequent in the maps of countries, that we are but little acquainted with. No doubt, there were memoirs kept of the times that preceded this prince's reign, since we have still some fragments of them remaining; but there was so much confusion in these memoirs, that it was reckoned a very difficult task to reduce them to any order, and therefore hardly any one attempted it. Even the accounts of what happened amongst the Greeks, after the siege of Troy, are so little

little to be depended upon, that great care is to be used in choosing of them, for fear of giving fable the preference over truth, and taking the shadow for the substance: with this king, Plutarch begins the lives of the great men of Greece. Theseus lived about 50 years before the taking of Troy, and therefore 1260 years before the vulgar æra. Lycurgus is the second of the Greeks, whose life has been written by Plutarch, and this prince lived 900 years before the Christian æra. Between this wise legislator and Solon, the most ancient Greek, whose life has been continued by the same author, there is an interval of more than 300 years. Solon did not publish his laws for the Athenians as their archon, till the third year of the XLVIth olympiad, or 504 years before Jesus Christ; but I believe a chronological catalogue of the lives of great men, written by this able author, cannot but be very agreeable, as it must serve greatly to facilitate the perusal of him. I shall also add the lives given us by Cornelius Nepos, and some other writers, without omitting the most illustrious amongst the moderns, who have succeeded in treating on the same subject.

A CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

Of the lives of the great men of Greece, written by Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos, and other able writers, both ancient and modern.

Before the olympiads. 484 years.		The life of Theseus. The first of Plutarch's lives. Meursius has written a very curious dissertation upon it.	Before Jesus Christ. 1260 years.
		The life of Lycurgus, prince of the royal blood of Lacedæmon, and law-giver of the Lacedæmonians. It is the third of Plutarch's lives.	904
Olympiad.	Years.	The life of Aristomenes, general of the Messenians, written by Pausanias only, and to be found in some of the editions of Cornelius Nepos.	639
XXIV.	4.		
		The life of Thrasybulus, tyrant of Miletus by Cornelius Nepos.	623
XXXIX.	2.		
		The life of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, by Diogenes Laertius.	622
XXXIX.	3.		
		The life of Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, archon of Athens, and a lawgiver, by Plutarch, and likewise by Diogenes Laertius. Meursius too has written a very curious dissertation upon it	504
XLVI.	3.		
		d 2	Olympiad.

Olympiad.	Years.	The life of Pisistrates, tyrant in the life-time of Solon. Meursius has wrote a curious dissertation on this life.	Before Jesus Christ. 561 years.
LIV.	4.		
LXI.	1.	The life of Cyrus, first partner in the kingdom of the Medes, and afterwards king of the Persians, the Medes and the Assyrians. The Cyropedia by Xenophon, and his life by Mr. Rowe.	536
LXXII.	3.	The life of Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. We have his life in English by Mr. Rowe.	490
LXXII.	4.	The life of Miltiades, general of the Athenians, by Cornelius Nepos.	489
LXXIV.	4.	The life of Aristides, one of the Athenian generals, by Plutarch, and by Cornelius Nepos.	481
LXXV.	3.	The life of Themistocles, general of the Athenians, by Plutarch, and by Cornelius Nepos.	478
LXXV.	4.	The life of Pausanias, king of Lacedæmon, by Cornelius Nepos.	477
LXXVIII.	1.	The life of Cimon, general of the Athenians, by Plutarch, and by Cornelius Nepos.	468
LXXXVIII.	4.	The life of Pericles, one of the Athenian chiefs, by Plutarch.	429
XCI.	4.	The life of Nicias, general of the Athenians, by Plutarch.	413
XCII.	3.	The life of Alcibiades, general of the Athenians, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	410
XCIV.	1.	The life of Conon, general of the Athenians, by Cornelius Nepos.	404
XCIV.	2.	The life of Lysander, general of the Lacedæmonians, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	403
XCV.	2.	The life of Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of the Persians, wrote by Plutarch	399 Olympiad.

Olympiad.	Years.	The life of Agesilaus, king of Lacedæmon, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos. Xenophon too has left us a panegyrick on him.	Before Jesus Christ.
XCVI.	2.		395 years.
XCVII.	2.	The life of Iphicrates, the son of Conon, and general of the Athenians, by Cornelius Nepos.	392
CI.	2.	The life of Chabrias, general of the Athenians, by Cornelius Nepos.	375
CI.	3.	The life of Jason, tyrant of Pheræ, by Mr. Rowe.	374
CII.	4.	The life of Pelopidas, general of the Thebans, by Plutarch, and by Cornelius Nepos.	369
CIII.	1.	The life of Epaminondas, general of the Thebans, by Cornelius Nepos, and the Abbot Seran de la Tour.	368
CIV.	1.	The life of Timotheus, general of the Athenians, by Cornelius Nepos.	364
CIV.	3.	The life of Timoleon of Corinth, and the deliverer of Sicily, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	362
CIV.	4.	The life of Datames, general of Artaxerxes, by Cornelius Nepos.	361
CVI.	2.	The life of Dion of Syracuse, cotemporary with Dionysius the tyrant, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	355
CVII.	3.	The life of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, by Plutarch, and a Preface by Mr. de Turreil.	350
CVIII.	4.	The life of Philip, king of Macedon, by Mr. Olivier of Marfeilles. This history is much esteemed, and has had great success.	345
CXI.	3.	The life of Alexander the Great, son of Philip, and king of Macedon, by Plutarch, Quintus Curtius, and Arrian.	334

Every thing is divided and broke up at Alexander's death. His generals seeing he had no issue capable of succeeding to the heavy burden of governing his great conquests, endeavoured every one of them to seize upon some provinces, such especially as were under their government. By this means they formed several sovereign principalities, whose history is very difficult and intricate, as well on account of their continual wars between themselves, as of the revolutions that happened in the states they usurped, and even on account of many little kingdoms that started out of the greater dominions they possessed. After having gone through Prideaux's history, or the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth volumes of Mr. Rollin's ancient history, it will be proper to peruse too the twelfth and thirteenth book of Josephus's Jewish antiquities, as well as the eighteenth and following books of Diodorus Siculus, and the fourth and fifth book of Polybius, with the wars of Syria, and of Appianus Alexandrinus. We should take a second review of this portion of the general history of Greece, in Justin, or, if we like it better, in the Grecian history of Stanian, lately translated into French. After this the history of Greece becomes one with that of Rome, and continues so for about 150 years before the Christian æra. As it will be always necessary to cast one's eye back upon Plutarch, for every subject on which he treats, I shall continue the chronological catalogue of the great men of this interval, whose lives he has left us.

Olympiad.	Years.	The life of Phocian, general of the Athenians, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	Before Jesus Christ. 318 years.
CXV.	3.		
CXVI	1.	The life of Eumenes, secretary and general of Alexander, and afterwards sovereign of Cappadocia, by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos.	316
CXVI.	3.	The life of Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals, by Plutarch.	314
CXV.	1.	The life of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, by Plutarch.	280
CXXXII.	1.	The life of Aratus of Sicyon, chief of the republick of the Archæans, by Plutarch.	252
CXXXVIII	2.	The life of Agis and Cleomenes, young king of Lacedæmon, by Plutarch.	227
CXXXIX	2.	The life of Philopœmen, chief of the republick of the Archæans, and who, for courage and conduct, is looked upon as the last of the Greeks, by Plutarch.	223
			These

These are the authors which are necessary to acquire a competent knowledge of the Grecian history, one of the most instructive and entertaining parts of profane history. This plan might be made more extensive by taking in the history of arts and sciences, but these subjects make no part of the general history of Greece, but constitute a different object. I shall therefore continue the calculation of the time requisite for examining profane history, which ought to succeed our second review of the sacred.

The history of Egypt ought not to take up above	_____	4 days.
That of Assyria to Cyrus		4
The history of the Persians since Cyrus	_____	5
The mythology of Banier		10
The Grecian history, viz. Pausanias	_____	10
Mr. Rollin, from the 2d to the 6th volume	_____	15
Herodotus	_____	12
Thucydides	_____	10
Xenophon	_____	6
Diodorus Siculus, from the first book to the 5th, and from the eleventh to the seventeenth	_____	10
Mr. Olivier's history of Philip	_____	4
Demosthenes, translated by Mr. Turreil	_____	12
Arrian and Quintus Curtius upon Alexander	_____	10
Plutarch's lives to Alexander	_____	15
Lives by Cornelius Nepos	_____	4
From the death of Alexander to the end of the Grecian history, viz.		
Prideaux	_____	10
Mr. Rollin, from the 7th to the 10th	_____	15
The 12th and 13th books of Josephus	_____	3
Diodorus Siculus, from the 18th to the 20th	_____	6
The 4th and 5th books of Polybius	_____	4
The Syrian war, by Appianus Alexandrinus,	_____	5
Plutarch's lives since Alexander	_____	6
		In all 180 days.

Which makes about six months; but allowing another month to peruse a second time some of the most important passages, seven months will be enough for reading of the whole. Lastly, it will be proper to look a second time over the history of the Roman republick.

Abstract of the Roman History.

The history of Italy, before the building of Rome, would be very curious, if it contained as many historical truths as it does conjectures. Even the first times of Rome are not more certain, for which reason Mr. Rollin judged very well in confining the history of the Latin kings to a few pages prefixed to his Roman History. Besides, I have taken notice, after our most able writers, both in the XVth chapter of *The method of studying history*, and in the *Supplement* added to it, of every thing it may be worth our while to know of the first colonies that settled in Italy. It is surprising, considering the incertitudes attending

attending this portion of history, that Mr. Rowe should venture to give us a circumstantial life of *Æneas*, in his supplement to Plutarch's lives.

It will be very proper to read father Cantel, a jesuit, before you enter upon the body of the Roman history. This work of father Cantel has been printed in French, as well as in Latin. It contains the manners and customs of the Romans, not only civil and military, but also religious and private, which are preliminaries not to be slighted by such as have a mind to read the Roman history, and understand well what they read.

The duration of this illustrious republick may be reduced to five epochas.

I. *Rome, governed by kings.* This period may be called the infancy of Rome, it lasted for 244 years. This infancy, it is true, advances to a state of manhood, but slowly, and with a kind of rusticity, such as might naturally be expected amongst ignorant people gathered together from all quarters, so that Rome is as yet scarce able to support herself, and gather a little strength; all she has being but sufficient to expel her sovereigns, when they begin to abuse their power.

II. *Rome, governed by consuls,* but nevertheless confined to the continent of Italy, is a second epocha, which constitutes her youth. During this period she looks herself happy to be able to get the better of the enemies she had to contend with upon her borders, and to defend herself against others at a greater distance. These are still but weak beginnings, but such, however, as promise future greatness. This period lasts 245 years.

III. *Rome, victorious abroad,* is her third state, and may very properly be considered as her manhood. This epocha begins in the year of Rome 489, or 264 years before the Christian æra. This is the time of the first punick war. Rome now carries her arms into Sicily, becomes powerful at sea, in spite of the losses she suffers through the inconstancy of that treacherous element. At length she gets the better of Carthage, which alone could give her any umbrage, and thereupon begins to think nothing capable of stopping her progress. She makes war more than once upon the Gauls of Italy, but always unjustly. She attacks too, with as little reason, the Ligurians, Sardinians, Corsicans, and then Teuta, queen of the Illyrians. The second punick war, which began 218 years before the Christian æra, brings Rome to the brink of destruction. But Hannibal, enervated, as well as his troops, by the pleasures of Campania, takes no advantage of his victories, but gives the Romans time to recover themselves, and at last to obtain a superiority over him. In fine, after a struggle of 16 years, Carthage finds herself under a necessity of imploring mercy from Rome, and suing for a peace. The Macedonian war breaks out about two years after the peace made with Carthage, and therefore in the year of Rome 554. The Romans obtaining by this war a footing in Greece, lose no time in passing over to Asia, where they soon acquire respect, and strike a terror into the inhabitants. A third punick war breaks out, and, at the end of three years, Carthage is destroyed, 146 years before the Christian æra. But Rome loses, by this destruction of Carthage, that principle of emulation, and that necessary curb, which used to keep her on her guard against herself. This remarkable event is soon followed by the wars of Numantium, Lusitania, Jugurtha, and many other foreign wars, in spite of which the turbulent spirit of the Romans does not permit them to enjoy any quiet at home. Domestick troubles arise. The Gracchi begin them, and Marius, who is succeeded by Sulla, continues them. Pompey and Cæsar appear next. The death of this last concludes this epocha, which was beyond

beyond all doubt the republick's most glorious period, tho' subject to surprizing revolutions.

IV. But under the government of Augustus there appeared an age of maturity, which I consider as the fourth epocha of Rome. This interval, exposed to many variations, reaches from the battle of Actium, 31 years before the Christian æra, to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius. Rome still holds up, though not always with the same dignity. It is a body that begins to feel the effects of great fatigues, and the approaches of old age, and therefore liable to many infirmities. Nevertheless she enjoys some happy days, but has a great many more turbulent ones to struggle with. Emperors who seize upon the throne without any regard to proximity of blood, and a common law unknown to other governments. At one time the senate, at another the people, but much oftener the soldiery, especially the prætors and generals, usurp the privilege of naming masters to the empire, but soon after remove them from the high station in which they had placed them. This period lasts 425 years, from the year 723, to the year 1148 of Rome.

V. Lastly, the fifth epocha of Rome is that of her old age. She is now a languishing, decrepid, and worn out body, which glories notwithstanding in the greatness of an august name, whose dignity she is no longer able to support. The citizens of Rome are no longer Romans. Rome herself becomes a prey to barbarous nations. Both east and north join to share her spoils. The empire ends as it began. As Rome had, under false pretexes, stripped of their dominions the lawful sovereigns; now providence, at whose tribunal prescription is of no force, enables her invaders to snatch these provinces from her, with more ease than she formerly had in depriving the primitive owners of them.

It is upon this plan that we ought to return to the history of Rome. We ought to begin it by Mr. de St. Evremont's reflexions on the different dispositions of the Romans, in the second volume of his works. The chapters which were lost in the author's life-time, have been supplied by the Abbot St. Real, who studied this part of the Roman history as much as Mr. St. Evremont. In this performance we meet with truth, solidity, and even delicacy; perhaps some thoughts are too fine spun. Great events are often examined by their success, instead of paying a due regard to their principle and origin, which is sometimes but a step of little importance; an unexpected, unforeseen accident, but happily made use of by a person able to improve it. The revolutions of the Roman republic by Vertot next claim our attention. This is one of those masterly performances, which shew at a single glance the whole government of this ancient and illustrious republick; it is less an historical than a political piece, in which are displayed all the inconveniencies that necessarily attend a popular government, under which virtuous men are almost always the victims of their zeal for the publick welfare, at the same time that success generally waits upon ambitious men, who know how to dissemble and flatter, and thereby compass their own private ends, to the prejudice of the general order and oeconomy of the state: why should we be surpris'd if the same thing has since so often happened?

I am afraid that beautiful, elegant, and historical manner of writing will go a great way toward depriving us of that pleasure we might otherwise expect to enjoy in perusing, as we ought to do, Mr. Rollin's Roman history; this last author, tho' more diffuse, making a far less impression upon the mind and imagination of his readers than the former. The first volume of Mr.

lviii A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

Rollin not only contains the first stage, or the infancy of Rome, but 45 years of its second stage. The second and third volumes contain the two centuries belonging to the remainder of this second epocha. What uneasiness in the people ! what passions in their chiefs ! these are points we ought to examine thoroughly, not to be deceived by those too advantageous opinions concerning the character of the old Romans, which people are so apt to entertain. Some excellent members amongst them, and some virtuous chiefs, devoted to the service of their country, have served to set off the rest, and procure the generality a reputation it by no means deserved ; for, if we take a nearer survey of the Romans, we shall find they were no better than other nations who have since appeared. They were unquiet, turbulent, covetous, voluptuous in prosperity, in adversity reserved, active in virtuous courses, docile and obedient to their magistrates.

The third age of Rome begins at the fourth volume ; in this interval the first punick war breaks out. Thus the Romans, who till now had maintained their liberties by the assistance of Carthage, find out real or imaginary pretexts to be ungrateful, and fall upon their benefactors. They have the misfortune of succeeding in the attempt, and thereby committing new excesses by attacking their neighbours the Gauls and the Ligurians, whose lands were at their discretion, and appeared necessary for the support of their subjects, among whom they therefore distributed them. The number of the Romans was now become considerable, and it is requisite that they should be subsisted, which was the principal motive of this war. A prince who at this time of day should behave in this manner, would be held in execration by the present, and his memory despised in future ages. This volume ends immediately before the second punick war, and therefore takes in but 46 years. The 5th and 6th volumes contain the second punick war, and the first Macedonian war. This interval reaches from the year 535 to 556, which makes 21 years. In this period we see generals who take the proper advantage of Hannibal's faults, and oblige him at length to quit Italy in order to defend his own country, attacked by the Romans to its very center. The war against Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon ; that of Syria against Antiochus, with the commotions in Spain, take up the greatest part of the seventh volume ; but the eighth contains chiefly the war of Macedon against Perseus, the third punick war, and the destruction of Carthage, with the war of Spain, occasioned by that against the Carthaginians. Nevertheless the dissensions amongst the Romans themselves are all this time continued with unabated fury. The chiefs, as well as the greater part of the people, scarce attend to any pursuits at home, but such as a spirit of calumny, luxury, and ambition prescribe. In fine, the ninth volume treats of the war in Gaul, one of whose provinces, the Norbone, was made a province to the republick. The motions of the Cimbri, Teutones, and Ambrones last much longer, and these barbarians are not destroyed till the year of Rome 651, or 102 years before the Christian æra. The war of Jugurtha in Africa, and that of Lusitania on the continent of Spain, ended sooner, and with greater advantage to the republick.

The volumes which are to follow will not be less interesting. What a plenty of matter for the fifty years of which we expect a history. The war against Mithridates, one of the most dangerous enemies Rome ever had, cannot put a stop to the domestick commotions of Cinna and Marius, nor those of Carbo against Sylla. Ambition stifles every sentiment of duty in the subjects of the republick. It is not a Sertorius only who rebels, and declares himself the head of a party, but the vilest slaves and pirates oppose the lawful authority

of the republick; and it became necessary to employ the great Pompey to suppress both. This, however, did not hinder from subduing Arabia and Palestine. Cataline then appears at the head of conspirators as wicked and desperate as himself; but they were soon reduced. The desire of commanding, more natural to man than the indispensable duty of obeying, seizes the minds of the principal members of the republick. Those, who have once tasted the pleasure of governing, cannot prevail upon themselves to give up the first place; this unhappy disposition produced in the 693d year of Rome, the first triumvirate of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus. Crassus falls in an imprudent attack made upon the Parthians, at a time that Cæsar conquers Gaul and Great-Britain. This great success makes him imagine that himself only is capable of governing this vast empire; he declares war against Pompey, obtains a victory over him at Pharsalia, follows him into Egypt, and almost sees him perish. Cæsar finishes with the same success the wars of Africa and Spain; but he lives but a short time to enjoy the honour of all these happy enterprizes. Scarce has he enjoyed his prosperity a few months, when he is killed in the senate by Brutus and Cassius 44 years before the Christian æra, just on the eve of seeing himself absolute master of the republick. He has, however, an avenger in his nephew Octavius, who puts himself in a condition of succeeding to his uncle's fortune, in which he reckons as part of the family estate, his ambition, which he will by no means part with; and, to succeed the better in his pretensions, he forms a third triumvirate towards the close of the next year.

Lepidus and M. Antony were two of the number; the former, who was the least turbulent and ambitious of the three, contented himself with the second place in the government; which he preserved to his death, amidst all the revolutions of Rome. Antony, whose imagination formed the most extensive plans, affected to treat Octavius as a young man; but Octavius, whose ambition would not permit him to submit to a superior, obtained power from the senate to declare war against him; strengthened by that authority, he exerted himself against Antony, and defeated him at the battle of Actium, a city and promontory of Epirus. Antony retired with Cleopatra into Egypt, where, not long after, he was again attacked by Octavius; when, abandoning his courage, instead of defending himself like a Roman, he cowardly resigned himself to death, eleven months after his defeat. At this period Rollin had designed to conclude his Roman history, but a scholar of his, formed after his own principles, continued it in the manner as we now have it. We may receive assistance from the elegant history of the triumvirates, by Citri de la Guette: which is an excellent piece, executed with great judgment, and is a work that will bear reading more than once.

If this method of studying was observed, the history of the fourth epocha of Rome would become more easy, and supersede the necessity of a more extensive reading. After reading the latter volumes of Echard, and the first of the continuation, we can meet with nothing more exact than Mr. Tillemont's history of the emperors; for though it is not written with that elegance which generally is expected in histories, yet the plainness and uniformity of the style was suitable to his design of giving the transactions of the emperors: his work extends to the fall of the Roman empire.

Lastly, nothing more need be added about the fifth epocha of Rome, than what has been already observed, pag. lvii. and the following page, unless recommending the reading of the history of the Croisades by Maimbourg.

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The reading of those books mentioned which follow from page lvii. ought only to be considered as preparative to the studying of the original writers. Here follows a computation of the time necessary for reading them.

The Roman history by father Cantel	6 days.
The Reflections of Mr. St. Evremont and St. Real	3
The Revolutions of Vertot	10
The nine volumes of the Roman history, by Mr. Rollin	30
The history of the two triumvirates	8
The last volumes of Echard's, and the first of his continuator	10
The six volumes of the history of the emperors, by Mr. Tillemont	60
The continuation of Echard's, with the history of Constantinople, by Mr. Cousin, that of the French emperors by Mr. du Cange, and the Crofaides by Maimbourg	70

In all 197 days.

But I will add 23 days more, to make it 120 days, which makes about seven months, that may be employed in this revision of the Roman history.

Let us now cast an eye on the original histories of Rome, which are requisite to obtain a better insight into the events, and even the character of its renowned inhabitants, as well as their manner of thinking and acting in every age.

Titus Livius, who is with great reason considered as the prince of the Roman historians. has been translated into French by Mr. Guerin, with an elegance and fidelity which another translator has not been able to follow, but at a considerable distance. But this last ought to have considered how disagreeable it is to handle any subject after so exact and able a writer. The safest and most honourable course he could have taken, was to suppress his version. On such occasions reason ought to get the better of self-love. The vanity of passing for an author ought to yield to the consciousness of one's insufficiency, and the superior talents of a more experienced writer. The first book of this able historian's first decade contains an account of what relates to the first age of Rome, to which we ought to add the four first books of the Roman antiquities by Dionysius Halicarnassens. We are indebted to the abbot Bellanger for an exact and faithful translation of this last author. The abbot's reputation as a learned man and an elegant writer, could not suffer by giving us this version, after that published by father le Jai, a jesuit. The ten first chapters of Eutropius, and the eight first chapters of Aurelius Victor may be here admitted to accompany Livy and Dionysius Halicarnassens. As to Plutarch, I only omit him in this place, because I intend in another to make his works the subject of a separate article.

The nine remaining books of Livy's first decade, give us almost all the history of the second age of Rome, that is to say, from the year 245 to the year 464, after the building of that city. To this portion of Livy, ought to succeed the seven last books of Dionysius Halicarnassens, from the fifth to the eleventh, which even is not entire, and concludes about the year of Rome 307; so that we have lost near half of this great historian, which in some measure can only be repaired by the history of Zonaras, and some other ancient monuments.

The second decade of Livy is missing, but the learned Freinshemius has succeeded in restoring the historical facts of this and some other books of this great author, that have met with the same fate. This supplemental decade

decade contains the history of the war with the Gauls, the Samnites, the *Torentines*, and some other people of Italy, and even that against *Pyrrhus*.

The sixth book of this second decade reaches into the third age of Rome by the first punick war. But we are obliged to have recourse to other writers to examine the forty-five years, of which *Livy* gave us the history in the five last books of this decade. For this purpose we may consult the summaries of *Florus*, as likewise the first and second books of *Polybius*, *Appianus*, *Alexandrinus*, and even *Zonaras*; for though this last was but a compiler, and wrote in the twelfth century, he had the happiness of working upon monuments which are no longer to be found. The second punick war, the period of Rome's greatest glory, is related in *Livy's* third decade which remains entire, and in the third and fourth book of *Polybius*, and in *Appianus Alexandrinus*. *Livy* treats likewise in this decade of the Macedonian war, and *Polybius* does the same in some remaining fragments of the books of his that are lost. Of the Syrian war there is an account in *Livy* and in *Appianus*. The third punick war, which took up less time than any of those I have mentioned, is recorded in an ample manner by this last historian. *Pliny* too has said something of it in the fifteenth book, and eighteenth chapter of his natural history. We have no assistance from *Livy* for the times that follow the destruction of *Carthage*, but we may repair the loss by the summaries of *Florus*, assisted by the supplements of *Freinshemius*. *Sallust* has given us a history of *Cataline's* conspiracy, and the *Jugurthan* war. *Appian* ought to follow for the war with *Mithridates*, that with the *Parthians*, and the *Illyrian* war. *Dion Cassius* too, with the fourteenth book of *Josephus's* antiquities, and the first book of his *Jewish* war, should here be consulted.

When we are got to the times of *Julius Cæsar*, the commentaries of this great general should be carefully read, as likewise *Appian's* civil wars, with *Dion*, and his abbreviator *Xiphilinus*. What a great light do *Cicero's* works throw upon the Roman history? especially his letters to his friend *Atticus*, whom the love of a private life induced to settle at *Athens*, to enjoy that sweet tranquillity, which his own country, full of trouble and confusion, could not afford him. We might even form, after *Bellendenius's* example, a compleat history of the republick out of the works of this great orator. The copious life of *Cicero*, published some time ago in French, ought not to be overlooked, though we must expect to find in it many things which we had before seen in the authors already recommended. The perusal of this performance may serve at least to confirm and strengthen our memory of the facts that have occurred in other authors.

All these books conduct us to the fourth age of Rome. *Suetonius* will serve as a guide to the lives of the twelve Cæsars. Next to him we ought to consult *Dion*, *Xiphilinus*, and *Appianus*, with *Tacitus* and *Zozimus*. At this period we cannot but be surpris'd to see that Rome, formerly so proud; Rome, that expelled its kings for a crime of gallantry, should now quietly endure the crimes and infamous behaviour of so many wicked princes, whom the senate, their superior, had treated as they deserved, had she condemned them to perpetual imprisonment, as she used to do foreign princes, though deprived of every means of doing her the least prejudice. But the Romans were no longer any thing but flatterers, and consequently no better than slaves. I have nothing to say concerning the fifth age. I have already pointed out the original authors that treat of this period.

But let no one imagine that I would have the authors, whose works I have recommended, read piece-meal, in the manner I have mentioned them.

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This would be imposing too perplexing a task upon my readers. It will be sufficient to go through them successively, beginning with Livy, continuing with Dionysius Halicarnassens, and others I have spoken of. But then we must be careful to refer all the events we meet with, to the times to which they properly belong.

I have not mentioned a great many abridgments, which could only serve to break the thread of our reading, were we to consult them for every fact, or even every war. This is rather the business of a person engaged in writing this history, or discussing some point of it. It is sufficient for common readers to make use of them, after having perused the greater historians. But then they ought to take notice of such events or circumstances, as other writers may have omitted, or related in a different manner. It is thus therefore that we ought to read Velleius Paterculus, who flourished under Tiberius; Florus, who lived under Trajan; Aurelius Victor, who appeared under Constantine; Eutropius, who was attached to Constantine, and who afterwards attended Julian the apostate in his war against the Parthians; Justin, who it is imagined wrote under Theodosius; Zozimus, who lived but in the fifth century; and lastly, Xiphilinus, who in the twelfth made an abridgment of Dionysius Cassius. If these abbreviators have been the cause of our losing so many great writers, they ought at least be made to repair our loss as much as possible.

Besides, what necessary fragments, what important facts are there, not to be found in other authors, who, though they did not write any formal history, have notwithstanding recorded many essential facts, and many interesting circumstances of the most important events? Such is Cicero, who has very often occasionally spoken of several things relating to ancient Rome, not taken notice of elsewhere. Valerius Maximus has done the same in his examples. The two Plinys, one in his natural history, and the other in his excellent and ingenious letters, make mention of events equally curious and necessary. Frontinus, in his stratagems, and Aulus Gellius and Macrobius, in their literary collections, have likewise handed down to us useful circumstances. The panegyrist too, notwithstanding the servility of their flattery, may be of service. I conclude, in fine, with St. Austin, and Paulus Orozius, who appeared in the latter ages of Rome, when, no longer herself, she only retained the remembrance of what she had been. These two writers relate some events which give us as much pleasure, as they do honour to the ancient Romans.

But in these latter times they have gone further; the indefatigable and judicious among the learned have collected the fragments of the ancient historians whose works are lost. We have three collections, the first by Antonius Augustinus in Spanish, enlarged by Fulvius Ursinus, the second by Antonius Reccoboni, the learned Italian, and the third by Ausonius Popma, all of whom lived in the sixteenth century. This work might now be carried much farther, and it would be of the greatest use, at the same time that it would be the support of those learned men who should labour upon some part of that history. It is no easy task for common readers, nor would I advise them even to attempt to place these facts in their order. I say the same of the poets Lucan, Silius, and Claudian, for the learned only are able to reconcile the allusions of poetry to historical truth. Such works are too laborious for persons perplexed with cares essential to a civil life, and are proper only for a man who could shut himself up in his chamber, and think himself happy in such a situation.

Plutarch, whom I have not mentioned till now, was alone capable of introducing a taste to read the Greek and Roman history, since he alone knew how

how to attract and fix the attention of his readers, by that diversity of great actions which he so happily blended with the particularities of the private life of the heroes of whom he speaks. The greatest men are not always fixed on the seat of heroism, it is fatiguing and intolerable; they sometimes give themselves up to the pleasures and familiarities of a private and domestic life: this Plutarch was a perfect master of. I now proceed, as in the Greek history, to dispose the lives of the Romans which he has wrote, and shall add those which Cornelius Nepos and other modern writers, in imitation of him, have published.

C A T A L O G U E

Of the lives of the illustrious Romans, wrote by Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos, and other writers.

The year of Rome.		Before Christ.
	Life of Romulus, the founder, and first king of the city of Rome; it is the second life of Plutarch.	
1	Founded Rome	753 years.
37	Died in the year	716
	— of Numa, the second king of the Romans, by Plu- tarch: Begun in the year	715
39		
81	Died in the year	672
	— of Tullus Hostilius, the third king of the Romans, rendered into English by Thomas Rowe: Begun in the year	672
81		
113	Died in the year	640
	— of Tarquin the Elder, the fifth king of the Ro- mans, rendered into English, by Thomas Rowe:	
137	Begun in the year	616
175	Died in the year	578
	— of Lucius Junius Brutus, the deliverer of Rome, and first consul, in English by Thomas Rowe:	
245	Died in the year	509
	— of Valerius Poplicola, one of the first consuls, and which he was four times, by Plutarch	
246		508
	— of Coriolanus, who, forsaking the Romans, joined the Volsci, and laid siege to Rome, which he raised, by Plutarch	
266		488
	— of Marcus Furius Camillus, several times dictator, and tribune in the year 403, by Plutarch, dictator in the year 396: Died in the year	
389		365

Life

The year of Rome.		Before Christ.
526	Life of Amilcar, general of the Carthaginians, and father of Hannibal, by Cornelius Nepos : Died in Spain in the year	228 years.
547	— of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, by Plutarch ; he flourished particularly from the year 221 down to	207
550	— of Quintus Fabius Maximus, dictator, by Plutarch ; he flourished from the year 232 down to the year	204
559	— of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, and the greatest enemy to the Romans, he commanded from the year 220 as far as	195
571	His life is wrote by Cornelius Nepos and Dacier. He died in the year	183
572	— of Titus Quintus Flaminus, a great enemy to Hannibal ; his life is wrote by Plutarch ; he flourished from the year 198 till about the year	182
574	— of Cato the Cenfor ; his life is wrote by Cornelius Nepos ; he flourished from the year 203 down to the year	180
587	— of Paulus Emilius, wrote by Plutarch ; he flourished particularly towards the year	167
622	— of Tiberius, and Cornelius Gracchus, by Plutarch ; the first was twice consul, but very seditious ; he was slain in the year	132
634	The other, as seditious, was slain in the year	120
669	— of Caius Marius, several times consul, by Plutarch ; he died in the year	85
677	— of Lucius Cornelius Sylla, or Sulla, by Plutarch ; several times consul and dictator ; he died in the year	77
680	— of Quintus Sertorius ; he revolted against Rome : his life is wrote by Plutarch ; he was slain in the year	74
695	— of Lucius Licinius Lucullus, who had been consul ; his life by Plutarch ; he flourished from the year 87 down to	59
700	— of Marcus Licinius Crassus, one of the members of the first triumvirate ; his life by Plutarch ; he died in battle against the Parthians, in the year	54

The year of Rome.		Before Christ.
707	Life of Cneus Pompeius, one of the members of the first triumvirate; he was slain in Egypt in the year	47
709	— of Marcus Cato, of the party of Pompey against Cæsar: his life by Plutarch; he slew himself at Utica in Africa, in the year	45
710	— of Caius Julius Cæsar, one of the first triumvirs: He was the first that was honoured with the title of Cæsar: his life by Plutarch; he was slain in the senate in the year	44
712	— of Marcus Tullius Cicero, the greatest orator of the Romans: his life by Plutarch and many others; he was slain through the ingratitude of Augustus, in the year	42
713	— of Marcus Decimus Brutus, one of the murderers of Cæsar: his life by Plutarch; he was beat at Pharsalia, and slew himself in the year	41
724	— Mark Antony, one of the members of the second triumvirate; he was beat by Octavius Cæsar: his life by Plutarch; he slew himself in the year	30
729	— Titus Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero, by Cornelius Nepos. Sarasin hath given a masterly translation of this in the French; he died in the year	25
		Of our lord;
767	The history of Augustus, by Monsieur de Larrey; he died in the year	14
822	Servius Sulpitius Galba, born in the same year with our Saviour: he was one of the twelve Cæsars; his life by Plutarch; he was slain in the year	69
822	Marcus Otho, one of the twelve Cæsars; his life by Plutarch; he slew himself in the year	69

I do not carry this work further, since they have not condescended to give us the particulars of the lives of those great princes and celebrated men, who make so distinguished a figure in the sequel of the Roman history, for which we must refer to what we have done above: but to pursue the same computation with which I set out,

I will say that the lives of the eminent men of Rome, handed down to us by Plutarch take up no more than	15 days;
Those of Cornelius Nepos	2
The lives published by Mr. Rowe	3
The life of Hannibal, by Dacier	2
The life of Augustus, by Mr. de Larrey	2

Let us now add all these computations with those which we have given above, namely,

For Titus Livy, with the supplement	20 days.
For the antiquities of Dionysius of Halicarnassus	12
For the history of Zonaras	3
For that of Polybius	10
For Appianus Alexandrinus	12
For that part of Josephus which ought to be read at this time	2
For Cicero's letters	12
For the life of that orator in 12mo, 4 volumes	8
For the lives of the twelve Cæsars, by Suetonius	4
For the histories and annals of Tacitus	10
For Zozimus	2
Velleius Paterculus will take up no more than	3
The abridgment of Florus	3
That of Aurelius Victor	3
Justin will require no more than	4
Xiphilinus no more than	3
	<hr/>
The whole of this computation amounts to no more than	135 days.

Which does not make five entire months to examine the Roman history with their originals: but one might, if it was necessary, even allow six months to revise and examine those passages that are the most interesting. The authors whom I have not here mentioned will be set down in the catalogue at the end of this discourse; I shall put them in the order in which they ought to be read, with the particular period which each of their works respect.

Of ecclesiastic history.

Having finished the review of these three principal histories, it now remains that we apply ourselves to a detail of the history of the church; a history not only necessary, but extremely varied and diversified; and comprehending the most essential national topics. Religion introducing itself into all the states of Europe, the history of the church became almost universal and common to all the kingdoms of the earth.

I have already observed that the foundation, and even the revival of this reading, should be either the history of Mr. Godeau, or Mr. Fleury and his continuator, and which ought not to take more than five months. But as these works are too superficial to give an exact knowledge, especially of the most important facts, recourse must be had to those who have given a more enlarged account. I know the learned are attached to particular works; I shall not attempt to advise them; they know themselves how to distinguish and choose, each according to his own particular views and purposes. But a common reader, who cannot hope to arrive at profound erudition, ought not to be deprived of certain accounts, which, though less certain and pleasant, are nevertheless useful for his instruction. No one hath so happily acquitted himself in the French language as Mr. Tillemont in his sixteen volumes of ecclesiastick history. It is true that he went no further than the fifth century, but they were times which it is our duty to endeavour to imitate; simplicity and

and candour in the first believers, zeal and a pastoral care amongst the great, submission in general among christians, stedfastness in the church to resist the attacks of their persecutors, vigilance to disperse those who should attempt to shake their belief, to introduce their own dangerous opinions, were all observable at that period of time; but towards the end of those happy ages, every thing tended to a revolution, and even to a total destruction; when, in the mean while, lest any fatal event should happen, every one redoubled his forces.

As these early ages are the most essential, they deserve to be next considered. The protestants themselves have studied the apostolical traditions; to this is owing the publication of the history of the *Sieur Eustachius*, reprinted a third time in 1730. Mr. James Basnage hath greatly enlarged it.

The importance of these early ages make it necessary, after having read the catholick writers, of whom we are now about to speak, that we should examine the originals, at least those which have been translated into the French language, without neglecting at the same time particular pieces of history given us by some moderns. The history of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenus, Theodoretus, and others, so elegantly translated by the president Cousin, deserve to be read with great exactness, as also the lives of the martyrs in the first four centuries, collected by the learned father Thierry Ruynart, a benedictin of the congregation of St. Maurice. They are faithfully translated into French, and will serve as proofs to those who have read universal histories: but these are not altogether sufficient. We may form an idea of the sanctity of the faithful of those first ages from a small book of the manners of the christians by the abbot Fleury, or from that of Dr. Cave, a celebrated English writer, which has also been rendered into French; for the learned of that nation have not been less assiduous in studying ecclesiastic antiquities, than the catholics of other nations. Whatever they have translated into the French of the writings of the fathers of the first four centuries, ought to be inserted in this reading. The works of those holy personages, who have practised the precepts of the gospel with equal zeal and sincerity, are the best proofs we have of the faith and practice of the church. Therefore the letters of Pope Clement, St. Ignatius the martyr, the apologies of Justin, the works of Clement Alexandrinus, some tracts of Tertullian, the book of Origen against Celsus, the works or letters of Saint Cyprian, with the treatise of Lactantius, on the death of the persecutors, are all proper to be inserted. The last of these works, recovered in these latter times, affords great lights for the history of the third age. For such a work as this a man had need to unfold himself as it were in some principal points, from the writings of his own times. These monuments will serve only as proofs to historical facts which we are already acquainted with, though they will nevertheless be useful for our instruction and edification.

But what an ample harvest will they not find, either for this period or the two succeeding centuries, in the noble history of Tertullian and Origen, by Mr. Dufosse; in the lives of St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nazianzum, St. Chrysostome, and St. Ambrose, wrote with as much exactness as knowledge and learning, by Mr. Godfrey Hermant. This great man formed his style upon the best plan, at the commencement of the French academy, and perhaps he could not even at this time of day have wrote in a manner more strong and nervous. All who are acquainted with the French language, know the revolutions it has undergone since the middle of the last century. The letters of these venerable personages ought not to be omitted in their history;

history; they are original indexes, which may be made use of as proofs of the great events of which they had been eye-witnesses, and sometimes even the most illustrious actors.

It is obvious that the life of St. Jerome, published by father Martianaï, a benedictin, was wrote by a learned man of that order, which makes a very great difference in these kind of works, especially as to their being accurate; and his letters translated in these latter times will be of the utmost assistance. The life of Paulinus, when it is published, will very probably be thought as proper for this universal history of the church, as those we have already taken notice of. I do not mention the life of St. Augustin by Mr. Godeau, because it contains nothing more than the eloquence of the age in which he lived; we meet with a more accurate history of him in the 13th volume of Mr. Tillemont. Nor must the letters, and some of the treatises of this great bishop, one of the most eminent men of the church, be forgot. We have nothing in the French on St. Leo, but his pontificate elegantly described by Mr. Maimbourg, who went no further. It happened sometime before, the father-general of the jesuits had obliged him to go into the world, that is, to enter into the order of secular priests, on account of his treatise on the church of Rome. He afterwards lived at St. Victor's at Paris, upon a very slender fortune; though, when he entered into the order, he carried with him at least forty thousand crowns as a present. This I learnt at Nancy, the country of this ingenious writer. What he wrote upon the popedom of St. Gregory is not so elaborate; but we are greatly indebted to father St. Marthe, a benedictin, who hath given us his life, which is indeed well executed. He had made the works of this father his particular study, of which he has given us a very valuable edition. The writings of these two pontiffs are very satisfactory. I do not speak in particular of those which have been translated into French. I mention all the lives of the holy prelates in former ages; because as they were the supporters of the church, and had themselves a considerable share in the great events that were brought about in it, their history naturally falls within this universal history.

Afterwards every thing became barren, many changes happened, and they held many councils, because there sprang up many difficulties. They had great men, but their actions were not extensive enough to induce the learned to give us a particular account of them. The missionaries they then made are no where mentioned but in the universal history of the church, or in that of the particular nations to which they were sent to preach the gospel; and their settlements are recorded in the history of St. Bennet, for he only at that time resided in the west, as did St. Basil in the east. Many impediments are to be removed before we can expect to meet with the remarkable and instructive occurrences of which this reading should give an account, since these studies are degenerated and frequently reduced to wretched compilations. We however, in speaking of the different parts of that history, recollect that which is general, as when we read what we have taught, we come to distinct branches.

Heresies having engrossed the whole church, their rise, progress, changes, and the censures passed on them, will therefore be the proper subjects of this universal history. The French have nothing of this sort, except a dictionary of heresies, indifferently executed, and published some few years ago by a Franciscan monk. I do not mention that which the Sieur de Saint Garde published in 1697. What could be expected from a small volume in quarto, in so large a character, on so extensive a subject? Scarce could it be executed
with

with propriety in ten or twelve volumes of a much larger size. St. Epiphanius hath given a history down to the fifth century, of the heresies which appeared down to his own time. But what sect or sectaries sprung up since, we have no exact account of in Latin. The Italians are happier. The history which the abbot Dominicus Bernini published in the year 1705 is a very full one, and may be esteemed a general history. The first ages, tho' near the time of our Saviour and his apostles, tho' greatly enlightened, and tho' even restrained to a more simple manner of thinking, were not exempt from letting loose into the very bowels of the church those vipers who sought to ravage and destroy wherever they came. Tho' we have not a body of universal history, we have many particular ones, which relate the misfortunes of the church. Father Doucin the jesuit, an able and zealous man, has given us that which respects Origin and Nestorius. Father Maimbourg, who is much more eloquent than his brother, published, long before that, the history of Arianism; but it is with much more exactness in the life of Athanasius by Mr. Hermant. Mr. Beausobre, the reformist, having retired from France to Berlin, wrote an account of the Manicheans so particularly, as to leave no room to wish for any thing further on that subject. We shall meet in the life of St. Augustin with the troubles which Pelagius and his followers occasioned, for that father was their scourge. He saw them spring up, and can best tell the means by which they became extinguished. The Iconoclastes, whose history we have by father Maimbourg, did not discover their rage till the 8th century. I am surpris'd some learned man has not wrote an account of the revolutions occasioned by the Eutycheans and Monothelites neighbouring heresies, the last of which is a branch of the first: the noise they made in the world deserves the pen of an able historian. We know in particular all the disorders they created in the church, and the persecutions the faithful underwent from princes whom they had seduced into the same temper and disposition with themselves. The Albigenes and Vaudois, who did not appear till the 12th century, are now as well known; who, tho' different in their belief, and of distant countries, are nevertheless sometimes united in the same works which father Benoit the dominican published. Father Langlois the jesuit, after the example of the ancient writers, hath spoke in particular of the Albigenes and Croisades.

But when we draw near these latter times, what a multitude of books on the communions of those who have separated themselves from the church of Rome! Mr. Lenfant has vouchsafed to describe, and even adopt the cause of the followers of Hufs. If we would be acquainted with the tenets and practices of the reformed, we must read *The history of the variations of the English protestants*, published by Mr. Bouffuet, then bishop of Meaux.

The Italians have likewise taken more pains than the French, to collect a history of councils, which is another branch of the universal history of the church. And tho' the work of Marco Battaglini, published in the year 1686, was, notwithstanding all it contains, imperfect, it is nevertheless useful for a common reader.

We have in the French language a plain draught, published in 1699, in two small volumes; from which, if it had been perfected upon the same plan, we might have hoped for something useful. I know they had before begun an history of the general councils, but it was not continued; and we had only the council of Nice; the first general.

But we must descend to the latter councils, if we expect to meet with any thing that is reasonable. We are greatly obliged to the learned and moderate Mr. Lenfant, the celebrated French refugee, for having divided with

great care the councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, which are extremely interesting. They will very probably meet with the approbation of most catholics, except in some particular places where his protestant hand could not conceal the side he had embraced. The council of Trent, which comes next, was given us in a very different manner under the borrowed mask of a catholic, tho' his heart was full of the sentiments of the calvinists. Mr. Bousfuet has made the same observation. Francis Paolo, a learned doctor from the republic of Venice, hath wrote the history of this council. The protestants, in acknowledgment of the services he had done them, intreated him to publish his book in England and at Geneva in the original, and to translate it into Latin or French, which has now been reprinted in French. An ingenious gentleman, who knew not only the delicacies of the Italian language, but likewise the very sources of those points which engaged the attention of that council, laboured to give us in the French a counter history, which Pallavin opposed to that of Francis Paolo.

The history of the popes is the third branch of the universal history of the church. Mankind have ever been curious to know the actions of men who have possessed the highest stations, less perhaps to profit from, than to have it in their power to say, that the heads of the church have not always been perfect. Alas ! who ever doubted it ? The sovereign pontiffs have had their passions, and some of them strong ones too. We want indeed a work of this kind ; for I esteem as very little, nay as nothing, that which Andres of Chesne and Francis his son have published.

Another branch, and a very useful and interesting one, of the history of the church, is that of the ecclesiastick writers. How often have they not been attempted, as well by catholicks as protestants ? It was anciently less a continued history of the fathers and writers, than a catalogue, and sometimes a very imperfect one, of their works ; and it is but in these latter ages that they have arrived at the proper method of making that useful and instructive, which before was dry and insipid. The abbot Du Pin laid down the plan, and even gave us the first volume in the year 1686 ; when we were amazed to see a young man, who had hardly left the forms of the Sorbonne, where he could not have had time to apply himself to ecclesiastical traditions, boldly venture on so great a work for his first essay ; a work which demanded the powers of a perfect master in readings very different to those which they study for the degree of doctor. It was imagined by some that it could not be his own, and thereupon they framed a history, in which they pretended this work was Mr. Bassompierre's, bishop of Santes, the natural son of the marshal of the same name. The bishop died at Paris on the 1st day of July 1676. He was a studious and indefatigable prelate, who, they said, had carried that work as far as the first six centuries ; the original of which, after his death, came into the hands of abbot Du Pin, who was at that time very young, by the means of his father, who was connected with that bishop. They even endeavoured to lessen his praises, by accounting for the article of pope Gregory from the intimacy Du Pin had contracted with that bishop ; which it is highly probable might be true. They also pretended to discern a difference between the first six and the other centuries of that work ; and that in the latter there was not the same degree of care and exactness observed as in the former. Such were the conversations concerning Mr. Du Pin, during the heat of a process at law, which was at length brought before the parliament. The famous Antoine Arnauld, a doctor of the Sorbonne, had long before undertaken the defence of Du Pin, who demanded the sole possession
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of his work : but this, like most others that are intitled to merit, has been the subject of many disputes. On the one hand, the archbishop of Paris, Francis de Harlai, censured it ; and on the other, the benedictin fathers of the congregation of St. Vannes, or rather father Petit Didier, wrote against the first centuries, which he found a difficult task : but the opposition from the archbishop's party was the most sensible, and the most distinguished. The censure was published, and they would not give him a new privilege, but upon condition that he would alter the title of his book. It was suggested, at the time of the subsisting difference, that Mr. Bouffuet, bishop of Meaux, had a great share in the condemnation, inflamed, it is said, by some personal animosities which subsisted between him and the author of *Bibliothèque des écrivains ecclésiastiques*. Du Pin prudently submitted to the censure, in correcting the bold strokes which were not necessary to the work. It must be confessed there were some omissions ; but it is hard to say there is any thing in it that is not well executed. This work, tho' formerly in great esteem, is now seldom looked into.

This useful and interesting plan was afterwards perfected, with more exactness and solidity, by father Don Claud Cellier, a benedictin of the congregation of St. Vannes. This bibliothèque of the ecclesiastic writers is carried further, and wrote more correctly : he not only wrote the history of the author of whom he speaks, but likewise gives an account of the subjects which occasioned those writings, which he hath analysed with that judgment and perspicuity which Mr. Du Pin could not have acquired when he published the first volume of his bibliothèque, and furnished father Cellier with an opportunity of explaining all the disputes which happened successively in the church. It is heartily to be wished, that the religious, who have carried on this great work to the 10th volume, or 5th century, would finish it, and consequently perfect it, as then we should have nothing more to wish, as it would serve for an ecclesiastick history.

In distinguishing the several branches of ecclesiastick history, we have seen, from universal history, that the dread of the persecutions of the 3d century, and a love of retirement, having possessed the minds of the devout, they retired into the deserts : what they then did from fear and prudence, they have since practised from a zeal to devote themselves wholly to works of austerity. Those good men, who had fled from martyrdom, imposed upon themselves a continual one, by the austerities of their lives ; which appeared so miraculous to some christians, that they entertained thoughts of embracing it ; and to animate their zeal, which these upright men were afraid would abate, looked upon it as their duty to be themselves their patterns of perfection. Hence the lives of the fathers of the desert, which the greatest bishops have had the honour to be concerned in, the greatest part of which have been translated into French ; the most eminent prelates of the ancient church have sometimes come pretty near these holy hermits in the government of their flocks.

But at length the deserts had their dangers ; and about the latter end of the 4th century, in the 5th and succeeding ones, they betook themselves to a monastick life ; that is to say, they formed themselves into a regular body, and joined solitude to a private life ; when they found the necessary assistances from persons animated with the same spirit, and endeavouring to arrive at the same end. What St. Martin brought about in France in the 4th century, St. Honoratus Cassien and St. Romain in the succeeding century, was followed at the beginning of the 6th century by St. Benoit, who was the father of the monks of the west, as St. Basil was in the east, above 150 years before.

These laudable establishments were augmented considerably under the sanction and authority of princes, who acquired a part of their glory, in favouring the zeal of christians, who looked upon themselves as called to a religious life; and as the women had a share in the first establishments in Egypt and in the east, so they were not wanting in the west. The queens and princesses, after the example of the kings and princes, countenanced these pious foundations. For near 500 years there were little else than abbeys and communities throughout the christian world. But afterwards, as these holy projects degenerated, a more moderate disposition succeeded, and about the beginning of the 11th century they were obliged to come to the new reformed, where they had new orders. It was this which gave rise to so many regular canons of different sorts, and even the Camaldules, Grammont, the Chartreuse, and White Fryars. The 12th century continued in the same design, establishing the Premontries, an order of St. Augustin's fryars, and of many other congregations of canons.

The 13th century displayed many other prodigies, and brought forth those eminent orders from which the church hath heretofore received very great services; I mean those of St. Francis, St. Dominicus, St. Augustin, and St. Carmes. These were the fruitful sources from whence flowed such a vast number of rivers, with which the church in succeeding ages was as it were overwhelmed. Next to these holy communities, we saw increase the religious of the orders of Mercy, the Trinitarians, the Servites, Croisiers, Sylvestrians, Celestins, and an hundred others, some of men, and some of women. New congregations were become the mode, as if they had studied new methods to serve God; and their numbers became so great, that they found themselves under a necessity of suppressing many, and uniting them to other orders better endowed, and in greater credit. But this nevertheless did not prevent the inventive zeal of many holy persons, who still brought forth new communities. The Minimes, bare-footed Augustines, and many others, appeared in the 15th century.

The jesuits formed themselves in 1534, and were established by the see of Rome in 1540. About 50 years after came the fathers of the oratory of the foundation of St. Philip de Nery, who, in the succeeding century, introduced themselves into France under the protection of the pious cardinal Barulles. The jesuits laid hold of a twofold object: they dedicated themselves to save the souls of the infidels, and have carried the gospel to the furthestmost parts of the earth; and have devoted themselves to the education of youth, and, we may say, they have not contributed a little to the re-establishment of sciences and literature.

The 17th century was more reserved, at least as to establishing of new communities. All these orders, as well ancient as modern, have their particular history; and yet they are readings which are not adapted to the common reader, and are not altogether useful even to some of the learned: in the mean time, they may be reduced to a just precision, without taking up much time. To the lives of the fathers of the desert, might be added the monastic history of the east, wrote by Mr. Bulteau with great order and knowledge, and does not require more than ten or twelve days to read; a work more full and extensive than any that hath hitherto appeared in our time.

The history of the monastick and religious orders, in eight volumes, published in 1714. by father Heliot, a religious penitent of the third order of St. Francis, is the only tolerable work we have in the French language, and does not take up more than six weeks reading. I think myself obliged to observe

observe here, that this work is not exempt from faults. The Celestin fathers have published a criticism upon what respects themselves, and desired me to insert it in some work; but I thought, the author being then living, he might make use of it, and correct it himself, upon the remarks of the fathers, in whatever was wrong in the work. The same writer hath also treated of military orders in general; but it cannot be an excuse for not applying to the noble history of Maltha, for which we are indebted to the abbot Vertot, and which will not require more than three weeks. I do not speak here of a latter branch of ecclesiastic history, which is that of the lives of the saints. We may make use of them by way of instruction in the course of the readings we have been here pointing out: but considering it as a book of edification, it will enter into the common and daily duties of religion, without interrupting the business of history.

To pursue the same order I at first proposed, I shall resume the particular computations necessary for the review of the history of the church.

I reckon then for the abbot Fleury, and his continuation	5 months.
The sixteen volumes of Mr. Tillemont	4 months.
Eusebius, and the other historians of the church, translated by the president Cousin	20 days.
The lives of the martyrs, in French	8 days.
The works of the first fathers, in French	12 days.
The history of Tertullian and Origin, with some of their works, and especially the letters of St. Cyprian, in French	20 days.
The lives of St. Athanasius, St. Brasil, and St. Gregory of Nazianzum, of St. John Chrysostom, and St. Ambrose	30 days.
The letters of St. John Chrysostom, and the works of St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nazianzum, which are translated into French	15 days.
The life and letters of St. Jerome	15 days.
The letters, and some of the best tracts, of St. Augustin	20 days.
The pontificate of St. Leo, and his other works that are translated	8 days.
The life of pope Gregory, and some of his works	8 days.
What we have in French on heresies ought not to take up more than	1 month.
What we have too on the history of councils	40 days.
The history of the popes	1 month.
The bibliotheque of ecclesiastic writers by Du Pin, 35 volumes	3 months.
That which was lately printed from the bibliotheque of the same writers, by Dom. Cellier	2 months.
The lives of the fathers of the deserts, and Mr. Bulteau on the monastick history of the east	12 days.
The history of the monastick orders, by father Heliot	40 days.
The abbot Vertot on the history of the order of Maltha	20 days.

Which makes in the whole 26 months. We might even allow 30 months, or two years and an half, in reviewing a history which is more necessary than any for a christian, who would be informed of the progress of religion. This, added to the reading we at first made, will not exceed three years. Can it be too much for so extensive an history, and which at the same time furnishes us with the proofs which as christians it is our duty to believe and hope for? It is the principal advantage which the believers ought to draw from the history of the church.

The history of France.

It is but just, that after the history of religion, a Frenchman should apply himself to the history of his country, rather than to any other. But he ought to take great care, that he does not, like a mere learned critic, exhaust his whole life in the study of the first centuries, without giving himself time to examine the latter reigns, which are much more interesting than the first, nay, even than second race of the our kings. I do not, however, pretend to say that those ought to be neglected; but little time should be bestowed in reading them, as they afford but small instruction, in comparison of the latter centuries. There are however two points, which ought not to be forgotten, but which a man of taste only should be acquainted with, who knows how to take the essence, and draw, if I may so speak, the spirit of good authors, without draining the lees. Who were the Gauls before the Romans had entered Gaul? and who were the French before they made themselves masters of this side of the Rhine? These are the preliminary questions to the general history of France.

To come then to the body of the French nation, as it has subsisted for several ages; we may say, that it is composed of two, and even three kinds of people; the two most eminent of whom have been absorbed, and as it were extinguished by that which appeared least considerable. The first, which are the most ancient, are the Celtes or Gauls, for it is here the same thing; the second are the Roman conquerors of the Celtes; the third are the Franks, or French, whose attempts or inroads, often repeated, at length effected the firm establishment which they have made amongst the Gauls, where they have subsisted from the commencement of the 5th century, tho' with many changes and revolutions unavoidable to great empires.

We know the Gauls were heretofore more extensive than they now are in France: their territories were not confined to the countries situated between the Rhine, Alpes, Pyreneans, and the two seas: they extended them even into Italy 600 years before the christian æra, under the conduct of Bellovesus, one of their chiefs; where having seized upon what we now call Piedmont, Milan, Trentin, Lombardy, part of the state of Venice, as well as the ecclesiastic state, they there established a second Gaul, which the Romans called Cisalpine Gaul, because it was between the Alpes and the ancient territory of Rome, and distinguished ancient Gaul by the name of Transalpine Gaul. It was a long time before the former lost its name, notwithstanding it had been a considerable time in the possession of kings of the family of Charlemagne. But in the latter times Gaul hath lost several of the parts adjacent to the Alpes and the Rhine; but on the side of the two seas, and the Pyreneans, she has still the same as she had formerly.

Tho' it is somewhat perplexing at this time to search into the original of the Celti, or Gauls, it is nevertheless a curiosity that has been lately revived. Father Pezron, a very learned monk of the order of White Fryars, endeavoured to discover what he believed concerning it. It is a learned and elaborate work, and adapted to the learned; would only amuse the common reader, who could receive but little instruction from it. I even believe it would not be thought I had given into fable or chimera, if I had made the ancient Gauls to have descended from the Titans, and even from the same race with Saturn and Jupiter: father Pezron endeavoured to shew it from all he could meet with in the ancient fragments of the first writers. All that can be said on this head is, that the Gauls descended from Japhet by Gomer his eldest son; but to pretend to follow the track and the revolutions of their empire,
even

even to their conquests over the Romans and Germans, is a task too difficult to be executed with success. We know the Gauls applied themselves less to the pedigree of their families, than the establishment of their government, or to make themselves respected and feared by their neighbours. If one may judge from common historians, it appears that this nation supported itself in idleness for many centuries; which is hardly to be believed, when one considers their character is that of a turbulent and seditious people. But if we regard the greatness of their designs, and the boldness of their first enterprises, to which we are no strangers, we shall be convinced that it is the effect of their continual exercise in the trade of arms, and which has ever been their favourite occupation.

It was not above 600 years before the christian æra, that Ambigatus, king of the Celti, burthened with a multiplicity of people, determined to found several colonies in foreign countries. He caused it to be published, that he had chosen Segovesus and Bellovesus, his sister's children, who were young princes, bold and courageous, to establish new settlements, and that he would permit some of his own subjects to accompany them. Their number was so great, that they were obliged to be divided into two colonies; the chiefs amongst whom were to draw lots, in order to determine the rout each should take. Germany fell to the lot of Segovesus, who passed the Rhine, and entered by the forest of Hercinie, which at that time made almost half of that vast country, and of which now only remain the Black Forest, Westerwaldt, and some others, which extend from the Rhine as far as Bohemia on the one side, and on the other to Prussia. Segovesus, after having passed over a part of this great forest, entered into a country at that time in a very bad condition, left the colonies in what we now call Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria, and penetrated even to the borders of Europe, where he settled on the sides of the ocean in Thracia and Romania. It is undoubtedly this expedition which Justin speaks of in the 24th and 25th books of his abridgment of universal history. Some of them might perhaps go even into Asia, and people the canton which from their name is called Galatia, or Gallo-Greece. These people have always preserved their ancient language: since the time of St. Jerome, the Galatians, besides the Greek language, which is common to all Lesser Asia, had still a language peculiar to themselves, and is the same as is now spoken at Treves.

On the other hand, Bellovesus having passed the Alpes, entered into a much more agreeable country. The fertile plains of Italy, watered by a great number of rivers, invited his stay; and the people of Etruria, or Tuscany, endeavoured in vain to oppose his settling there. They fought, and the Tuscans were conquered by the Gauls, who being masters of so great an extent of country, founded the city of Milan, which became their capital. This example was soon followed by another people, who were the Boii and the Lenegones, that is to say, a detachment of the people from Bourbon and the adjacent parts of Langres, who entered Tuscany and Umbria, and settled themselves in the possessions of the ancient inhabitants. There were afterwards many other colonies, who continued to found cities, some of which bore the name of Gauls, which they have always preserved. They established themselves so firmly on the continent, that they gave the name of Gaul to this part of Italy, which they possessed till the sixth century of Rome.

It was not above 222 years before the christian æra, that the Romans became superior to the inhabitants of Cisalpin Gaul. The end of the succeeding century began the conquest, which the Romans undertook, of Transalpin Gaul,

Gaul, which were not totally subdued by Julius Cæsar till about 52 years before Christ. The Roman government had been acknowledged there for more than four centuries; when the Romans, formidable in war, appeased by their power and the fear of trouble, the Gauls, who had not been accustomed to a foreign yoke; nor would they suffer their commotions from time to time to last long. All these wars are described by our historians, as may be seen in studying the history of the republic and the empire.

But the Gauls had in their neighbourhood people who would not part with any thing on account of their restless, seditious, and warlike character. The Franks, or French, as well friends as enemies, at length yielded to Transalpin Gaul. The name of France is not originally that of a particular nation, but a title of honour, which they gave to several, who, being leagued together, refused to submit to the Roman government, and who, since the year of Christ 254 attempted several times to pass the Rhine, before they could entirely establish themselves among the Gauls. These warlike people were the Bructeri, Chamavi, Catti, Cimmerii, and the Sicambri, with the Frisii, Sali, and the Angrivari, who all inhabited Germany between the Elbe, the Rhine, and the ocean. Many of them were in the armies of Constantine and his successors; to whom they rendered great services: they insinuated themselves even into the courts of princes, where they possessed considerable posts. But whether they entered and established themselves among the Gauls as friends or conquerors, is what we are to inquire into.

What those people were who occupied the continent which we inhabit, and the manner in which they formed themselves into a body with the French nation, such as we have seen them in history for almost these 1300 years. The observation I would make on these different nations, is no more than an extract of what one meets with among the ancients, and we may read even in some of our modern histories. Dupleix, in his memoirs of the Gauls, is the first who hath wrote sensibly on this subject, and it is the best in his history. Mezerai wrote afterwards, and made some curious and interesting remarks in his *Avant Clovis*, which he placed at first at the head of his grand history of the edition of 1685, which has been reprinted more than once with the abridgment of the history of France, by the same author. Father Dominick James Martin, the learned benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur, hath treated on that which respects the religion of the ancient Gauls, and prepared us a great work on the history of that people. His learning and modesty do not prevent him from being a little severe; but I dare not blame him, lest in so doing I should condemn myself, who have often enough taken the same liberty with bad authors, nay, I am even candid enough not to be angry when they return me the like.

Since we are obliged to treat usefully and learnedly on our history, it may be thought that the French nation entered Gaul as a barbarous people, or as enemies, but nevertheless conquering and victorious; who had even stript the ancient inhabitants of their inheritances, whether Gauls originally, or Romans, very near as the Romans behaved themselves to the greatest part of the provinces they conquered, and as they did also towards the Goths, Vandals, and afterwards the Turks. But a new writer has sprung up within these ten years, profound in his researches, ingenious and solid in his reasonings; he rejects the ancient plan, and has proposed another, which does honour to the nation. He has took upon himself to shew, 1. That in the 5th century there were many sorts of French, some enemies, and others friends of the Romans,

mans, but went no further. 2. That those who at that time entered Gaul, came there as the friends and allies of the Romans, to whom they rendered great services in the wars against the Huns, Goths, Ostrogoths, and even against the Franks, who continued enemies to the emperors ; so that, settled at the north and north-east of Gaul, they served as a barrier to the Romans, to prevent the inroads of the barbarians. 3. That in the declension of the empire, the French governed the Gauls, rather in the name of the emperors than in their own name ; but they preserved nevertheless over the French subjects, even in the empire, the absolute power which had devolved to the kings whom they had chosen. 4. That the conquest of the Gauls, which they undertook, was made, not over the Romans, but the Visigoths, and the other enemies of the empire. 5. That at last the emperors, seeing that they could not defend the Gauls, ceded to the French, who by that means became the legitimate possessors of those vast tracts of land.

Such is the plan the abbot Du Bois laid down to himself in his critical history of the establishment of the French monarchy. This he examined like a learned critic : he connected all the authorities he could find, either in ancient writers, or even in foreign authors : we must, if time will not permit, produce new lights, and give birth to some new system.

All the observations I make ought to serve only as a preliminary to the review of the history of France : let us now enter into the body of the events of the nation. I said one ought to fix on some abridgment for the first centuries. That of Mezerai is infinitely better than his grand history, and hath been highly approved of since the year 1668, when they did him the honour to suppress it. He was assisted in that abridgment by M. de Launoy and M. Durois, two of the most learned criticks of their time, and who had made the French history their principal study. They did not however omit to remark the faults, and even considerable ones. A second abridgment was written by the abbot le Gendre, where I have found, in their order, curious things, as well as bold strokes, which a critick could not have passed over if he had met with them in some of my works : the book is tolerably wrote. In short, the third abridgment is father Daniel's the jesuit, which the learned also prefer to the great history. Take which you will in hand, it is matter of indifference, the choice is equal for the use, because the faults we meet with may easily be corrected from reading the originals. Neither ought it to take up more than a month, and ought to be followed with that of Gregory de Tours, who is our first historian, and which the abbot de Marolles has been so good as to put into French, but goes hand in hand with the original Latin author. It must be continued ; and when we arrive at Charlemagne, we ought to read over again his life, and the annals of his reign, both by Eginhartus, one of his principal confidants. The successors of this prince were, either the fierce, who destroyed themselves, or the weak, more fitted for the idle life of a monk, than to possess a throne with the dignity of a sovereign ; that is to say, with activity, and even with that solicitude necessary to shelter him from the deceptions at that time too common to the ministers or their favourites.

Our history will be really useful and interesting only from the third generation, where the publick right of the nation, as well as the method of government, changes. All that precedes it is mere curiosity ; but nevertheless a curiosity which ought not to be neglected. Hugues Capet was the chief of this third race. He was a man of genius, and had the ingenuity, in the year 987, to mount the throne of France. He was called by the consent of all the lords of the nation, as the most capable of governing them, as well for his personal

personal talents, as for the greatness of his birth. He commemorated the first of January 988, and crowned his son Robert, to secure him the crown after him. Robert had only piety to his share, of which he had enough for himself and his spouse, whom they accused of not having much. And as if the throne had of right belonged to this family, she would not stay to pacify the troubles which had arose on account of the crown, and which it would have been well worth the while to have disputed. Hugues, that he might not excite against himself new troubles, was obliged to relinquish the title of hereditary succession to each of the lords, the governments of which they were put in possession from the end of the second race of our kings, not by any written instrument or verbal contract, but only by sufferance, or a tacit consent. From hence a part of the original of the grand fiefs, especially the six grand lay or military peerdoms, which were confirmed under the successors of Hugues. The kingdom was undisturbed under the first descendants of Robert, except some few particular troubles, which did not affect the peace of the state.

And as the nation always loved war, and having no occasion to exercise it against her neighbours, she carried her arms to the most distant parts; hence the Croisadoes, who carried it even into Asia. They even believed, that to animate the zeal and ardour of the faithful, as well as the chiefs, they ought to colour them with a tincture of devotion, that both might know that they ought to snatch the holy places from out of the hands of the infidels, by whom they had been profaned. These wars, all holy as they were, did not succeed from the mean jealousy of the chiefs, and the disorders of the soldiers. These devout men, who feared the profanation in Palestine, made no scruple to introduce it into their hearts, in delivering themselves up to all the passions of which mankind are susceptible. We have already pointed out what has been written in French of the history of the holy wars. The letters of St. Bernard enter into this interval, and show how many political negotiations this saint had employed, notwithstanding his inclination to be retired and disengaged. The history of Eleanor of Guyennes, the repudiated wife of Louis VII. written in French by M. de Larrey, will lay open the imprudence of this king, and consequently shew the original of the differences which we have since had with England. The life of Philip Augustus presents us one of the greatest kings of the monarchy, who first began the re-union of the grand fiefs to the body of the state, from which they had been divided.

But Louis IX. began a succession of splendid reigns, all of which were not equally happy. After having examined the history of Blanche the queen, his mother, given by the baron D'Autevil, we shall hazard nothing in reading the history of that holy king, published by M. Filleau de la Cheze; which is well wrote, tho' somewhat tedious. Louis is described always on his knees at the foot of a crucifix. It is true, he was a christian; he was very religious; but he was not less great, and his religion did not prevent him from punishing severely the bishops when they were remiss in their duty, tho' they were not wanting in paying their respects as vassals of the crown. He took care that each person executed the duties of his office. This we call the religion and true piety of a prince, in the same manner as we say a subject ought to do his duty in whatever situation he is in. The memoirs of Jean Sire de Joinville, of which the learned Mr. Du Cange has given us so fine an edition, should come after. This eminent author, who was familiar with this pious king, has painted him in such natural colours, as are not to be found but in the

the writings of those who wrote of what they themselves saw. I am not ignorant from whence Du Haillan took what he said of this great king, who never gave the least praise to his political or private life. In his state of the affairs of France, lib. ii. he says, "Behold the reign of justice and of religion, which began with Louis IX. who after his death was surnamed the saint, on account of his religious disposition; having enriched and honoured the people of the church, founded many monasteries of men and women, and rebuilt those which time had decayed. These (continues Du Haillan) are all the foundations of the canonization of saints; and many have been canonized, who never did any thing that was good but building churches. However, he was not so devout as to neglect his business, or omit extending the limits of his kingdom, or taking any advantage over his neighbours or subjects; by which he shewed, that where any advantage was to be gained, he did not always suffer himself to be restrained by conscience." If John de Serres, the Huguenot historian, had spoken in this manner, one should not have been surprised; but it is strange that a catholick writer should wander so contrary to historick truth, and the character of that great prince, who was even respected by the infidels, who intended, tho' he was a captive, to have chosen him for their king. But apparently Du Haillan was willing he should pass under the name of the holy king, a principle which he should have made use of as a rule to himself.

It is a loss to us that they did not print in French the continuation of William of Nangis, which is in manuscript in some of the great libraries; but it is to be hoped that in time they will publish that monument of the history of Philip the Bold, the son of St. Louis. We see, under the reign of Philip le Bel, disputes which, for the welfare of religion, should not have happened; but such as they are, we may see the history of them in Dupuy, and some even in Baillet. The following reigns to Philip of Valois were very short. Under this prince, and his successor king John, the wars with England broke out; and France saw herself at the brink of being reduced to the English government. All these should be examined in Froissart, who has treated on that part of the French history, from the year 1326 to 1400: and notwithstanding his affection for the English nation, he could not forbear shewing that the kingdom owed its preservation to the wisdom of Charles V. who, as regent of the kingdom during the captivity of king John his father, mounted the throne after him. The histories of Bertrand of Guesclin, and the marshal de Boucicaut, must be added, as they will serve to correct where Froissart has wrote with too much partiality.

The history of Charles VI. presents us a reign still more disturbed, either from the grand schism of the west, so fatal to the church, or from the differences of the dukes of Orleans and Bourgoine, or even from the intrigues of Isabella of Bavaria queen of France, who carried on a secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, namely, the English, in order to make them masters of the kingdom, as they were in effect for some time after the death of the king. The fatal sources of these disorders plainly appear in the history of that prince, published by Mr. Le Laboureur, as well as in that of Juvenal des Ursins, and De Monstelet, which reaches from the year 1400 down to 1467. The reign of Charles VII. which begun very effeminately, did not become one of the most glorious of our monarchy, but, by a succession of prodigies, might be held as a miracle. A poor girl restored courage to the king and nation. She caused this prince to be crowned, banished as one may say to Bourges, having scarcely the least province of his kingdom, but possessing nevertheless the

the hearts of his subjects; and the king at length, after a war of about thirty years, began to drive the English from his territories. His history, by Mon. Frelet and some others, ought to accompany the most curious and singular pieces which have been written on the maid of Orleans, which is looked upon as the most extraordinary event in the history of the French nation.

We find under the reign of Louis XI. the greatest writer France has produced, for his simple, ingenuous, and at the same time instructive and enlightening manner of writing history; I mean Philip de Comines, who may be compared to the greatest patterns of antiquity, not only on account of the extensiveness of the subject, but for that natural taste which enlightens the mind and affects the heart. This book ought never to be out of the hands of princes, any more than it was out of the hands of the emperor Charles V. It might have inspired Charles VIII. with some slight idea of heroism; but he was very far from being possessed of it. He undertook one of those dangerous enterprises which seldom succeed; which is all that is remarkable in his reign with the states of Tours, and the tyranny of Madam de Beaujeu. The histories which are written partly by Philip de Comines, and partly by William de Jaligny and André de la Vigne, are originals, and were written in his time. It is pity we have not had the new translation of Guicciardini; in which we should see the fine expedition which this prince made in the kingdom of Naples. From thence this great historian begins his work. The faults which this king committed must not be imputed to him, but to his evil counsellors, with whom he was surrounded. Louis XII. who followed, was very different on the throne, for he was great even in his misfortunes. His history, written by Claude de Seissel, John de Saint-Gelais, and John D'Auton, represent him as he was, good to his subjects, whom he did not burthen with taxes till forced by the situation of his affairs. He was respected of his neighbours, who frequently deceived him; for nothing is more easy than to deceive an honest man, whose misfortune it is to think as well of others as they think of him. We may again read here the history of the league of Cambray, by the abbot Du Bos. We may even here add the life of cardinal Ambrose, wrote by the abbot Le Gendre. He is not a writer as brilliant as the abbot du Bos, but he has at least the merit of being elaborate.

The memoirs of Du Bellai furnish us with the whole reign of Francis I. Du Bellai, tho' he speaks the truth, is almost always apologizing for the king. There is, however, in his life sufficient occasion for praise and censure. In both cases Guicciardini will serve to correct Du Bellai. It will be necessary to take the exact medium between these two writers, at the same time that it will be the likeliest method of arriving at the truth. The history of William Paradin, as well as the life of chevalier Bayart, and some other illustrious personages of that reign, are not to be neglected. Every thing in history is useful, and a man need not fear losing his time while he has the hopes of attaining the truth.

In the reign of Henry II. begun the greatest historian of the nation; that is to say, Mr. De Thou, of whom we have already spoken. I know he has his prejudices, and that he is not exempt from faults; but he has many more in foreign histories, than in those of his own nation: however it is, it is the best that we have. He made use of Popelinere, of Paradin, and the greatest part of the memoirs of the times, of which he had made a large collection; and there are some that are not to be neglected. This historian goes as far as the year 1607; so that in this work we meet with the reigns of Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. and the first eighteen years of Henry IV. We must nevertheless

nevertheless read the *sieur De la Planche* and the president *De la Place*. It is necessary to run through the memoirs of *Conde*, which are not so scarce as they were some years ago. Those which they call the memoirs of *Charles IX.* contain likewise essential pieces, which are not to be omitted. *Castelnau* and *Montluc* demand our particular attention. The one was a great man of the state, and the other an able officer; so that both have their merit and their use.

But the reign of *Henry III.* is one of the most interesting of the last centuries. This prince, who was a very good one, had much less greatness and resolution than the duke of *Guise*, who designed to dethrone him; but both perished unhappily; the duke, by too precipitate an ambition; and the king, from an excess of goodness and familiarity highly improper in a prince, especially in troublesome times. It is not enough to read the memoirs of *Leftoile*, in the edition which he published with the most singular and remarkable pieces of his reign; we must run through the three first volumes of the *League*, and make a proper application of whatever is important. The treatise on the cause of taking arms in 1589 is a master-piece of the duke of *Nevers*. Tho' this nobleman was no great party-man, he did not fail to justify king *Henry III.* But we cannot forbear, when we come to the latter end of this prince, to entertain ourselves with the reading of the memoirs of *Brantome*, so instructing and amusing. This author, who was perfectly well acquainted with the genius of the court, knew how to paint men in colours to attract the attention and touch the passions. He cloathed the most interesting facts in a language peculiar to himself: and as he had lived amidst the troubles which reigned amongst courtiers, he had learned to guard those expressions which the warmth of his imagination might too easily hurry him into. In this century there was a deluge of seditious books. It was difficult to distinguish what were proper to be read; for there were more bad ones than good, or even tolerable ones. Passion and anger were in these troubles a sufficient pretence to write, print, and vend the most extravagant pieces relating to the confederacy; and posterity are not less perplexed in the choice of the good than of the bad, for there were both from each party. As they could defend a good cause very badly, so they supported an ill one with plausible reasons, though false ones.

The reign of *Henry IV.* was not more moderate. The rage of the confederacy lasted till 1595, when the leaguers seeing their declension, they suspended their libels. Their hearts and minds were still full of their mistaken notions; fear alone induced them to put on a more moderate behaviour. I shall set down in the catalogue, at the end of this discourse, the writers of the three first reigns of the royal family of *Bourbon*. The multiplicity of books we are loaded with ought to induce us to choose with discernment, that we may avoid bad ones, which cost us as much time to read as the best, though to very little purpose.

The time requisite for a universal history of the nation, may be computed in the following manner:

For an abridgment, such as is extant	—	—	30 days.
<i>Du Pleix</i> , or <i>Mezerai</i> before <i>Clovis</i>	—	—	4
The critical history of the abbot <i>Du Bos</i> .	—	—	12
<i>Gregory</i> of <i>Tours</i>	—	—	8
<i>Eginhart</i> and others on the version of <i>M. Cousin</i>	—	—	3
<i>St. Bernard's</i> letters	—	—	8
The history of <i>Eleonora</i> of <i>Guyenne</i> , by <i>Larrey</i>			2
	f		<i>Blanche</i>

	Brought over	67 days
Blanche of Castille, by the baron d'Autevil	—	3
The history of St. Louis, by La Cheze	—	8
The memoirs of the sieur De Joinville	—	12
The difference of Boniface VIII. and Philip le Bel, of M. Dapuy	—	6
The same, by M. Baillet	—	2
The history of John Froissart	—	20
The history of Bertrand of Guesclin	—	8
The history of the marshal de Boucicaut	—	4
The history of Charles VII. by Laboureur	—	30
The same, by Juvenal of Urfin	—	12
The history of Enguerrand of Monstrelet	—	30
Whatever regards the Maid of Orleans	—	8
The memoirs of Philip de Comines	—	20
Charles VIII. by Jaligny and la Vigne	—	15
The history of Francis Guicciardini	—	20
Louis XII. by Seiffel, S. Galais, and John d'Auton	—	15
The abbot Du Bos on the league of Cambray	—	6
The abbot Le Gendre, life of cardinal Amboise	—	5
The memoirs of Mr. Du Bellay on Francis I.	—	12
The history of our own times, by Paradin	—	8
The history of M. De Thou	—	90
The historians of the reign of Francis II.	—	6
The memoirs of Conde may be run through in	—	12
The memoirs of Charles IX.	—	8
The memoirs of Chastelnau	—	60
The memoirs of Montduc	—	8
The memoirs of Lestoile	—	18
The memoirs of the league, to examine them	—	20
Treatise of the taking of arms, of M. De Nevers	—	2
Choice pieces of Henry III.	—	10
The lives of the great captains of Brantome	—	10
The reign of Henry IV.	—	30
— Louis XIII.	—	30
— Louis XIV.	—	30

Which makes in all 635 days; that is to say, twenty-one months. But I reckon they might employ two years, that one might have the better opportunity to revise some passages which are more essential than others.

What I have observed regards not only the universal history of France; for that history has no less than others several interesting branches. Such is the history of the Gallican church; that of the public right of the nation, whether in the political or ecclesiastical order: the genealogy, as well of our kings, as the great families of the kingdom, which is very useful, lest we should sometimes confound those families which are less celebrated, and who endeavour to take upon themselves the greatest names. I put also as particular branches, the history of the great fiefs of the crown; those of provinces and cities; of the grand officers, as well as the great men who have appeared in our time, and whom we may consider as the pillars of the state. We know that kings, as active and as well disposed as they may be in so great a kingdom, do not know how to conduct and execute every thing by themselves.

How

How happy are those who know how to make a good choice! And what blessings are heaped upon them by their subjects, when they have the good fortune of employing wise and faithful ministers? But these studies depend upon every one's particular taste or views. Sometimes even a man's station in life may oblige him to engage in them; when it does, he ought to consult others well versed in our history; or at least trust for his information to books, where he may find sufficient rules and examples for his conduct.

C H A P. IV.

The use of books in studying history. Recapitulation of the remarks already made on general and particular histories; with a plan of the tables contained in this work.

MY readers may very well be surprised to see me reckon the days, and even the minutes, that one may employ in the perusal of universal history, and of the particular histories of the different states of the universe. I believe it is the first time that any author has given such a computation. But I had some good reasons for acting in this manner; the two principal ones are as follows. First, to shew that the numberless volumes of which our great libraries are composed, are neither necessary, nor even always useful, in forming a good historian; there is more real advantage in reading twice a good work, than in going through several bad ones in a cursory manner. My second reason is, to prove that a rational study of history is not a boundless object, nor as difficult to compass as some people may think it.

I shall therefore make in this place a remark authorised by repeated trials; on examining the largest libraries, I have found they contained no less than to the amount of 30,000 volumes in folio, of universal and particular history, which has often made me ask myself, if to understand history it was necessary to examine, and turn over so strange a chaos of books? But the thing is even impossible, though providence should restore us the longevity of our first fathers. Here is the exact calculation I have more than once made upon this occasion, having found myself often in a situation proper to repeat it, without any distraction. I have observed, that when I read fourteen hours a days, I was obliged to spend ten days in reading one of the volumes of Mr. de Thou's original history. It is true, that every volume contains between 1300 and 1400 pages, which makes about ten pages an hour. And this is in reality the quantity I found I could read, but without making any extracts or observations. Now it is impossible to continue to read at this rate; ten hours a day is the most that can be expected, to proceed in a regular easy manner, and this makes about one hundred folio pages a day; so that we may fairly conclude that since such volumes generally contain a thousand pages, a person cannot read above three of them, or their equivalent, in a month, or thirty-six in a year. Thus, said I to myself, a man in fifty years could not peruse above 1800 volumes in folio, though ever so free from interruptions; and even to do so much, he must not stop to make observations or extracts, or compare texts. I am therefore convinced, that it is impossible for a man to read above 1200 volumes, and think ever so little about what he reads. But what proportion is there between 1200 and 30,000 volumes? What I here advance of the time a man can bestow on reading, can be easily proved. People seldom sit down

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to read in a serious manner, till the age of twenty, and sometimes even not so soon; nor can any man continue to read seriously for more than half a century. When arrived at the age of seventy, our faculties decay: the eyes can no longer discern objects as usual, and the senses begin to lose their former vigour, if they have not already entirely lost it.

What then ought we to do in this case? We ought to confine ourselves to a select number of books, such especially as are the works of approved writers. But what must become of the rest? What must become of the great and numerous libraries? Why let them serve as dictionaries, to be consulted occasionally, or when any difficulty occurs. True knowledge, therefore, does not consist so much, in an unlimited course of reading, as in a serious study of the best works, with judgment enough to consult other performances, and find in them the finest point of contested questions. An able writer always takes care to inform his readers of those who have wrote on the same subject, and therefore is doubly useful; first, by instructing us exactly; secondly, by letting us know where and how we may penetrate deeper into what he advances. We are not to expect the ablest lawyer, or divine, should immediately decide every difficult point in their several professions; though they may understand perfectly well the principles by which it is to be decided, they cannot at once see to the bottom of them: but permit them to retire a little to their closet, and they return to you with their minds enlightened, and ready to resolve all your doubts, and direct you with safety. Thus in a man of general learning, the information he can still find in books, has the advantage of any knowledge he has already acquired; the principal use of which, when properly applied, is to distinguish between true and false learning. It is among learned men as among tradesmen, some of whom understand their business better than others.

I said that the second motive I had for risking my calculations, was to shew that a reasonable study of history was by no means an immense object; and that it could be accomplished in a moderate space of time. I do not advise, as I have already hinted, above six hours reading a day; and nevertheless, I am of opinion, that with such moderate application a person may in ten years acquire a more than superficial knowledge of history. This I shall now prove by the result of all the particular calculations I have already given.

As I take notice of two different, but yet subordinate, methods of reading and studying history, I shall likewise give the two calculations peculiar to them.

In the first place then, I allow for a first perusal, but not a studied one, of sacred history, and that of Egypt and Assyria

79 days, or	_____	2 months and a half
The Grecian history, 56 days, or	_____	2 months
The Roman history, 36 days, or	_____	4 month and a quarter
Modern history, viz.		
That of the church	_____	5 months, 1 quarter
Continuation of the Roman history, 136 days, or	_____	4 months and a half
The history of France, 171 days, or	_____	5 months and a half
The history of Germany, 57 days, or	_____	2 months
That of Holland, 57 days, or	_____	2 months
That of Switzerland, 35 days, or	_____	1 month
That of Piedmont, or Savoy, 30 days, or	_____	1 month
That of England, 166 days, or	_____	5 months and a half
		That

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That of Spain and Portugal, 87 days, or	—	3 months
That of Italy 103 days, or	—	3 months
That of the Turks, and northern nations, 88 days, or	—	3 months

which in all, for the first perusal of ancient, as well as modern history, makes 42 months, though I call it 48, that is four years at most, allowing for unavoidable interruptions, and the time that it may be proper to spend in reviewing a second time the most interesting passages.

As to the proposed revival of the six principal branches of history, the result of what I have already said of it is as follows :

Sacred history 78, or even 90 days	—	3 months
The history of ancient Egypt, of Babylon, and Assyria, and of modern Assyria, or Persia, 32 days, or	—	1 month
The Grecian history, as well before as since Alexander, 180 days, or	—	6 months
The Roman history, by modern writers, 210 days, or	—	7 months
The same, by the original writers, 135 days, but say	—	6 months
The general and particular history of the church	—	30 months
The history of France, 635 days, but we may call it	—	24 months

In all 10 years 6 months.

Thus it appears that my purpose is answered, and that a young man, tho' given to good company, may notwithstanding acquire a more than superficial knowledge of history in about ten years; so that by setting out at the age of twenty, when people generally begin to read in good earnest, one may expect to have finished at the age of thirty. It is not to be imagined that such a course of reading will leave no time or attention for other necessary studies; on the contrary, I dare boldly affirm, that it must contribute greatly to our making a progress in them, because history may in a manner be looked upon as an universal science: it enlarges the mind; whereas the other sciences confine it to some particular spot, and never present it with more than a single object. History supplies us with general rules in morality, politicks, or the law of nations, the weakness of governments, and the cause of their downfall. In a word, we find in history the principles of all public and private transactions.

I have omitted mentioning a great many other branches of history, which belong to my plan; but this omission may be easily supplied by those, who are ever so little acquainted with historical performances. The perusal of those branches of history is rather a work of taste, than necessity; and the same thing may be said of a great many preliminary treatises belonging both to the general and the particular history of nations. Some of them are taken notice of in the catalogue that is at the end of this discourse. Such pieces open prospects to us, they even give opportunities of making useful reflections on, and drawing some advantages from every passage. Besides, it is well known, that particular histories furnish much more affecting events, than are to be found in those that are general. A siege, a battle, the important motion of an army, give satisfaction to the general and the soldier, and supply them with rules for their conduct; but however interesting such transactions may be in the body of history, I must own they make less impressions on me, than the characters, and the private and domestick lives of great men. I am pleased with the intrigues that attend great events, and with those commotions in the courts of princes which are often to be met with no where but in

particular histories, because they serve to make men more prudent, by acquainting them with the policy of ministers. I find more pleasure in perusing cardinal Richlieu's journal, which acquaints me with the springs of his conduct, than in some part of the history of Lewis XIII. Villeroy's memoirs acquaint me with the middling character of Henry III. who was fonder of listening to his favourites, than his ministers. Works of this kind are the most valuable part of history, but it is only since the reign of Lewis XI. that we are well supplied with them; the success which attended the memoirs of Philip de Comines, having encouraged succeeding courtiers to follow and imitate that celebrated writer.

I must own, that when first I proposed my plan of calculation, a difficulty was raised against it. It was asked, how I could expect that people should remember what they had read in so short a time, and in so cursory a manner? To which I returned the following plain answer: those who have a happy memory will easily retain the more essential passages in the authors I have proposed; whilst those whose retentive faculty is not so good, will have the pleasure of reading the same thing twice over; and the second perusal will make the same impression on them, that may be expected from a single perusal by those of a happier memory.

I have hitherto confined myself to Europe, and have even insisted a great deal more on the perusal of the history of France, than that of any other country; but I do not imagine I ought to be blamed for behaving in this manner. Every one may consider his own country upon the same plan, and with the same views. As what I say is general, my ideas will bear being modified and ranged according to every one's taste and particular situation of life.

We may still examine the other parts of the world, at least the modern history of them; such may be that of the Saracens and Arabs, of whom Peter Bergeron, and the count de Boullainvilliers have given us some account. The same Bergeron, and after him father Dorleans, a jesuit, have wrote concerning the Tartars, of whom we likewise have a pretty curious history, printed in Holland, but more valuable for its notes than for the text. Dappers has published one of Asia in Dutch, which deserves a translation, as well as his Africa. But to survey a-part the different portions of that continent, I must observe, that Kempfer is the only author we can depend upon for Japan, as is father du Halde for China; father Cartrou and monsieur Berniers for the Mogul's country; and Olearius and Chardin for Persia. Dappers, and before him Marmol, will be sufficient for Africa, and Antonio de Herrera, for the new world. I pass slightly over all these places, because travellers, whose writings, in my opinion, are calculated more for amusement than study, instruct us sufficiently in what regards the other parts of the world: the modern history of those remote countries is besides the most useful part of it, because it is only within the last hundred years we have had any concerns with them of interest or commerce. So that upon the whole, we may trust to our taste in the choice of such books.

However, we are not to bestow our attention equally on all foreign nations. We ought to make a distinction between those whose history we may dwell upon a little, and those whose history it will be sufficient to take a cursory view of. The Saracens and Arabs, however ancient, are no way interesting but since the seventh century. We might be well surpris'd at the rapidity of their conquests, if we were not apprised by other events of the great influence of fanaticism over the imagination of men, even of those who appear more under the direction of the senses, than that of the mind. Nevertheless, the Ma-
hometan

hometan Arabs, at first confined to a corner of Arabia, make themselves masters of Africa, pass over into Spain, and penetrate to the very center of France. On another side, they reduce the greatest part of Asia, and make their way into islands and countries unknown to all other nations. Of this their amazing success, we have a sufficient account in the first part of the history of Mahomet, by the count de Boullainvilliers; to which, if it should be found requisite, we might add the history of the caliphs, by Emalcin, translated into French by Peter Vattier. But as all things have their periods, so that of the Arabs and Mussulmans is over, and it is plain that they are now in a declining state. They know it themselves; witness their attention not to have two enemies upon their hands at the same time. Besides, they are now divided, and this division is the cause of their present weakness. Upon the whole then, considering the present state of affairs in Europe, and other parts of the world, there does not appear any great reason to fear their power, unless some unexpected revolution should happen to revive it.

The same thing may be said of the Tartars, who were formerly the terror of the east. They therefore over-ran Asia and Europe; they even ravaged, more than once, different kingdoms of this last continent; nevertheless, for the last three hundred years they have been in a state of inaction. Satisfied with a rambling country life, they make no movements that can alarm their neighbours. This invasion of China can only be attributed to the Chinese themselves, who not being able to agree amongst themselves, were stupid enough to call to their assistance a tribe of Tartars, called Mongul, who, delighted with the mildness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the easyness of the people, thought proper to reconcile them, by making them all subjects alike. The Chinese besides had bad governors, and this revolution has procured them good ones, with whom they are as well pleased, as with those they had had before the year 1640, when this memorable event happened. But to say the truth in a few words, their antient history contains nothing very interesting. Their manners and customs, and the progress of the christian religion among them, within these last two hundred years, are the only things that deserve our attention.

Though we have a great number of books on the new world, there are but few of them, notwithstanding, purely historical; they may even be all reduced to Antonio de Herrera, translated for the most part into French, and abridged by John de Laet, in a work, which, tho' pretty curious, is but little read. This is what he has done relating to the new world.

Plan of this work.

I shall now speak of the plan I have laid down to myself for the present performance. I have divided it into parts, one for ancient history, to the coming of Jesus Christ, and the other for modern history, from Jesus Christ to our days. I begin each part by a continued chronology of events, and call this chronology, a chronological table. The manner of reckoning which I have adopted is plain and easy, being that of always dating from the year of Jesus Christ, which is the common center of my chronology. I date the events of ancient history by years before Jesus Christ, and those of modern history by years since Jesus Christ. Nevertheless, the chronology of the first ages after the deluge contains two singularities: the first is that of giving two computations, according to the two different texts of the holy scriptures; viz. the common Hebrew, which is the same with the Latin vulgate, and the He-

brew Samaritan text, which agrees almost in every thing with the Septuagint. But as soon as I get clear of the chronological difficulties, I only make use of the computation of years before Jesus Christ, which for sacred history does not happen 'till after the reign of Solomon. But there is a kind of history, in which neither the Hebrew text, nor the Samaritan text, can be of any service. This is the ancient profane history, before the olympiads. I thought proper to separate it from the sacred history, and I relate the events belonging to it in a parallel page, opposite to those of the sacred history. I do not mix them with one another, 'till the historical times beginning with the olympiads, 776 years before the æra of Jesus Christ. To give the better opportunity of readily adjusting the time of the several events, I divide this chronology into epochas, as may heretofore appear. Let us now examine what is to be found in the smaller tables, which I distinguish from the greater.

What I call smaller tables, are the parallel reigns of kings, either compared among themselves, or with sacred history, which I divide into epochas, in the same manner with the greater chronological table. I compare it since the deluge with the histories of Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria, the only histories of those early times which have any evident concern with that of the Jews. My plan of the history of Egypt, is formed on the computation I have made of its kings, after the exactest authors, both antient and modern. As to the histories of Babylon and Assyria, I have given two methods of ranging their succession; one according to Julius Africanus, quoted by Syncellus, which is almost the same with that of Ctesias, adopted by Diodorus Siculus, Eusebius, and the writers of antiquity. The second method is that attributed by Usher to Herodotus, and followed by some celebrated authors, which I therefore thought myself obliged to mention, in order to abide by my first plan, of not confining any one to my own particular ideas. But as soon as I have finished the third and fourth epocha, I give on eight parallel columns, page 120, 121, the kings of Greece, and even those of Asia, whose reigns we are acquainted with, viz. those of Troy, Tyre, Lydia, Pontus, Bythinia, and Pergamus; and likewise the successors of Alexander in Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt, whose history reaches to the establishment of the Roman government in all the countries formerly possessed by that conqueror.

In the second smaller table of this part, I have laid down in order, page 134, 135, the different manners, in which chronologists date the events of the fourth epocha of ancient history, reaching from the going out of Egypt to the foundation of Solomon's temple. It is well known how much interpreters, even among catholicks and chronologists, disagree in their computations of this interval. In general, it is called but 480 years; but others give it 962. In particular father Pezron, in his defence of the antiquity of the times. Every one then may chuse that manner of computation, which he finds best to answer his purpose; as for my part I have adopted that which gives this interval 580 years.

The third of the smaller tables, which reaches from page 136, to page 143, is a calculation made from year to year, of the reigns of the kings of Juda and Israel. It is well known, that the greatest part of these last, sensible of their being usurpers, took care, in order to assure the crown to their descendants, to get their sons acknowledged in their life-time, and likewise associated them in government. It is this double beginning of their reigns, which occasions the greatest difficulty in reconciling the books of the kings, and those of chronicles. Mr. le Brun Desmarettes, a virtuous clergyman of Rouen,

Rouen, but retired to Orleans, thought this difficulty considerable enough to deserve a particular work, under the title of *Concordia librorum regum et paraliomenon*; and it is the result of his book that I have given in the first part of this work.

The 143d page furnishes a fourth smaller table, which contains the calendar of the Grecian history, but only since the olympiads. This calendar is of service in settling the chronology of those times which are called historical. It would not have been possible to dispose them under the four epochas to which they belong, without occasioning some confusion. I have therefore made a separate table of them, which reaches to the 28th year of the christian æra, and so comprehends a space of about 800 years. I have there related all the great events of the Grecian history, and sometimes those of the Roman, and have likewise given the names of such of the archons of Athens as we are acquainted with, for we are very far from knowing them all. This table reaches from page 143 to page 169. The advantage of it will appear, in perusing the original authors.

I next give at the 169th page, that celebrated piece of chronology, known by the several names of the Paros, Arundel, or Oxford Marbles. It takes its first name from the island of Paros, in the Archipelago, where this chronicle was found, in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and as it is cut in marble, there is no reason to suspect that any faults have been committed in transcribing it. The marbles of this chronology were brought to England by the care of lord Thomas Arundel, and it is for this reason that they go by his name. Lastly, they are called Oxford Marbles, because they have been entrusted to the care of that university, which for learning is one of the most famous in Great-Britain. This chronology was engraved 264 years before the christian æra: it serves to rectify the dates of a great many events of the ancient history of Greece. I have not been vain enough to give it in Greek, but have been satisfied to correct the Latin translation by the original text. It is well known; that the famous Selden took care to see it printed at London, in 1628; since which Mr. Prideaux published it at Oxford, in 1676, and after that a second time, within these few years.

After this I give at page 182 a fifth smaller table, containing the *Fasti Romani Consulares*, for the study of the original writers of the Roman history. There are different ways of referring them to the years of Rome, but I shall mention but two; one is that of Varro, followed by the ablest chronologists; and the other, that of the *Fasti*, or Marbles of the Capitol; but the difference between them makes but one year, and I have suited them to the years before the common æra of Jesus Christ. This table is not only necessary for the history of the Roman republick, and that of the Roman empire, but even for the laws of the emperors, and the history of the church. I have brought it down as low as it was possible.

As a great many learned men required of me, that I should mention those who had made themselves remarkable by their acquaintance with the sciences, I thought it my duty to make in their favour a separate article, which begins at page 236. Tho' I spoke of several of them in the fourth of the smaller tables, which treats of the olympiads, I made no difficulty of mentioning them a second time, in this sixth smaller table, which not only serves to ascertain the time in which the learned men of antiquity flourished, but likewise to shew the progress of the sciences, and I have brought it down to the sixth age of the church. But I would not have any one think that the date placed against their births, is that either of their birth or their death. It is only
that

that of one of the years in which they flourished; for it is well known that men of learning are sudden phenomena, that appear and vanish almost in the same instant. I endeavoured to mention one of the years in which their reputation was at the highest pitch, and I have always taken notice in which of the sciences they were most famous. I believe that I shall be thought worthy of thanks, for having pointed out the best edition of the works of those that are still in being, so that this smaller table will have a literary curiosity to recommend it, above those, that are merely chronological.

Some learned men belonging to the religious orders, having given me to understand, that a table of indictions was absolutely necessary for the study of the original writers of ecclesiastical history, and even the diplomas of the emperors, and those of the popes: I have with pleasure added one. I extracted it from the first volume of the *Gallia Christiana* of father de Sainte Marthe, but it contained some mistakes, some of which I corrected, as I have already mentioned; and I am obliged to the reverend father Stephen Brice, a learned benedictin of the abbey of St. Germain des Pres, for having pointed out to me those that I had overlooked *. Learned men, who understand the use of indictions, in the study of chronology and history, are not agreed about the origin of this method of computation. Scaliger pretends it is as ancient as the æra of Antioch, 48 years before that of Jesus Christ, and of which I made some mention at the page 104 of this first part. Others bring it down so low as the year 312 of Jesus Christ, which makes a difference of about 359 years. It is nevertheless pretended by some, that St. Athanasius is the first who spoke of it. But it is requisite to make a remark, in order to prevent mistakes in the computation of indictions. The indiction has two beginnings, an eastern, and western one. The former falls on the first day of September, whereas the latter coincides with the twenty-fourth. It is impossible to assign the reason of this difference. When therefore we meet with the indiction in any author, we ought to examine if he is of Constantinople, Greece, or other parts of the east; for if he is, we may be sure that he begins his indiction the first of September; whereas, if he is a Roman, belongs to the Latin church; or is of any of the western countries, as Gaul, Spain, Great-Britain, &c. the indiction he makes use of does not begin till the 24th of September. The popes themselves have conformed to this last practice; and it is only since about the council of Constance, or the beginning of the 15th century, that they changed the day of indiction to Christmas-day, which now makes the first day of the Roman year. This is told us by the celebrated Ciacconius, who has related it in positive terms, in the preliminaries to his lives of the popes, and he had a good right to know it, since he lived in the next century after the holding of that council.

It will be of great service to those who intend to consult the original authors, to be well acquainted with the ancient and modern months of different nations, for which reason I have given a table of them in the 281st, and following pages of the first part. But the ancient Roman calendar, which the reader will find, page 284, is by far the most useful. We are apt to be stopped at almost every step, by the manner of counting by calends, left us by the ancient Romans, and which is made use of to this day, not only in the rescripts of the court of Rome, but by several modern Latin writers. I have added to the calendar, the days of the month; it is followed by the Athenian calendar; so that by this means the reader has no interruption to fear in the perusal of most of the Greek authors.

Page

* The faults here spoken of have been corrected in this edition.

Page 291 presents the reader with the manner of reckoning made use of by the Greeks and Romans. The virtuous and learned abbot de Rottelin, whose name every man must respect that has any regard for the Belles Lettres, advised me to give this supputation, and made me sensible of its advantages. But this is not the only obligation I owe him. The world is well acquainted with his extensive knowledge, especially of ancient history, which has made the chronology of the Roman emperors quite familiar to him, as he made a particular study of it in the most precious monuments of antiquity. This gentleman has been so kind, as to cast an eye over this part of my work, and to rectify himself the dates which I had given of the reigns of those princes.

The advice of this learned man in regard to the numeral characters made use of by the Greeks and Romans, engaged me to go a little further; and accordingly I have extracted from Sertorius Ursatus, all the numeral characters of the Romans that are to be found in their inscriptions. I have inserted them page 298, and I imagined that this explanation might very well go along with the said numeral notes of the Greek and Romans.

In the next place, page 301, I give the archons of Athens, from Mr. Prideaux's edition of the Oxford Marbles. My reason for giving them there, was that I found here and there some small disagreement between those of this learned man, and those I had already given in the Fasti of the Greek history.

In fine, I conclude this first part by a table, which is as important as any of the preceding ones; it begins page 304. A man must be very little acquainted with history, not to know, that for these last 1100 years the Mahometans, Arabs, Saracens, Turks, or Tartars, compose many considerable nations; and their history is so much intermixed with the ecclesiastical and civil history of the east, and even of the west, that it is absolutely necessary to be well acquainted with their manner of counting by years. They call their ara the Hegira, or the persecution which Mahomet found himself under a necessity of avoiding, in the year of our Lord 622. It would be a difficult task to reduce their manner of counting time, to that made use of by the rest of mankind. However, father Petau has given a method for it in chapter 22, book VII. of his *Doctrine of the times* (*de doctrina temporum*); and since him father Riccioli, an Italian jesuit, in his *Chronology reformed* (*Chronologia reformatata*) tom. I. book 1. chap. xxiv. Father Riccioli has even reprinted, as has likewise father Labbe, in *Chronologia Technica*, the reduced tables of Mullenus, to whom we are indebted for a little treatise *De annis Arabum*. These authors inform us, from the testimony of learned chronologists and astronomers among the Arabs, that the year made use of by the mussulmen, consists of twelve lunar months, making in all 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and sometimes even 355 days complete. Our chronologists explain this difference by telling us, that the years of 354 days are hollow years, and those of 355 days superabundant ones. The Arabs, who were formerly very able arithmeticians, have, in spite of this inequality, found means of forming a cycle, or particular tarif, to avoid fractions; and have observed that the thirty lunar years of 354 days each, made 10,620 days; and that the excess of 8 hours, 48 minutes multiplied by 30, gave eleven days more, which, added to the former product 10,620, makes in all 10,631 days. Now in this cycle of 30 years, there are eleven superabundant years, or years of 355 days each, in the order in which the reader will find them hereafter, page 304.

The day on which the Mahometan hegira began, has been and still continues a matter of dispute among the learned. The difficulty is to know, if it was the 15th or 16th of July 622. It is no way surprising that christians should

should not be agreed about the question, since the Mahometans themselves dispute about it. Ulug Beig, grandson of Tamerlane, took notice of it in the fifteenth century. Some, says he, begin the hegira on the fifth Feria, or Thursday of the month of Moharram, which was the true day of the new moon; whereas others reckon from the sixth Feria, or Friday, the day on which the same new moon first appeared. But the Mahometans begin the day of the moon's appearance likewise on a Friday. As for my part, continues the same author, I begin it the fifth Feria, or Thursday. This prince likewise informs us, that in the 30 years, of which the Mahometan cycle consists, there are eleven of 355 days each, and that the odd day is added to the last month of their year, which month is thereby made to consist of 30 days, instead of 29, to which it is confined in hollow or common years. They are, says he, the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th. "*Initium hujus epochæ, id est hegiræ, est principium Moharram illius anni in quo propheta nostra Mohammedes a Mecha ad Medinam migrabat: et illud secundum medium calculum est feria quinta; sed secundum phasin lunæ, dies veneris. Nos autem feriam quintam accipimus. Mohammedani, forsan Turcæ, menses hujus epochæ a phasi novilunii ad phasim sequentis novilunii numerant — e duodecim mensibus annum constituunt. Anni itaque et menses, secundum eorum usum, sunt lunares veri — singulis autem annis tricenis mensem Dulbeggah undecies constituunt trigenta dierum. Atque hoc fit anno secundo et quinto et septimo, decimo, et decimo-tertio, et decimo-quinto, et decimo-octavo, et vicesimo-primo, et vicesimo-quarto, et vicesimo-sexto, et vicesimo nono — sed quidam, loco decimi-quinti, constituunt decimum-sextum embolimæum*". Ulug Beig, in *epochis Arabum*, &c. chap. 1. page 8, & 10. Such is the translation of this prince's text, which Greaves published at London, in quarto, in the year 1650, in the Latin and Persian languages. But to give my opinion freely of this matter, it may possibly be no more than a dispute about words, occasioned by the authors who have made use of them not sufficiently explaining their meaning. It is well known that both Arabs and Mahometans reckon their days from the beginning of one night, to the beginning of the next, as Ulug Beig himself observes, in *Prolegomenis*, where he says, "*Dies Arabibus et Mohammedanis a principio noctis, ad principium noctis sequentis*," or, "the Arabs and Mahometans count their day from the beginning of one night to the beginning of the succeeding night." Thus Friday, or the sixth Feria by beginning on Thursday evening, and continuing to run into the next day, might no doubt have furnished some with a pretence of dating from the fifth Feria, or the end of Thursday, and others with a reason of dating from the sixth Feria, or Friday at large. At least it is certain that the Turks begin the hegira the sixth Feria, or Friday, July 16, 622, and have always continued their annual computations on the same plan. This is clear from the essential facts mentioned in the observation, that follows page 304. The other followers of Mahomet may count their time in a different manner, and therefore both parties may have reason in counting as they do. Accordingly the celebrated Greaves adopts Ulug Beig's opinion, in his calculation of the hegira, and the learned Mr. Ferret of the royal academy of Belles Lettres, has informed me that Greave's table is very exact, at least according to the opinion he embraced. I have no more to say on this subject: yet I must, before I conclude, pay a tribute of acknowledgment for favours done me.

I had extracted from the works of father Labbe, in *Chronologia Technica*, and from Riccioli, all that I thought was necessary to make the table of the
hegira

hegira complete, for it is very imperfect in their books. I had even been so scrupulous on this account, that I consulted other authors, whom I had the mortification of finding still more defective, in particular the famous Thomas Erpenius. But I at last met with the desired assistance from a gentleman well versed in the chronology of the several nations, who without publishing any thing himself, takes a pleasure in communicating to the learned; discoveries he has made in history, which is his favourite study. The person I here mean, is the marquis d'Aubaye, whom all the authors engaged that way think it their duty to consult. He had successfully computed the hegira of the Mahometans, and had formed a table of it, which he was not only kind enough to communicate to me, but even to give me leave to publish, such as I now give it. It is to him likewise that I am indebted for the important observation page 304, which serves as a proof of his calculation. Nevertheless, this excellent man, who has obliged me in other respects, was so diffident of his own accuracy, that he advised me to examine his table, which I accordingly did; but found it too exact to want even the least amendment.

I must here beg leave to make a chronological remark, which I happened to omit page the nineteenth of this discourse; but it is an omission which may be repaired at any time, and added to the computations made in that place. Those who are ever so little acquainted with the modern Greek authors, must know that they always date from the creation of the world. Now they reckon to the first year of the christian æra, 5508 years, so that when we meet in them the dates of any events since the birth of our Saviour, we need only subtract 5508, to have in the remainder the year of the common æra. Thus, according to the Greek historians, the first council of Nice was held in the year 5833; subtract 5508, and there remains 325 for the year of Jesus Christ, in which that council was assembled.

In like manner, when events are dated by the years of Rome, we need only subtract 753, to have in the remainder the common years. For example; Tiberius died in the year of Rome 790, from 790 take 753, and the remainder 37 is the year of the common æra, in which that prince's death happened.

When dates are given according to the æra of the Seleucidæ, subtract 312, and the remainder will be the year of the common æra. Thus the temple of Jerusalem having been taken in the year 383 of the Seleucidæ, by subtracting 312, we find that that remarkable event happened in the year 71 of Jesus Christ.

In examining the chronology of the Spanish historians, we need only take 38 from their dates to have the year of the christian æra. Thus when we are told that a council was held at Toledo in the year 438, by subtracting 38, we find 400 for the date of one of the first councils assembled in that city.

The advertisement at the beginning of the second part shews how the great and little tables of the part that relates to modern history are to be made use of.

I am not presumptuous enough to expect, that this performance of mine should not fall under the lash of the criticks; on the contrary, I should be greatly surprised if they spared it. I shall always look upon it as a favour done me, to peruse what I have wrote, with a view of letting me know in what manner I may perfect it; and I shall always be glad to acknowledge the trouble of such readers, tho' they should be so unjust, I may even say, so ignorant, as one Mr. James Vallart, who, to have a handle of making a bad geographer of me, and thereby procuring some merit to the poor skeleton of a geography which he

has

has lately published, instead of my words, gives his own thoughts, and maims and alters what I say to his own purpose. James Vallart knows how to decline and conjugate; it is his trade; and therefore he should stick to it. To succeed, a man should never write but on subjects with which he is well acquainted, without attempting to tire the publick with the weak essays of a literary apprenticeship. This man has given in a few pages so many proofs of his want of learning and sincerity, that I cannot think myself obliged to answer him. They are his own idle conceits, and not any thoughts of mine, that he has criticised; let him therefore answer himself. It is the best thing he can do, since he must find the answer as easy as he did the objections. A good writer, who should make it his business to shew the blunders of such book-wrights, would be obliged at every moment to quit his subject. I can by no means call him an author; it would be prostituting that honourable title. What pretensions to the name of a geographer can I acknowledge in a little tutor, who, tho' settled at Amiens time out of mind, is notwithstanding a stranger to what concerns Picardy, of which that city is the capital? He would want himself a master to instruct him for some time in that science; and yet he must publish a treatise of it: but what a treatise!

A

C A T A L O G U E

O F

B O O K S necessary for studying HISTORY, with some remarks on them.

M Ethode pour étudier l'histoire, avec un catalogue des principaux historiens, & des remarques sur la bonte de leurs ouvrages, & sur le choix des meilleures éditions, par M. l'Abbe Lenglet du Fresnoy, in 4°. Paris 1729. 4. volum.

———— Idem, in 4°. Paris 1734. 4 volumes.

———— Idem, in 12°. Paris 1734. 9 volumes.

Supplément de la méthode pour étudier l'histoire, avec un catalogue des principaux historiens, by the same, in 4°. Paris 1741. 2 volumes.

———— Idem, in 12° Paris 1741. 3 vol. ——— I should not have placed this work at the head of all the rest, but on account of some particular articles in it, which have not as yet been treated upon by any preceding French writer: viz. the dispersion of the ancient people, and in consequence of that the establishment of the first monarchies, and the invasion of the Roman empire by the inhabitants of the north in the fifth century, which gave rise to several new kingdoms. Besides, that work contains a very large catalogue of historians necessary to be consulted for the histories of other nations.

Tables chronologiques de l'histoire universelle, par M. l'Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy, en quatre grandes planches, 1729. ——— These tables may be joined together on a board, one of which will serve for ancient, and the other for modern history. They are very convenient for a study, because they exhibit in one view the parallel reigns, and shew the succession of the different empires down to the present times.

Lucien, de la manière d'écrire l'histoire, traduit en Francois par M. Perrot d'Ablancourt. ——— This small treatise is full of good sense, and is serviceable for forming a proper judgment of most historians: it may be found among the works of Lucian, in the translation of them by Mr. Ablancourt.

Marin le Roi, des vertus & des vices de l'histoire, & la manière de la bien écrire, in 4°. Paris 1620. ——— This little work, which is very scarce, contains some very excellent remarks wrote in a very bold and singular manner.

Le P. Rapin, instructions sur l'histoire, in 12°. Paris 1677. ou dans les oeuvres de cet habile jesuite, in 4°. Paris, & in 12°. Hollande. ——— This work is not large, but very full of wise and judicious reflections, and useful for reading of historians.

L'Abbé de Saint Real, de l'usage de l'histoire, in 12°. Paris 1672, ou dans le Recueil des ouvrages de cet ingénieux literateur. ——— We meet in this work
with,

with some excellent observations, and such as will enable us to make some useful ones ourselves in the course of our reading.

Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, Evêque de Meaux, discours sur l'histoire universelle depuis le commencement du monde jusques à l'empire de Charlemagne, in 4°. Paris, Cramoisi 1681. — Idem in 12°. Paris, Cramoisi 1681. —

This is a master-piece of Mr. Bossuet's, not on account of the historical part, but for the religious and political reflections, which make the second and third part of the work, and are useful for historical readers. I have mentioned here the two best editions, because there is a bad continuation of it at Paris or Holland.

Le grand théâtre historique, ou nouvelle histoire universelle, tant sacrée que profane, depuis la création du monde jusques au XVIII. siècle de J. C. disposée dans un nouvel ordre, & enrichie de figures, in folio. Leyde 5 volumes. — they may be bound in three volumes. — This work is ascribed to Mr. Imhof, a learned German writer: it was wrote for the instruction of the prince, now king of Prussia.

Dom Augustin Calmet, histoire universelle, sacrée & profane, depuis le commencement du monde jusques à nos jours, in 4°. Strasbourg 1730. &c. 7 volumes. — This history is a sensible performance, and, for the order of it and the facts which it contains, is the best of its kind in the French language.

Samuel Puffendorf, introduction à l'histoire des principaux etats de l'Europe, traduite de l'original Allemand en François, in 12°. Amsterdam 1722. 7 volumes. — This work concerns modern history only, and scarcely touches upon ancient. It is very useful and well planned, but more might have been expected from the learning of Puffendorf. Mr. Brusen has added a good deal to it, and his additions are not in the least inferior to what Puffendorf did himself.

Introduction à l'histoire de l'Asie, de l'Afrique & de l'Amerique, pour servir de suite à Samuel Puffendorf, par M. Brusen de la Martiniere, in 12°. Amsterdam 1735. — Mr. Puffendorf has not treated on these three parts of the world, therefore Mr. Brusen has done extremely well in making this addition to that author. I suppose this able writer reaped some advantage from a work of the same kind, and with the same title, published in 1705, in England.

Histoire du seizieme siècle, par M. Durand, in 12°. à la Haye 1734. &c. 4 volumes. — This book is useful enough for the history of the sixteenth century, but as it was done by a reformed minister, catholics should be cautious of what regards the changes in religion which happened in that century.

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire universelle de l'Europe, depuis 1600. jusqu'en 1716. avec des réflexions & des remarques, in 12°. Paris 1725. 4 volumes.

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de l'eglise, depuis 1600. jusqu'en 1716. in 12°. Paris 1725. 4 volumes. — These two useful works, which we owe to father Auvrigini, a jesuit, are well wrote.

Chronologie de l'histoire sainte & des histoires étrangères qui la concernent, depuis la sortie d'Egypte jusqu'à la captivité de Babylone, par Alphonse de Vignolles, in 4°. Berlin 1738. 2 volumes. — It is a long time since we have had so learned a chronological work as this. The author has with great reason, quitted the common track of chronologers, and has taken the particular computations which he found in the books of Joshua, Judges and Kings, upon which to form his body of chronology. By which means he has lengthened the duration of those times, where it appeared to him that the history required

required it. It is to be wished, for the sake of the learned, that this work was less scarce in France.

Pierre Daniel Huet, *Traité de la situation du Paradis Terrestre*, in 12°. Paris 1691. — This curious and valuable work has been reprinted at Leyden. *Les Mœurs des Israélites*, par l'Abbé Fleury, in 12°. Paris 1681. — This book is wrote in a plain stile, but is nevertheless useful in studying sacred history.

La République des Hébreux, traduite du Latin de Cuneus par Guillaume Goeree, in 8°. Amsterdam 1705. 3 volumes. — A curious and learned performance, but Mr. Goeree has made a large addition to the original; which made only one small volume.

Jacques Basnage, *Antiquités Judaïques, ou Remarques Critiques sur la République des Hébreux*, in 8°. Amsterdam 1713. 2 volumes. — An useful work and wrote with great judgment.

Hadriani Relandi, *Compendium Antiquitatum Hebraicarum*, in 8°, Ultrajecti 1708. & 1712. — This is a curious and instructive work, and by a good writer.

Le Pere Dom Augustin Calmet, *Histoire Sainte de l'Ancien & du Nouveau Testament*, in 4°. Paris 1715. 2 volumes. — Idem, in 12°. Paris 1725, 5 volumes. — This is one of the best and most judicious abridgments of sacred history.

Dissertations qui peuvent servir de Prolégomènes de l'Ecriture Sainte, par le R. P. Dom Augustin Calmet, Religieux Bénédictin de la Congrégation de Saint Vannes, Abbé de Saint Léopold de Nancy, (aujourd'hui Abbé de Senones en Lorraine) in 4°. Paris 1720. 3 volumes. — These dissertations, which are very learned, have been already printed with the commentary which this able Benedictin published, upon the holy scriptures; and for the convenience of his admirers; they have been printed separate. Observe those which regard history, they are indeed learned, but yet within the reach of common readers: I have numbered them in the historical order wherein they ought to be read, as follows.

T O M E P R E M I E R.

1. *Remarques sur la Chronologie, sur les années, les mois, les jours & les heures des Chaldéens, des Egyptiens, des Grecs, des Romains, & des Hébreux.* — Proper to be read before you begin with sacred history.
6. *Dissertations sur la première Langue, & sur la confusion arrivée à Babel.* — To be read in the course of the second Epocha.
13. — *Sur l'antiquité de la Monnoye frappée au coin.* — Under the fourth Epocha.
18. — *Sur la Milice des anciens Hébreux.*
14. — *Sur l'origine & l'antiquité de la Circoncision.* — Under the fourth Epocha.
10. — *Sur l'origine de l'Idolatrie.* — Under the fourth Epocha.
19. — *Sur l'ordre & la succession des Grands-Prêtres des Juifs.*
23. — *Sur les officiers de la Cour & des armées des Rois Hebreux.*
2. — *Sur l'excellence de l'Histoire des Hébreux par dessus toutes celles des autres Nations.* — To be read before you begin the sacred history.
29. — *Sur la parenté des Juifs & des Lacédémoniens.*
38. — *Sur les Temples des Anciens.*

31. ——— Sur les différentes Sectes des Juifs; sçavoir les Pharisiens, les Saduccéens, les Hérodiens & les Esséniens.
 32. ——— Sur les Réchabites.

T O M E S E C O N D.

3. Dissertation sur le Patriarche Hénoch. ——— This dissertation must be read with the first Epocha.
 4. ——— Sur les Géans. ——— To be read at the same Epocha.
 5. ——— Sur la Tour de Babel. ——— At the same period.
 21. ——— Sur le pays d'Ophir.
 8. ——— Sur Melchisedech. ——— At the third Epocha.
 9. ——— Sur le passage de la mer Rouge. ——— At the fourth Epocha.
 11. ——— Sur l'idolatrie des Israélites dans le Désert. ——— At the same time.
 15. ——— Sur le commandement que Josué fit au Soleil de s'arrêter.
 16. ——— Sur la pluie de pierres qui tomba sur les Chananéens.
 17. ——— Sur le pays où se fauverent les Chananéens chassés par Josué.
 20. ——— Sur les richesses que David laissa à Salomon.
 22. ——— Sur le Salut du Roi Salomon.
 25. ——— Sur la rétrogradation du Soleil à l'Horloge d'Achaz.
 24. ——— Sur la Religion des Royaumes de Juda & d'Israël depuis leur séparation.
 30. ——— Sur le pays, où les dix Tribus furent transportées
 26. ——— Précis de l'Histoire d'Orient, depuis Salomon jusqu'après la Captivité de Babylone.
 27. ——— Sur la défaite de Sennachérib.
 7. ——— Sur Gog & Magog. ——— To be read at the second Epocha, in examining the dispersion of the people.
 28. ——— Sur la Metamorphose de Nabuchodonosor.
 33. Histoire des peuples voisins des Juifs.
 34. ——— Sur Béelphegor, Chamos, & autres Dieux des Moabites.
 35. ——— Sur Moloch, Dieu des Ammonites.
 36. ——— Sur l'origine & sur les Divinités des Philistins.
 37. ——— Sur les Divinités Phéniciennes, ou Chananéennes.

T O M E T R O I S I E M E.

40. Dissertation sur les Mages.
 42. ——— Sur les Ténèbres arrivées à la mort de Jesus Christ.
 39. ——— Sur la Généalogie de Jesus Christ.
 43. ——— Sur les trois Maries.
 44. ——— Sur la mort de S. Jean l'Evangéliste.
 45. ——— Sur l'inscription de l'Autel d'Athènes, consacré au Dieu inconnu.
 46. ——— Sur le voyage de S. Pierre à Rome.
 42. ——— Sur la mort & la sépulture de Moyse. ——— At the fourth Epocha.
 41. ——— Sur S. Joseph, époux de la Sainte Vierge.
 47. ——— Sur Simon le Magicien.
 48. ——— Sur les actes de Pilate, envoyés à l'Empereur Tibère au sujet de la mort de Jesus Christ.

Flavii Josephi Antiquitates Judaicæ, Græce & Latine ab Havercampio, in fol. Amstelodami 1727. 2 volumes. — A fine edition.

Les Antiquités Judaïques de Josephe, traduites en François par M. Arnauld d'Andilly, in fol. Paris 1667. 2 volumes. — A magnificent edition.

———— Idem, in 12°. Paris 1668. 5 volumes. — A fine edition in small volumes.

———— Idem, in 8°. Bruxelles 1701. 5 volumes. — A very noble edition, with copper-plates.

Flavio Giosefo, Historia Giudaica, tradotta da Francesco Baldelli, in 4°. in Venezia Giolito 1581. 2 volumes. — A valuable translation, and a scarce edition.

Le Pere Berruyer Jesuite, Histoire du Peuple de Dieu, tirée des seuls Livres Saints, in 4°. Paris 1728. 7 volumes. — This edition is the most esteemed and sought after, to which must be added the supplement; or history of Job.

Histoire des Juifs, traduite de l'Anglois de M. Prideaux, in 12°. Amsterdam 1729. 6 volumes. — This work is of great use for the history of the Jewish nation under the successors of Solomon. This edition is better than the preceding or succeeding ones; which are imperfect.

Discours Historiques, Critiques, Théologiques & moraux sur les événemens les plus remarquables de l'Ancien & du Nouveau Testament, par Mrs. Saurin, Rocques, & Beaufobre, avec figures, in folio, la Haye, depuis 1727. jusqu'en 1737. — A curious work, but more inquired after for the cuts than the text.

Joan. Francisci Buddæi, Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti, in 4°. Halæ 1720. 2 volumes. — In esteem with the German protestants.

Les Vies des Patriarches de l'Ancien Testament, in 8°. Paris 1688. — This is a work of Mr. Fontaine, who wrote under the inspection of M. de Sacy. Besides this and the following work we are obliged to him for some other works.

Les Vies des Prophètes de l'Ancien Testament, in 8°. Paris 1685. — By the same author, but written with more spirit than the preceding work.

Le Pere Paul Pezron, Essai d'un Commentaire Historique sur les Prophètes, in 12°. Paris 1693. — A well executed and very valuable work, as is every thing that comes from the pen of that learned man.

Vies des Saints de l'Ancien Testament, par M. Adrien Baillet, in fol. 4°. ou in 8°. — Usually joined to the lives of the saints by this learned writer. This work is useful in sacred history.

Jacques Basnage, Histoire de la Religion des Juifs depuis J. C. jusques à présent, pour servir de continuation à l'Histoire de Josephe, in 12°. La Haye 1717. 15 volumes. — This is a very learned and instructive work, full of profound inquiries concerning that nation. As soon as this work appeared in 1707, Abbot Dupin changed and accommodated it according to his own ideas; afterwards he published it at Paris in 7 volumes. M. Basnage claimed his work, and this doubtless engaged that illustrious reformist to revise and augment his own work. Nevertheless there is something yet necessary to perfect that work, which is very useful for the knowledge of a nation dispersed through all the kingdoms of the universe; and who in every part afford proofs of that servitude to which they have been reduced for more than seventeen centuries.

The history of the church.

- Le Pere Paul Pezron, *Histoire Evangélique*, in 12°. Paris 1696. 2 volumes. — This work, which is not common, is valuable on account of its author, whose knowledge is well known; he has inserted every thing that could be found in profane history relating to Jesus Christ.
- Le P. Dom Augustin Calmet, Abbe de Senones; *Histoire de la Vie & des Miracles de Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ*, in 12°. Paris 1730. — This little work is written with a noble simplicity, suitable to the life of the Saviour of the world. There is besides a life of Jesus Christ by Mr. le Tourneux, written with spirit; also another by father de Montreuil, revised by Brignon the Jesuit; which is very circumstantial.
- Eustache le Noble, *Dissertation sur la Naissance de J. C.* in 12°. Paris 1698. — This dissertation, which is well enough, may also be found among the collections of the works of that illustrious unhappy man.
- Eusebii, Socratis, Sozomeni, Theodoret, &c. *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Græce & Latine, cum annotationibus Valesii, in fol. Cantabrigiæ 1720. 3 volumes. — This is the finest edition of the original writers of the church.
- Histoire de l'Eglise d'Eusébe, Socrates, Sozomenes, Théodoret, &c.* traduite en François par M. Cousin, président en la Cour des Monnoyes, in 4°. Paris 1675. 4 volumes. — Idem, in 12°. Amsterdam 1684. 6 volumes. — A very excellent translation of these necessary original writers.
- Paulii Orosii, Presbiteri Hispani, *adversus Paganos Historiarum libri VII* Editi a Sigeberto Havercampio, in 4°. Lugduni Batavorum 1738. — A very excellent and good edition of a useful work.
- Sulpicii Severi, *Historia Ecclesiastica & alia ejus Opera*, cum notis Vorstii & Joannis Clerici, in 8°. Lipsiæ 1709. — This is the fullest and best edition of this work; and useful for every part of ecclesiastic history.
- Acta Martyrum vera & sincera*, cum notis Theodorici Ruinart, Monachi Benedictini, in fol. Amstælodami 1713. — This edition is the best and fullest of this collection, and necessary for the history of the church.
- Les Actes des Martyrs*, traduits en François par M. Drouet de Maupertuis, in 8°. Paris 1708. 2 volumes. — This is a good translation, and may be used instead of the original.
- Lactantius, *de mortibus Persecutorum*, cum notis variorum, in 8°. Ultrajecti 1693. — Idem, in 8°. Parisiis 1710. — This is a work of the fourth century, found in our times. This work had been lost for above 1200 years; and we are obliged to the learned Mr. Baluze, who got it from the library of Mr. Colbert and had it printed.
- Lactance, *de la Mort des Persécuteurs*, traduit en François par M. de Maucroix, in 12°. Paris 1684. — This is a very valuable translation. This work has also been printed in French with a preface more satyrical than instructive, by bishop Burnet in England.
- Marii Mercatoris *Opera*, cum notis Stephani Baluzii, in 8°. — This part of ecclesiastic history regards particularly the Pelagians.
- Victor Vitenfis, *de Persecutione Vandalica*, cum notis Theodorici Ruinart, in 8°. Paris 1699. — This useful work enters into the general history of the church. It is successfully translated into French in the edition of Dom. Thierry Ruinart, which is better than any other edition. We find little in the latter ages but chronicles. The Greeks were more fruitful than the

Latins, and all that they have written serves to illustrate the history of the church: nevertheless the ecclesiastic should not be wholly neglected.

The history of the church, by the moderns.

Antoine Godeau, Histoire de l'Eglise depuis le commencement du Monde jusqu'à la fin du IXe. siècle, in fol. Paris 1663. &c. 3 volumes. — Idem, in 12°. Bruxelles & Lyon. 6 volumes. — This history is written with great eloquence and sublimity. What this bishop has written is extremely concise, and can only serve as a middling introduction. This work well deserves to be continued upon the same plan.

Claude Fleury, Histoire Ecclesiastique depuis J. C. jusqu'au commencement du XVe. siècle, in 4°. Paris 1691. &c. 20 volumes. — Idem, in 12°. Bruxelles & Paris 20 volumes. — This is a spirited sensible work.

Continuation de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique de M. l'Abbé Fleury, depuis le commencement du XVe. siècle jusqu'en 1722. in 4°. Paris 16 volumes. — I have already, page xxvi. of the preliminary discourse, given my opinion of this continuation by P. Favre, priest of the oratory.

Sébastien le Nain de Tillemont, Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclesiastique, in 4°. Paris 1693. &c. 16 volumes. — These memoirs reach no further than to the fifth century. It is a pity that Mr. de Tillemont did not live long enough to finish this work, the labour of which is immense with regard to the inquiries.

M. Claude Fleury, des Mœurs des Chrétiens, in 12°. Paris 1682. — This little work is written with great spirit, and may serve as an introduction to ecclesiastic history.

Guillelmus Cave, Primitivus Christianismus, in 8°. Londini 1689. — This very able author has thoroughly studied antiquity. His work has been translated into French and printed in Holland.

Histoire de Tertullien & d'Origines, par M. Thomas du Fosse, in 8°. Paris 1681. — This contains at large what regards those two ecclesiastic writers, who in their times made a great noise in the church.

Godefroy Hermant, Vie de S. Athanase, in 4°. & in 8°. Paris 1671. 2 volumes.

—— The same, Vie de S. Jean Chrysostôme, in 4°. & in 8°. Paris 1664.

—— The same, Vie de S. Basile & de S. Grégoire de Nazianze, in 4°. Paris 1674.

—— The same, Vie de S. Ambroise, Archevêque de Milan, in 4°. Paris 1678. — All these lives are well wrote, and include the general history of the church for the times in which those holy bishops lived.

Vie de S. Jérôme, par Dom Jean Martianai, Religieux Bénédictin de la Congrégation de S. Maur, in 4°. Paris 1706. — This work is not read as much as it deserves.

Vie de S. Grégoire, Pape, par le P. Dom Denys de Sainte Marthe, Général de la Congrégation de S. Maur, in 4°. Paris 1697. — A valuable work, yet but little read.

Les Histoires du Pere Maimbourg, Jésuite, in 4°. Paris 1673. &c. 14 vol. ou in 12°. 26 volumes. — Although there are several things in this author to be censured, yet that does not hinder but that several parts of the history may be well done. This work is now coming into favour again.

Vie de S. Bernard, premier Abbé de Clervaux, par M. le Maître, in 4°. & in 8°. Paris

- 8°. Paris 1648. & in 8°. Paris 1640. — This work is esteemed, though it has been written above a century.
- Vie de S. Bernard, par M. de Villefore, in 4°. Paris 1704. — This work is not so much inquired after as that by M. le Maitre.
- Histoire des cinq Propositions de Jansenius, depuis 1640. jusqu'en 1669. in 12°. Trévoux 1702. 3 volumes. — Some attribute this work to M. Du Mas, doctor of the Sorbonne, others to P. le Tellier, a jesuit, who hath been confessor to Lewis XIV but whosoever was the author it is well written.
- Histoire Générale du Jansénisme, depuis 1640. jusqu'en 1669. in 12°. Amsterdam 1700. 3 volumes. — This work is given to father Gerberon, a benedictin, at that time retired into Holland; since dead in France. He complained that his work was not faithfully printed. This dispute was succeeded by others, such as the case of Conscience, and some others which followed since. It is to be wished for the good of the church that we could see an end to these disputes.
- Annali Ecclesiastici, tratti da quelli del Cardinal Baronio, per Odorico Rinaldi, in 4°. Roma 1656. 5 volumes.
- Compendio della continuazione de gli Annali Ecclesiastici del Cardinal Baronio, da Odorico Rinaldi, in 4°. Roma 1670. 3 volumes. — These two works are highly esteemed at Rome, and are very scarce there. Perhaps to render these more advantageous, we should here make a useful survey of those monuments that we have had since these writers.

Pieces of ecclesiastical history.

- Domenico Bernini, Historia di Tutte le Heresie dal Tempo di San Pietro, sino al Pontificato d'Innocenzo XI. in folio, in Roma 1705. 4 volumes. — This work is very valuable but little known in France; they have made an abridgment of it in Italian in four little volumes.
- Thomas Long, Histoire des Donatistes, in 8°. Londres 1677. — Little known in France.
- Histoire Critique de Manichée & du Manichéisme, par M. de Beausobre, in 4°. Amsterdam 1734. 2 volumes. — A curious history of an heresy, which took its rise from philosophy ill understood, and hath been revived in different ages of the church.
- Le Pere Doucin, Jésuite, Histoire de l'Origénisme, 12°. Paris. — A work not much read, and of little entertainment.
- The same, Histoire du Nestorianisme, in 4°. Paris 1698. — A book little inquired after, even when it first appeared.
- Jean Paul Perrin, Histoire des Albigeois, in 8°. Genève 1618.
- The same, Histoire des Vaudois, in 8°. — This author, who was a reformist, has endeavoured to justify the Albigenes and Vaudois.
- Le Pere Benoist, Dominicain, Histoire des Albigeois & des Vaudois, 12°. Paris 1691. 2 volumes.
- Le Pere Langlois, Jésuite, Histoire des Croisades contre les Albigeos, in 12°. Paris 1703. — This is well enough writ.
- Jean Leger, Histoire des Eglises Evangéliques des Vallées de Piémont, in fol. Leyde 1663. — This work is curious enough as to the main point, but languidly written.
- P. Boyer, Abrégé de l'Histoire des Vaudois, in 12°. la Haye 1691.
- Breve Narrazione d'ell' introductione de gl' Heretici nelle valli del Piemonte, da Marc' Aurelio Rorinco, in 4°. in Torino 1632.

Jean Crespin, *Histoire des Martyrs depuis Jean Hus*, in folio, Genève 1619.

— This is the best edition of this book.

Histoire des Annabaptistes, depuis 1521. jusqu'en 1536. par le Pere François Catrou, Jésuite, in 4°. Paris. — This work is well enough, but is little read.

M. Bossuet, Evêque de Meaux, *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*, in 4°. Paris 1688. 2 vol. & in 12°. Paris 4 vol. & Hollande 2 vol. — An excellent work in its kind,

M. Jacques Basnage, *Histoire de l'Eglise*, in fol. Rotterdam 1699. 2 volumes. — At the end of this work we find an answer, which Mr. Basnage has ventured against l'*Histoire des Variations* de M. Bossuet.

M. de Brueys, *Histoire du Fanatisme de notre temps*, in 12°. Paris 1692. & 1709. 2 volumes. — A curious work, and by a good hand.

Souliez, *Histoire du Calvinisme*, in 4°. Paris 1686. — A better one than that by Maimbourg.

Pierre Bayle, *Critique Générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme* du P. Maimbourg, in 12°. Amsterdam 1684. & 1685. 4 volumes. — It is proper to see the edition of this fine work published 1684. as the latter editions are abridged.

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Inquisition, in 12°. Paris 1717. 2 volumes. — This work. which is a superficial one, is attributed to Mr. Marsollier; canon of Uzez.

Marco Battaglini, *Historia universale de Tutti Concilii generali & particolari di Santa Chiesa*, in fol. Venetia. 1714. — The fifth edition, which is the fullest: this book is not common in France.

Histoire des Conciles généraux jusqu'au Concile de Trente, in 12. Paris 1699. 2 volumes. — There are at the end of the second volume some useful remarks on the council of Trent.

Jacques Lenfant, *Histoire du Concile de Pise*, in 4°. Amsterdam 1725.

— The same, *Histoire du Concile de Constance*, in 4°. Amsterdam. The second edition.

— The same, *Histoire de la guerre des Hussites & du Concile de Bâle*, in 4°. Amsterdam 1731. — These works of Mr. Lenfant are written with great moderation.

Fra. Paolo Sarpi, *Histoire du Concile de Trente*, traduite en François par Amelot de la Houffaye, in 4°. Amsterdam 1687.

— La même, avec les Remarques de M. le Courrayer, in folio, Londres 1735. & in 4°. Amsterdam 1736. 2 volumes.

Historia del Concilio di Trento, dal Padre Sforza Pallavicino, in fol. in Roma 1656. 2 volumes. — A work well written, and by an able divine.

Baptistæ, vel Bartholomæi Platinæ, *Historia de Vitis Pontificum Romanorum*, in fol. Venetiis 1479. Norimbergæ 1481. 1485. — Very good editions.

André & François Duchesne, *Histoire des Papes*, in fol. Paris 1658. 2 volumes. — This work is poorly written.

Histoire des Papes, depuis Saint Pierre jusques à Benoit XIII. inclusivement, in 4°. la Haye 1732. 5 volumes. — A satyrical work, and little inquired after.

David Blondellus, de Joanna Papissa Anacrisis, in 12°. Amstelodami 1657.

— This book has been already done in French by David Blondel in 1647, but the Latin edition is the better.

Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne, in 12°. Amsterdam 1720. 2 volumes. —

This is a translation from a Latin treatise on the same subject, by Frederic Spanheim.

Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne, par Jacques Lenfant, in 12°. la Haye 1736. 2 volumes. —

The protestants, especially the English, have written more upon this subject than upon a question of real importance. But what consequence can be drawn in favour of their opinion from a fact of that nature? Of what inconvenience could it be if by chance we have mistaken a woman for a man and made a pope of her? Have not the English themselves had an Elizabeth and an Anne for the head of their religion? And have we reproached them with it? Mr. Jurieu thought more sensibly than usual in considering this dispute as an affair of little importance.

Histoire des Conclaves, depuis Clement V. jusques à present, in 12. Cologne 1694. — This curious book is attributed to baron de Huissen; there are newer and fuller editions.

Vie du Pape Alexandre VI. & de son fils César Borgia, traduite de l'Anglois d'Alexandre Gordon, in 12°. Amsterdam 1732. 2 volumes.

Vie du Pape Sixte V. traduite de l'Italien de Gregorio Leti en François, in 12. Paris 1685. 2 volumes. — This is one of the best works of this author.

Louis Ellies Dupin, Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, in 8°. Paris 1686. &c. 35 volumes. — This work, which had formerly a great run, reaches to the eighteenth century. The abbot Goujet, canon of St. James's hospital, began a continuation of it, but he has not finished it.

Dom Claude Cellier, Religieux Bénédictin de la Congrégation de S. Vannes, Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, in 4°. Paris 1734. 10 volumes. — This writer goes no farther than to the fourth century: a continuation of it is expected.

Histoire Monastique d'Orient, par M. Bulteau, in 8°. Paris 1688. — An exact work.

Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux & Militaires, & des Congrégations séculières de l'un & de l'autre sexe; par le Pere Heliot, Religieux Penitent du Tiers Ordre, 4°. Paris 1714. 8 volumes. — See page lxxii. prelim. disc.

Vies des Saints Peres des Deserts, traduites de S. Jérôme & autres Peres de l'Eglise par M. Arnauld d'Andilly, in 4°. Paris 1647. & 1653. 2 volumes. — & in 8°. Paris 1668. 3 volumes. — This last edition is the most valuable.

M. de Villefore, Abrégé des Vies des Peres des Déserts d'Orient & d'Occident, avec figures, in 12°. Paris 1705. 5 volumes.

Histoire des Ordres Religieux, avec les figures gravées de leurs Habits, par Adrien Schoonebeck, in 8°. Amsterdam 1700. 2 volumes.

Histoire du Clergé Séculier & Régulier, in 8°. Amsterdam 1716. 4 volumes.

Louis Bulteau, Abrégé de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de Saint Benoit, in 4°. Paris 1684.

Essai de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de Citeaux, tirée des Annales de cet Ordre, par D. Pierre le Nain, in 12°. Paris 1697. &c. 9 volumes. — This author was Mr. Tillemont's brother.

Vie de Dom Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé, Abbé de la Trappe; par M. Marsollier, in 4°. Paris 1702. — & in 12°. Paris 1703. 2 volumes.

Vie de Sainte Therese, écrite par elle-même, & traduite en François par M. Chanut, in 12°. Paris 1691.

Vie de Sainte Therese, écrite par M. de Villefore, in 4°. Paris 1712.

Vie de S. François d'Assise, par le Pere Candide Chalippe, Recollet, in 4°. Paris 1728. 2 volumes.

Le Pere Dominique Bouhours, Vie de S. Ignace, Fondateur de la Compagnie de Jesus, in 4°. Paris 1679. — & in 12°. Paris 1680.

—— By the same, Vie de S. François Xavier, Apôtre des Indes; in 4°. Paris 1682. — & in 12°. Paris 1683. 2 volumes.

Le Pere Verius, Histoire de S. François de Borgia, in 4°. & in 12°. Paris 1672.

Histoire des Ordres militaires, ou des Chevaliers, contenant leur origine, fondations & progrès, avec figures, & une Dissertation de M. Basnage sur les Duels, in 8°. Amsterdam 1721. 4 volumes.

Histoire des Chevaliers de S. Jean de Jérusalem, aujourd'hui de Malthe, par l'Abbé Pierre-René-Aubert de Vertot, in 4°. Paris 1724. 4 vol. — Idem in 12. 1727. 5 volumes.

Le Pere Dominique Bouhours, Histoire de Pierre d'Aubusson, Grand-Maître de Rhodes, in 4°. Paris 1676. — & in 12°. Paris 1677.

Vies des Saints du Pere Giri, Minime, in fol. Paris 1681. 2 vol. — & 1700. 2 volumes.

Vies des Saints, in 8°. & in fol. Paris, Roulland & Robustel 1683. 4 volumes.

—— These lives are by Mr. Fontaine, author of the lives of the patriarchs and prophets. He wrote under the inspection of Mr. le Maître de Sacy.

Vies des Saints, par M. Adrien Baillet, in fol. Paris 1701. 4 vol. — & in 8°. Paris 1701. 17 volumes. — These two editions have been always esteemed the best, though there has been several since.

I omit here a great number of particular lives of persons of the church, famous for their piety, which have been and continually are published. Every one may choose according to his own taste.

Ancient history, from the originals.

Diodori Siculi, Bibliothecæ Historicæ Libri XV. Græce & Latine, per Laurentium Rodomannum, in fol. Hanoviæ 1604. — Hitherto this is the best edition of this author, necessary for the study of ancient history. It is said there is a new edition of it preparing in Holland.

L'Histoire Universelle de Diodore de Sicile, traduite en François par M. l'Abbé Terrasson de l'Académie Française, in 12°, Paris 1737. &c. 4 volumes. — This able translator is about publishing the sequel of this work, which is a very valuable translation. The same historian has been translated into Italian, and printed at Venice in two volumes in 1575.

Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum Libri IX. Græce & Latine, a Thoma Gale, in fol. Londini 1679

—— Idem, a Jacobo Gronovio, in fol. Lugduni Batavorum 1714. 2 volumes. — They have prepared at Paris a new edition of this historian. I take no notice of the French translation that Du Ryer has given us, because we expect a more faithful one from the abbot Bellanger. But we have a valuable Italian translation of this work by Boyardo, printed at Venice in 2 volumes, 8vo. in 1564.

Thucydides de Bello Peloponnesiaco Libris VIII. Græce & Latine, a Josepho Wasse & Carolo Andrea Dukero, in fol. Amstælodami 1733. — A good and elegant edition. We have an Italian translation of this noble historian, by Strozzi; printed in 4to. at Venice in 1564. There is a French translation of it in folio and in twelves, by Mr. d'Ablancourt.

Xenophontis Opera Omnia Græce & Latine, ab Edwardo Wels, Oxonii 1736. 5 volumes. — A fine edition, but it ought to be in folio or quarto. We have several translations of these works of Xenophon. His history has been translated into French by Mr. d'Ablancourt at the end of Thucydides, as also the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. The *Cyropædia* has been done by Mr. Charpentier, as also the sayings of Socrates. But Mr. Coste has given us in French the elogium of Hero. The Italians have translated this history, particularly, Gandini, Strozzi and Domenichi.

Georgius Gemistus Pletho, de iis quæ post pugnam Mantineam gesta sunt, in fol. Græce cum Herodoto Aldi 1503. & in 4°. Latine ab Antonio Antimacho Basileæ 1540. — Though this author was of the fifteenth century, he has gathered up with a great deal of labour what he could find in historians from the second year of the 104th Olympiad, to the first year of the 111th, containing the space of 27 years. There is an old French translation of this work by Saliat.

Plutarchi Vitæ Parallelæ Græce & Latine, ex Recensione Bryani, in 4°. Londini 1729. 5 volumes. — Though this is a fine edition, it has not extinguished that of Henry Stephens, nor those of Francfort; of 1599. & 1620. much less that of Moussac in 1624. It does not seem the English make much account of it.

Vite di Plutarco de gli Huomini illustri, tradotti per Lodovico Domenichi, in 4°. in Venezia Giolito 1586. — & 1570. — These are fine and magnificent editions of a valuable translation.

Orazio Toscanella, Gioie historiche aggiunte alla I. & II. parte delle vite di Plutarco, in 4°. in Venezia Giolito 1567. — A work of esteem, and very scarce.

Les Oeuvres de Plutarque, traduites en François par Jacques Amyot, in fol. Paris, Vascosan 1558. — 1565. — & 1575. 2 volumes.

———— **Les mêmes**, in 8°. Paris, Vascosan 1567. 1574. 13 volumes. — There are few books which have been so often printed as this translation of Plutarch: I have taken notice of the best edition.

Les Vies des Hommes Illustres de Plutarque, revûes sur les manuscrits, & traduites en François par M. Dacier, in 4°. Paris 1721. 8 volumes.

———— **Les mêmes**, in 12°. Amsterdam 1723. 9 volumes. — This translation has not been received according to the merit of the original. It would have been quite otherwise if madam Dacier had done it. It is true that the style of Mr. Dacier approaches a little more to our common manner of speaking, but we love the simplicity and original turn which Amyot knew how to give his translation.

Les Vies des Hommes Illustres pour mettre à la suite de celles de Plutarque, traduites de l'Anglois de Thomas Rowe, par l'Abbé Bellanger, in 4°. Paris 1729. — This translation is much better than the original. I should not like this work but that it comes from a learned Englishman.

Pausanias, Græciæ Descriptio Græce & Latine, cum notis Kunhii, in fol. Lipsiæ 1696. — A necessary work for the study of the Grecian history.

Pausanias, ou voyage historique de la Grèce, traduit du Grec en François, par M. l'Abbé Gedoin, in 4°. Paris 1731. 2 volumes. — A good translation. Alphonius Bonaccicuoli has given us a translation in 4to. at Mantua 1593.

Quintus Curtius, de Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni, cum notis diverforum, cura Snakenburgi, in 4°. Delphis 1724. 2 volumes. — Another edition

in 8vo. Hague 1727. 2 volumes. There is also a good translation in French by Mr. de Vaugelas, and an Italian one, by Porcacchi, in 4to. Venezia Giolito 1559.

Arrianus, de Expeditione Alexandri Magni, cum notis Jacobi Gronovii, in fol. Lugduni Batavorum 1704. — An elegant and good edition. Mr. d'Ablancourt has given us a valuable translation of this work, and father Lauro an excellent Italian one in 4to. Venice 1544.

Cornelius Nepos de Vitis Imperatorum Græcorum & Latinorum, in 8°. Oxonii 1675. & 1698. — Good editions. We are going to have a very good French translation of this useful and elegant author.

Eclogæ Legationum Dexippi Atheniensis, Eunapii Sardiani cum Corollario exceptorum Diodori Siculi ex MSS. a Davide Hoëſchoelio, in 4°. Augustæ Vindelicorum 1603.

—— Eadem, Latine a Carolo Cantaclaro, in 8°. Paris 1610.

Selecta de Legationibus ex Polybio, Dionysio Halicarnassensi, Diodoro Siculo, &c. a Fulvio Ursino Græce, in 4°. Antuerpiæ 1582.

Polybii, Diodori Siculi, Nicolai Damasceni, Dionysii Halicarnassensis, Apiani, Dionis, &c. cum notis Henrici Valesii in 4°. Paris 1634. — These collections, in which several fragments are preserved, are useful, and indeed necessary to a scholar. But there may also be found in Strabo, Stephanus Byzantinus, Suidas and other compilers, several fragments of Grecian history, which the learned know how to make useful.

Ancient history by the moderns.

Explication Historique des Fables, par M. l'Abbé Banier, de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres, nouvelle Edition, in 12°. Paris 1743. 3 volumes. — This work has been already known, but it has been perfected in this edition; it is the third volume which properly regards the Grecian history. The mythology by the same writer may be considered as an extension of, or commentary on, this work.

La Mythologie, ou les Fables expliquées par l'Histoire, par M. l'Abbé Banier, de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres, in 4°. Paris 1738. 3 vol. en 22°. Livres, ou in 12°. Paris 9 volumes. — An excellent and very learned work. See what principally regards history.

Au Tome I. — Divided into seven books, the sixth treats of the Gods worshipped in the East, Egypt, Arabia, Æthiopia, & Carthage. The seventh of the gods of the Chaldeans, Syrians, & Phœnicians: of Palmyra and Persia.

Le Tome II. — Divided also into seven books, treats of the celestial gods, Jupiter, his ancestors and family. The second of the gods of the sea, Oceanus, Tethys, Neptune, &c. The third of the terrestrial deities. The fourth and fifth of the infernal deities, Pluto, Ceres and Proserpine. The sixth of the gods of the Gauls. The seventh of those of the Germans.

Le Tome III. — Divided into eight books, where he treats first of the history of the fabulous ages, or of the Grecian history, from the arrival of Pelops in Greece. The second of the Persian heroes, Bellerophon, Minos, Theseus, Ixion and Pirithous. The third, the Argonautæ, Jason, Hercules, Theseus, Castor, Pollux and Orpheus. The fourth, the Theban war. The fifth, the Trojan war, the history of that city. The sixth, the history of the Trojan and Grecian chiefs. The eighth, of the Grecian and Roman

- man games. We also find in this volume every thing which Mr. Rollin did not think proper to acquaint us with of the first ages of the Grecian history.
- Histoire de Grèce*, par Temple Stanian, traduite de l'Anglois, in 12°. Paris 1743. 3 volumes. — This work, which is greatly abridged, can only be serviceable as an introduction to the Grecian history, or to revise what one has read. It begins with the most ancient times of that nation, and particularly with the kingdom of Sicyon and Argos, and continues with those of Athens, Thebes, Lacedæmon and other kingdoms or republics, for they were then the same, as the Greeks took care to limit the power of their kings. It ends with the death of Philip, father of Alexander the great, and pretends that the history of the latter regards Asia more than Greece.
- Histoire ancienne des Egyptiens, des Carthaginois, des Assyriens, des Babylo-niens, des Médes & des Perses, des Macédoniens & des Grecs*, par M. Rollin, Ancien Recteur de l'Université de Paris, in 12°. Paris 1730. 13 volumes. — This is the completest Grecian history in the French language. But how many things are there to be added, changed and corrected to bring it to the exact point of truth ! However see the contents of each volume.
- Tome premier.* — Contains the Egyptian history to 525 years before Jesus Christ. We here meet with what he has gathered up from the moderns of the manners of this people ; also what regards the Carthaginians ; their manners and their history from the year 883 before Jesus Christ, to the third Punic war, 146 years before Jesus Christ, when that city was destroyed by the Romans. This part is misplaced and regards the Roman history : but what does it signify ? We have it in this place, and it is well to be acquainted with it.
- Tome second.* — Comprehends the history of Assyria. He abandons Usher, and with reason. He continues to the æra of Nabonassar, 747 years before Jesus Christ. He then treats of the history of Babylon, the Medes, of Lydia, & of Cyrus, to the year 522 before Jesus Christ. It begins the ancient history of Greece but does not finish it.
- Tome troisieme.* — Of the Persians and Greeks, from the commencement of Darius 521 years before Jesus Christ, to Darius Nothus, 413 years before Jesus Christ. We meet here with the 19 first years of the Peloponni-fian war.
- Tome quatrieme.* — The history of the Persians and Grecians from the fifth year of Darius Nothus, 413 before Jesus Christ, to the seventh of Artax-erxes Mnemon, 383 before Jesus Christ ; with the history of Socrates, and a discourse on the manners of the Greeks.
- Tome cinquieme.* — A continuation of the manners of the Grecians, with the history of the two Dionysius's, tyrants of Syracuse, from the year 413, before Jesus Christ, to the year 346 before Jesus Christ, which also enters in-to the history of the Persians and Grecians up to that year.
- Tome fixième.* — The conclusion of the Persian and Grecian history from 360 to the year 324 before Jesus Christ, in which is the history of Philip and Alexander.
- Tome septieme.* — The history of the successors of Alexander from 323, to the year 221 before Jesus Christ.
- Tome huitième.* — Continuation of the same, from the year 221 to 164 before Jesus Christ.

Tome neuvième. — A further continuation from the year 164 to 65 before Jesus Christ, in which is contained the history of the latter times of the Jews, as also of the kings of Parthia and Cappadocia.

Tome dixième. — The history of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, heretofore omitted, from the year 275 to 214 before Jesus Christ, and the remaining successors of Alexander, from the year 65 to the 30th before Jesus Christ, when Egypt and other conquests of Alexander became subject to the Roman power. He begins in this volume with the history of arts and sciences, viz. agriculture and commerce.

Tome onzième. — Treats of the liberal arts, architecture, painting, music, the military art, grammar, philosophy, rhetoric and sophistry.

Tome douzième. — Of Poetry, the Greek and Latin poets, historians, Orators, philosophy and civil law in the two languages.

Tome treizième. — Of philosophy, physic, anatomy, mathematics, geography, navigation, astronomy, with an astronomical table and other matters.

Histoire des Empires & des Républiques, depuis le Déluge jusqu'à J. C. par M. l'Abbé Guyon, in 12°. Paris 1733. 8 volumes. — This work comes to us under some disadvantages, because that by Mr. Rollin is in fashion; therefore this has not had the run it otherwise would have.

Histoire d'Épaminondas pour servir de suite aux hommes illustres de Plutarque, par l'Abbé Seran de la Tour, in 12°. Paris 1738. — This by Seran, a man of merit, is the best.

Histoire de Philippe, Roi de Macédoine & pere d'Alexandre le Grand, par M. Olivier, d'Académie des Belles-Lettres de Marseille, in 12°. Paris 1740. 2 volumes. — This is valuable, had a run in its time, and deserves to be well received.

Les Oeuvres de M. de Turreil, de l'Académie François, in 4°. Paris 1721. 2 vol. & in 12°. 4 volumes. — These are mostly translations from Demosthenes, with an excellent preface; which lays open the state of Greece in the time of that orator, and of Philip king of Macedon.

Le Tyran de Sicile, ou la Vie d'Agathocle, in 8°. Londres 1676. — I admire that this work has not been translated into French, seeing it is no less necessary to be acquainted with tyrants than with good kings.

Histoire des Amazones, traduite du Latin de M. Petit, in 12°. Amsterdam 1718. — A curious and very learned work.

L'Abbé Guyon, Histoire des Amazones, in 12°. Paris 1741. 2 volumes. — A work in which much skill and learning are used to establish the truth of the history of the Amazons.

Roman history from the originals.

Velleii Paterculi, Historia Romana, cum notis Variorum, in 8°. Lugduni Batavorum 1688.

Abrégé de l'Histoire Romaine & Grecque de Velleius Paterculus, traduit en François par M. Doujat, in 12°. Paris 1672. & 1701. — A good abridgment, with which one may begin.

Lucii Annæi Flori Epitome Rerum Romanarum Lib. IV. ex Recensione Joan. Georgii Grævii, in 8°. Amstælodami 1702. 2 volumes. — This is an useful abridgment, though not generally approved of. We have several Italian translations, one in the middle of the sixteenth century, and others in the

the seventeenth. We have also several French translations: that of Coëffetau had formerly a great character.

Entropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ, ex Recensione Havercampii, in 8°. Lugduni Batavorum 1729. — A good edition. This author was translated into Italian towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and into French by the abbot Lezeau in 1717.

Sexti Aurelii Victoris, Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ, ab Urbe Condita ad Julianum Augustum, anno 362. cum notis Samuelis Petischi, in 8°. Ultrajecti 1696.

Dionisius Halicarnassensis, de Antiquitatibus Romanis, Græce & Latine, in fol. Oxonii 1704. 2 volumes. — This edition is good enough, and very fine. We have many translations of this excellent historian: the Italian one printed in 1545 is scarce; that by Bellanger is the best in the French language.

Titii-Livii, Historia Romana ex Recensione J. B. L. Crevier, in 4°. Paris 1736. &c. 6 volumes. — This edition is at present the best; that of Wetstein, at Amsterdam, is the next in esteem, published 1710. in 10 volumes.

Histoire Romaine de Tite-Live, traduite en François par M. Guérin, in 12°. Paris 1739. 10 volumes. — A good translation, and sought after by the curious; but this must not influence others. There is an Italian translation of this historian by J. Nardi, which is a valuable one though old.

Polybii Historiæ, ex Isaaci Casauboni Recensione, Græce & Latine, in fol. Paris 1609. — & in 8°. Amstælodami 1670. 3 volumes. — We have an Italian translation of this excellent author by Domenichi, printed in 4to. at Venice 1504. by Giolito; a good edition and scarce. There is also a French one by Dom Thuillier, a benedictin, with large commentaries by chevalier Follard.

Caii Salustii Crispi Historia, ex Recensione Josephi Wasse, in 4°. Londini 1710. — Of this excellent writer there is an Italian translation by the marquis Bonifazio d'Oria, in 8vo. at Florence. We have besides a French translation by the abbot Caffagne. I formerly spoke too advantageous of a French translation by the abbot le Masson; but having been reprov'd, and as I think with reason, I retract my former opinion.

Appiani Alexandrini Historia Romana, sive Bella Punica, Parthica, Iberica, Syrica, Mithridatica, Annibalica, Celticorum & Illyricorum fragmenta, & bella Civilia, in 8°. Amstælodami 1670. 2 volumes. — We have of this useful author for the Roman history, an excellent Italian translation by Dolce, in 2 volumes, 8vo. Venice 1554. But a French translation is wanting, and Appian merits a good translator.

C. Julii Cæsaris Commentarii rerum a se gestarum, ex Emendatione Joan. Georgii Grævii, in 8°. Amstælodami 1697. — A Joanne Davisio, in 4°. Cantabrigiæ 1706. — & ab Oudendorpio, in 4°. Lugduni Batavorum 1737, 2 volumes. — Of this excellent writer we have several Italian translations. That by Baldelli is very valuable, and that of 1618 is sought after, in which are the figures of Palladio. The French translation of Mr. d'Ablancourt is much esteemed.

Epistolæ Ciceronis ad familiares, ex Recensione Joannis Georgii Grævii, in 8°. Lugduni Batavorum 1676. 2 volumes. — These letters have been translated into French by one brought up by Mr. Dubois, translator of Cicero's offices.

Epistolæ Ciceronis ad Atticum, ex Recensione Joan. Georgii Grævii, in 8°. Amstælodami 1684. 2 volumes. — These excellent difficult letters have been rendered into French by abbot Mongaut, with very instructive notes, in

in 6 volumes, in 12mo. They are useful for knowing the history of the times of Cicero.

Guillelm. Bellendenus, de Tribus Luminibus Romanorum, in folio, Paris 1633. — A very scarce book. This is a Roman history collected solely from the works of Cicero.

The Roman history since Augustus.

Zozimi Comitis, Historia nova ab Augusto Cæsare ad Honorium anno Christi 409. Græce & Latine, in 8°. Oxonii 1679. & 1705. ou in 8°. Ienæ 1697. — Though he is said to commence with Augustus, yet he says so little of the first emperors, that he ought not to be used but from the time of Alexander Severus anno 226, to Honorius anno 409 of Jesus Christ. Zozimus is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. If he was the same with Zozi-mus the chymist, he was of Panopolis in Egypt, and died in Alexandria.

Dion Cassius, Historia Romano ab anno urbis 686. ad Alexandrum Severum, anno urbis 982. (Christi 228.) Græce & Latine, in folio Hanovizæ 1606.

Dionis Cassii, Historiarum ultimi tres Libri, editi ab Abbate Falcone, in 4. Romæ 1724. Græce & Latine. — Happily discovered. Baldelli has given us a good translation of this work in 4to. printed at Venice by Giolito, in 1565. We have also a good French translation.

Joan. Xiphilini, compendium Historiæ Dionis Cassii, Græce & Latine, in fol. Henrici Stephani 1592. — Or in the collection of Frederic Sylburge in 1590. It serves in the place of what we have lost of Dion Cassius, and commences 67 years before Jesus Christ, and reaches to 229 years after Jesus Christ. Mr. Cousin justly remarks that this abbreviator, who lived about the eleventh century, was nephew to Xiphilinus, patriarch of Constantinople, as the author himself acknowledges, and not the patriarch; as some writers of these latter ages have imagined.

Histoire Romaine de Zozime, de Xiphilin & de Zonare, traduite en François M. Cousin, Président en la Cour des Monnoyes, in 4°. Paris 1678. — An excellent translation. We have also that of Xiphilinus in Italian, by Francesco Baldelli in 4to. Venice 1562. What Mr. Cousin has translated of Zonaras reaches from the year 223 to 527 of the christian æra. Zonaras, after having discharged his affairs at the imperial court of Constantinople, turned monk, and published, besides other works, a general history.

Theodori Metochitzæ, Historia Romana a Julio Cæsare ad Constantinum Magnum, edente Joan. Meursio, Græce & Latine, in 4°. Lugduni Batavorum 1618. — Though this author lived but in the fourteenth century, yet he may be useful as an abbreviator.

Suetonii Duodecim Cæsares, ex Recensione & cum notis Joan. Georgii Græ-vii, in 4°. Hagæ Comitum 1691. — Idem, ex Recensione Samuelis Petisci, in 4°. Leovardizæ 1714. 2 volumes. — We have a good Italian translation of this faithful historian, and an indifferent one in French.

Cornelii Taciti Opera, ex Recensione Theodori Ryckii, in 8°. Lugduni Bata-vorum 1687. 2 volumes. — Idem, cum notis Abrahami Gronovii, in 4°. Ultrajecti 1721. 2 volumes. — This author, one of the most curious and difficult in Roman history, has been rendered into all languages. We have three French translations, one by Mr. d'Ablancourt, sought after for the text, another by Amelot de la Houssaye and his continuator, in 10 volumes, 12mo. valued for the notes: the third by Mr. Guerin, praised for his

his fidelity. A Spanish translation, printed at Madrid 1614, scarce, and sought after for the political aphorisms of Alamos by the lovers of politics. Two Italian translations, one by Georgio Dati, and the other by Adriano Politi; besides an infinite number of politicians who have written commentaries on this writer.

Herodiani, Historia Romana a Commodo Imperatore (anno Christi 180.) ad Gordianum (anno 238.) in 8°. Oxonii 1679. & 1704. — This historian has been translated into French by abbot Mongaut, with as much elegance as fidelity. We have also an Italian translation of the sixteenth century.

Ammiani Marcellini, Historiarum Libri XVII. a Constantino Imperatore (anno 353.) ad Gratianum Imperatorem (anno 378.) ab Henrico Valesio, in fol. Paris 1681. — & in folio, & in 4°. Lugduni Batavorum 1693. — This writer is esteemed a faithful historian. There is an excellent Italian version of this work, and an indifferent French one.

Fragmenta Historicorum veterum ab Antonio Augustino Collecta, & aucta per Fulvium Ursinum, in 8°. Antuerpiæ 1595.

Alia Fragmenta, ab Antonio Riccobono, in 8°. Venetiis 1568.

Alia Fragmenta ab Aufonio Popma, in 8°. 1620. — These latter are often joined to the works of Sallust.

Juliani Imperatoris Cæsares, cum ejus Operibus, in 4°. Paris 1630. in fol. Græce & Latine Lipsiæ 1696.

—— **Les Césars de l'Empereur Julien, avec les Remarques d'Ezéchiel Spanheim, in 4°. Amsterdam 1718 & 1728. —** A very valuable and curious work, especially these two latter editions. This is a criticism which Julian made on the emperors who preceded him.

Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores sex cum notis Salmasii, & Casauboni, in folio Paris 1620. — & in 8°. Lugduni Batavorum 1671. 2 volumes. — The writers of this collection are Ælius Spartianus, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Julius Capitolinus, Trebellius Pollio, Ælius Lampridius, & Flavius Vopiscus, who appeared since the time of Adrian the emperor in 117 to 282.

Roman history by the moderns.

Petri Josephi Cantel. Soc. Jesu, Respublica Romana, in 12°. Ultrajecti 1691. — 1696. — 1707. — This book, which treats of the customs of the

Romans, is also translated into French by the same author in two volumes.

Les divers génies du Peuple Romain, par M. de S. Evremont. — In the second volume of his works.

L'Abbé de S. Real, Réflexions sur les Romains. — Found in the middle of his works.

Des Causes de la grandeur des Romains, par M. le Président de Montesquieu, in 12°. la Haye 1737.

L'Abbé de Vertot, Révolutions de la République Romaine, in 12°. Paris 1719. 3 volumes. — An excellent work.

Laurent Echards, Histoire Romaine, depuis l'origine de Rome jusques à Constantin, traduite de l'Anglois, in 12°. Paris 1728. 6 volumes. — A good abridgment, and a tolerable translation, but not without some faults. The chief of this translation came from Mr. de la Roque, and was revised by the abbot des Fountaines.

Continuation de l'Histoire Romaine, depuis Constantin jusques à la prise de Constantinople, in 8°. Paris 1737. 12 volumes. — This is no translation, but a work which comes from the hand of abbot Guyon.

M. Rollin,

M. Rollin, *Histoire Romaine*, depuis la fondation de Rome jusqu'à la bataille d'Actium, in 12°. Paris 1738. &c. 9 volumes. — This is more extensive and better done than that by Laurence Echard : the contents of each volume are as follows.

Tome I. — Contains the history of the Latins, and after that the foundation of Rome, and the reign of Romulus to the year of Rome 289, and before Jesus Christ 463, under the consulship of Q. Fabius II. and T. Quintus III.

Tome II. — Extends from the 290th year of Rome under the consulship of Aulus Posthumus, and Sp. Furius, to the year of Rome, 390, or 362 before Jesus Christ under the consulship of Q. Servilius.

Tome III. — Commences with the year of Rome 391, under the consulship of Cn. Genucius, and L. Æmilius II. and reaches to the year of Rome 487, or 265 before Jesus Christ, under the consulship of Q. Fabius Gurgus III. and Lucius Mamilius Vitulus.

Tome IV. — Reaches from the year of Rome 488, under the consulship of Appius Claudius Caudex, and Marcus Fulvius Flaccus to the year 535, under the consulship of Cn. Servilius, and C. Flaminius II. 217 years before Jesus Christ.

Tome V. — Continues the year 535, and goes on to the year 542 of Rome, under the consulship of M. Claudius Marcellus IV. and M. Valerius Levinus II. 210 years before Jesus Christ.

Tome VI. — Continues the year 542 to 556, under the consulship of L. Furius Purpureo, and M. Claudius Marcellus, 196 years before Jesus Christ.

Tome VII. — Extends from the year 557 under the consulship of L. Valerius Flaccus, M. Portius Cato, to 573, under the consulship of Q. Fulvius Flaccus, and L. Manlius Acidinus, 179 years before Jesus Christ.

Tome VIII. — Continues the year 573, and reaches to the end 619, under the consulship of P. Mucius Scævola, and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, 133 years before Jesus Christ.

Tome IX. — Part of this volume was written by Mr. Crevier, who was brought up under Mr. Rollin; commences with 580, and goes on to the year of Rome 663, 89 years before Jesus Christ.

I have observed in all these dates, the computation of Mr. Rollin, very different from that of Varro, nevertheless followed by most historians. The conclusion of this work is expected, which ought to make three volumes.

Citri de la Guette, *Histoire des deux Triumvirats de César & d'Auguste*, in 12°. Paris 1681 &c. & Amsterdam 1694. & in 12°. Paris 1714. 3 volumes. — An excellent work, equal to Vertot's revolutions.

Vie d'Annibal, par M. Dacier. — This work is at the beginning of the supplement to Plutarch's lives of illustrious men, in 4°. Paris 1729.

Histoire de Cicéron, traduite de l'Anglois en François par M. l'Abbé Prevost, in 12°. Paris 1743. 4 volumes. — It were to be wished that Mr. Prevost would apply himself to no other kind of works; he would then be universally praised and esteemed; but &c.

M. de Larrey, *Histoire d'Auguste*, in 8°. Rotterdam 1690. — This work is now reprinted along with the history of the Triumvirates.

Sébastien le Nain de Tillemont, *Histoire des Empereurs depuis Auguste jusques à l'Empereur Honorius*, in 4°. Paris 1690. &c. 6 volumes. — The style of this book, though a learned performance, is not very pleasant; but the author's exactness may be depended on.

Jean. Trifan, Commentaires Historiques contenant l'Histoire générale de l'Empire Romain par Médailles, in folio Paris 1657. 3 volumes. — This work is well worth being revised by an able author, who would apply to the subject the discoveries made in regard to medals since the publication of it.

Supplement aux Vies des hommes Illustres de Plutarque, traduit de l'Anglois de Thomas Rowe par M. l'Abbé Bellanger, in 4°. Paris 1729. — This work does not deserve to be in Plutarch's company.

Histoire des Vestales, avec un Traité du Luxe des Dames Romaines, par M. l'Abbé Nadal, in 12°. Paris 1725. — A delicate and curious performance.

Les Femmes des douze Césars, par M. de Servies, in 12°. Paris & Amsterdam 1722. 3 volumes. — A well wrote book, that well maintains its rank amongst other historical performances.

Histoire de Julien l'Apostat, par M. l'Abbé de la Bletterie, in 12°. Paris 1734. 2 volumes. — A well wrote book.

Esprit Flechier, Histoire de Théodose le Grand, Empereur, in 4°. Paris 1679. & in 12°. 1680.

Histoire des Goths, traduite du Latin de Jornandes par M. Droüet de Maupertuis, in 12°. Paris 1703. — This work is useful to make us acquainted with the declension of the Roman empire.

Histoire de Constantinople, depuis le Règne de l'ancien Justin (en 518. ou plutôt depuis Honorius & Arcadius, ou 395. & 407.) jusqu'à la destruction de cet Empire par les Turcs (en 1453.) traduite par M. Cousin, Président de la Cour des Monnoyes, in 4°. Paris 1672. 8 volumes. — in 12°. Amsterdam 1672. 10 volumes. — The following is a particular account of the original authors contained in every volume of this work, of the quarto edition.

Volume first contains,

Procopius of the Persian war, from the year 407 to 549.

Procopius of the war of the Goths, from the year 427 to 554.

Procopius of the war of the Vandals, from the year 395 to 545.

These three pieces are very valuable.

Volume the second contains,

Procopius, of the secret history of Justinian, from the year 527 to 565. — A work which does not injure so much the memory of Procopius as that of Justinian himself.

Procopius, of the buildings of Justinian. — A valuable little work.

Agathias's history, from the year 554 to 559. — An elegant, exact and judicious performance, and in great esteem.

Volume third contains,

The embassies of Menander, from the year 554 to 582.

The history of Maurice the emperor, by Theophilus Simocatta, from the year 582 to 602.

An abridgment of Nicephorus of Constantinople, from the year 602 to 770.

The lives of the emperors, by Leo the grammarian, from the year 813 to 949.

Nicephorus's history, from the year 1057 to 1081. — All these three pieces are esteemed.

Volume fourth contains,

Alexis Commenus's history, by Anna Commena his daughter, from the year 1069 to 1118. — This work is allowed to be rather a panegyric than an history: in other respects it is exact.

Volume the fifth contains,

Nicetas's

Nicetas's history from the year 1118 to 1206.

This author is greatly esteemed by the learned, and we have a good Italian translation of him.

Volume sixth contains,

Pachimeres's history of Michael Palæologus, from the year 1258 to 1282.

Pachimeres's history of Andronicus Palæologus, from the year 1282 to 1308.

—— A writer in great esteem.

Volumes seventh and eighth contains,

Johannes Cantacufenus's history, from the year 1320 to 1357. — This author had been emperor, but was obliged to change the throne for the convent; at that time a severe punishment.

Ducas's history of the grandson of Michael, from the year 1341 to 1462.

—— A curious and useful work; the author was himself a courtier.

This collection, which is very curious and made with judgment, deserves to have a finishing hand put to it. The void spaces in it should be filled up by translations of the original authors that are to be found amongst the writers of the Byzantine history, with notes where wanting. Such a work would surpass any thing that has yet appeared on this portion of the history of the east.

L'Histoire de Constantinople, sous les Empereurs François, par Geoffroy de Villehardouin & Philippe de Moukes, avec une histoire de Constantinople depuis le XIIIe. siècle, jusqu'à la prise de cette Ville par les Turcs, par M. du Cange, in folio, Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale 1657. — An excellent piece of history.

Caroli du Fresne du Cange, Historia Byzantina, Duplici Commentario illustrata, quorum prior familias Imperatorum, alter vero Descriptionem urbis Constantinopolitanæ complectitur, in folio, Paris 1680. — A curious work, and very necessary for the history of the emperors of the east.

Giacomo Fiorelli, Veneto Agostiniano, la Monarchia d'Oriente da Costantino il Grande l'anno 330. sino al Costantino l'anno 1453. in fol. in Venetia 1679.

The works that I have here taken notice of, are only suitable to persons that are but moderately acquainted with history. The learned need not be apprized that we have a great and magnificent collection on the same subject, known by the name of the authors of the Byzantine history, printed by order of the late king Lewis XIV. in 37 volumes in folio, excepting the Pachimeres printed at Rome in two volumes folio. But we must add to this collection the *Oriens Christianus* of father le Quien, a dominican, lately printed by order of the present king Lewis XV. and at his majesty's printing house, in three volumes in folio.

History of France.

Antiquités de la Nation & de la Langue des Celtes, autrement appelés Gaulois, par le Pere Paul-Yves Pezron, Religieux de Citeaux, in 12°. Paris 1703. — A learned and curious performance, both for facts and conjectures.

Scipion Dupleix, Mémoires des Gaules, depuis le Déluge jusqu'à l'établissement de la Monarchie Française, 4°. Paris 1629. — Or else at the beginning of his history of France. This is Dupleix's best performance.

Histoire des Gaules par Guillaume Marcel, in 12°. Paris 1683. — At the beginning of his history of France.

- Traité de l'Etat & Origine des anciens François, par Nicolas Vignier in 4^o Troyes 1582. — This is the best edition.
- Audigier, de l'Origine des anciens François & de leur Empire, in 12^o. Paris 1676. 2 volumes. — This book is wrote without spirit, though full of inquiries.
- Description de la France, par M. Piganiol de la Force, in 12^o. Paris 1722. 8 volumes. — This is the second edition of this excellent performance, and much more ample than the first.
- Géographie historique de la France, par Louis du Four de Longuerue, in fol. Paris 1719. — This book, which is a curious performance, met with some opposition, even before it appeared in publick.
- Le Comte Charles de Boullainvilliers, Etat de la France, divisé par Généralités, in fol. Londres 1728. 3 volumes. — The third volume of this work, which is in some esteem, contains divers treatises on the government of the kingdom.
- By the same hand, Histoire de l'ancien Gouvernement de la France, avec XIV. Lettres sur les Parlemens, ou Etats Généraux, in 12^o. la Haye 1727. — This is a curious work, and contains some inquiries; but there are likewise in it some bold strokes.
- Le Détail de la France, ou Traité de la Cause & de la diminution de ses biens, & des moyens d'y remédier, par M. de Soissons, in 12^o. Rouen 1716. 2 volumes. — This is a curious book, and on a very important subject. There is another work under the same title, by Mr. Boisguillebert, attorney general of the parliament of Rouen, printed in 1707.
- Mœurs & Coutumes des François dans les différens temps de la Monarchie, par Louis le Gendre, Chanoine de Notre-Dame de Paris, in 12^o. Paris 1712. — This is a curious little book, and has been reprinted at the beginning of the history of France by the same author.
- De l'Etat & Succès des affaires de France, par Bernard Girard, Sieur du Hailan, in 8^o. Paris 1594. 1609. & 1613. — A curious performance, containing some things both useful and uncommon.
- Mémoires & Avis de Jean du Tillet, Greffier en chef du Parlement, sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane, in 8^o. Paris 1594. — This book is likewise to be found in the same author's collection of pieces relating to the history of the kings of France; the quarto edition of 1610, and 1618.
- Eustache le Noble, le Bouclier de la France, ou les Sentimens de Gerson & des Canonistes touchant les différends des Rois de France avec les Papes, in 12^o. Cologne (Rouen) 1691. — A curious little performance, which has been likewise attributed to M. de S. Georges, archbishop of Lyons.
- Jean du Tillet, Recueil des Rois de France, auquel est joint l'inventaire des Pièces, in 4^o. Paris 1610. & 1618. — These are the two best editions of this work, which is necessary for the study of the history of France.
- François Eudes de Mezeray, Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France, depuis Pharamond jusques à l'an 1610. in 4^o. Paris 1668. — Idem, in 12^o. Amsterdam 1672, &c. — & 1682. — 1692. — 1696. 6 volumes. — To which we ought to add the Avant-Clovis, which makes a seventh volume. Limiers, though ill qualified to continue a work begun by such a writer as Mezeray, has notwithstanding added two volumes to this performance by way of supplement, one for the history of Lewis XIII. the other for that of Lewis XIV.

Louis le Gendre, Chanoine de Paris, Nouvelle Histoire de France jusques à la mort de Louis XIII. in fol. Paris 1718. 3 volumes. — Idem in 12°. Paris 1718. 7 volumes. — Though this history never was in any great request, it contains notwithstanding some good things, which it would be a difficult matter to find elsewhere, especially some bold and uncommon strokes.

Abrégé de l'Histoire de France, contenant les Evénemens les plus importants, arrivés dans la Monarchie, in 12°. Paris 1720. 3 volumes. — This is the performance of father Chalons, a priest of the oratory. It generally goes by the name of the history of France, by M. de Harlay, first president of the parliament, who had it composed for the use of his son, who died counselor of the parliament. It has been in great request, because it contains all the facts that concern the jus publicum, on the distinction of the two powers. In other respects it is but a poor performance.

1. e Pere Gabriel Daniel, Abrégé de l'Histoire de France depuis l'établissement des François dans les Gaules jusqu'à la mort d'Henri IV. in 4°. Paris 1722. 6 volumes. — Idem, in 12°. Paris 1721. 9 volumes. — The same thing may be said of father Daniel, that is said of Mezeray. His abridgment is better than his large history.

Histoire Générale de France, depuis Pharamond jusqu'en 1646. par Scipion du Pleix, in fol. Paris 1648. — 1650. — 1654. — 1663. 6 volumes. — Though this author writes without spirit, and very diffusely, his work was formerly much read, and in great request: nor ought it still to be neglected, as it contains memoirs for the history of the Gauls, and that of Henry IV. taken from other memoirs, both scarce and authentick.

Histoire de France, depuis Pharamond jusques à la paix de Vervins, par François Eudes de Mezeray, in fol. Paris, Guillemot, 1643. jusques en 1651. 3 volumes.

—— The same history, a new edition, revised, corrected and enlarged by the author, folio, Paris, Thierry, 1685. 3 volumes. — This second edition is much more exact and ample than the first. Nevertheless that of 1643 is the dearest and the most esteemed by the booksellers, who know it by no other name than that of Guillemot, who printed it. The great demand for the first edition is owing to some bold strokes of the author, who writes more like a man living under a republican government, than in a country where monarchy is established. But I hope some time hence to be able to give the variations between these two editions, which I shall insert in an historical performance.

Histoire de France, depuis l'établissement de la Monarchie dans les Gaules, par le Pere Gabriel Daniel, de la Compagnie de Jesus, in 4°. Paris 1729. 10 volumes. — This is the best edition, at least that has yet been made publick, of this work, which is well wrote; but it wants a great many things to make good judges relish it. The jesuits are now employed in correcting it; and I wish they would add such things as the lovers of history think it wants.

Comparaison des deux Histoires de M. Mezeray & du Pere Daniel, par D. Lombard, in 4°. Amsterdam 1723. — A curious work, which does no honour to the latter historian.

Dissertations Historiques & Critiques contre le Pere Daniel & l'Abbé de Vertot, par M. Rival, Chapelain du Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, in 12°. la Haye 1727. 3 volumes. — These dissertations, though curious, are little known in France. The count de Boullainvilliers has likewise attacked Mezeray and father Daniel with a great deal of spirit, in his first letter on the government of the kingdom.

- Monumens de la Monarchie François**, par le Pere Dom Bernard de Montfaucon, Religieux Bénédictin de la Congrégation de S. Maur, in fol. Paris 1729. 5 volumes. — This work is full of curious particulars relating to the manners and customs of the French in all times past, and it may in some measure serve instead of a general history of the nation.
- Florentii Gregorii Turonensis, Episcopi, Historiæ Francorum Libri X. necnon Fredegarii Scholastici, Epitome & Chronicon, observationibus illustrati à D. Theodorico Ruinart, Benedictino e Congregatione S. Mauri**, in fol. Paris 1699. — This is the best edition of Gregory of Tours, the first historian of the French nation. Nevertheless Don Martin Bouquet, of the same congregation, has revised this history, by the help of some very ancient manuscripts received from the Low Countries. There is a French translation of this historian, by the Abbe de Masoles, the most indefatigable translator that has as yet appeared among us.
- Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement de la Monarchie Françoisse dans les Gaules**, par M. l'Abbé du Bos, de l'Academie Françoisse, in 4°. Paris 1742. 2 volumes. — A second edition, much better than that of 1733. This is a good and useful performance, and I have already spoken of it.
- Jean Savaron, de la Sainteté du Roi Clovis, avec les preuves & les autorités**, in 4°. Paris 1622. — This work is likewise to be found along with the annals of Belleforet in 1621. We shall not be able to know the reality of this prince's holiness, till we get to the other world. However, it is well done to make saints of our monarchs, when we can do it without injury to truth. Charlemagne has been treated in this charitable manner, as appears from a manuscript in the library of the august house of Austria, at Vienna, N°. 202 of the Latin historians.
- Eginhartus, de Vita & Gestis Caroli Magni, cum variorum animadversionibus, a Joanne Hermanno Schminkio**, in 4°. Trajecti ad Rhenum 1711. — A good edition. We have a French translation of this work by the president Cousin, with the annals of the same author, in Mr. Cousin's history of the eastern empire. Tome I.
- L'Héritière de Guyenne, ou Histoire d'Eléonor, fille de Guillaume dernier Duc de Guyenne, femme de Louïs VII. Roi de France**, par M. de Larrey, in 8°. Rotterdam 1691. — A curious piece of history, which informs us that this princess, when divorced, married an English prince of the blood, who was afterwards Henry the II^d. whose successors by this means acquired the province of Guyenne.
- Histoire de Philippe Auguste**, par Nicolas Bodot de Juilli, in 12°. Paris 1702. 2 volumes. — A sensible writer.
- Blanche, Infante de Castille, mere de S. Louïs, Reine & Régente de France**, par Charles Combault, Baron d'Auteuil, in 4°. Paris 1644. — Curious though very common.
- Histoire & Chronique de S. Louïs, Roi de France**, par le Sire de Joinville, enrichie de notes & de dissertations par M. du Cange, in fol. Paris 1668. — Curious and scarce.
- Vie de S. Louïs, Roi de France, en quinze Livres**, par M. Filleau de la Cheze, in 4°. Paris 1668. 2 volumes. — Exact but tedious.
- L'Abbé de Choisi, Vie de S. Louïs**, in 4°. Paris 1689. — Well wrote and scarce.
- Histoire du Différend de Philippe le Bel & du Pape Boniface VIII. produite par les Actes & Mémoires originaux**, in fol. Paris 1655. — This history, for

for which we are obliged to Mr. Dupui, is curious on account of some pieces which are there collected; however, it wants a great many things that are to be found in the continuation of Baronius, by Oderic Raynaldi, and in other books.

Histoire du Démêlé entre le Pape Boniface VIII. & Philippe le Bel, Roi de France, par Adrien Baillet, in 12°. Paris 1717. — Pretty curious.

L'Abbé Timoléon de Choisi, Histoire de Philippe de Valois & du Roi Jean, in 4°. Paris 1689.

—— By the same, Hist. de Charles V. Roi de France, in 4°. Paris 1689.

—— By the same, Histoire de Charles VI. Roi de France, in 4°. Paris 1695. — The stile of all these pieces of history by the abbe de Choisi, is very lively and agreeable.

Histoire & Chronique de Jean Froissart, contenant les guerres de France & d'Angleterre, depuis l'an 1326 jusqu'en 1400. & continuée par un Auteur Anonyme jusqu'en 1498. in fol. Lyon 1559. 4 vol. en deux. — This edition, by Dennis Savage, is the best; but the author is too partial against the French nation.

Histoire de Charles VI. par un Religieux de S. Denys, traduite du Latin en François par M. le Laboureur, in fol. Paris 1663. 2 volumes. — A very common piece of history, but in great esteem.

Histoire de Charles VI. par Juvenal des Ursins, & publiée par M. Godefroy, in fol. Paris, Imprimerie Royale 1653. — A scarce and curious edition.

Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin, Connétable de France sous les Rois Jean & Charles V. publiée par M. du Chastelet, in fol. Paris 1666. — A good book, and not scarce.

Hist. de Messire Jean de Boucicaut, Maréc, de France sous les Rois Charles V. & VI. publiée par Théod. Godefroy, in 4°. Paris 1620.

Oeuvres d'Alain Chartier, qui contiennent les Vies de Charles VI. & VII. revûes par André Duchesne, in 4°. Paris 1617.

Chroniques d'Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Gouverneur de Cambrai, contenant l'Histoire depuis 1400. jusqu'en 1467. in fol. Paris 1572. — Esteemed for their historical faithfulness.

Histoire de Charles VII. Roi de France, depuis 1422. jusqu'en 1461. par Jean Chartier, & publiée par Denys Godefroy, in fol. Paris, Imprimerie Royale 1661 — A magnificent edition of a good history.

Histoire de Charles VII. par M. Bodot de Juilli, in 12°. Paris 1697. — 2 volumes. — A sensible history.

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France & de Bourgogne, sous les Régnes de Charles VI. & Charles VII. in 4°. Paris 1730. — Pretty curious, though not scarce.

Hist. d'Artus de Bretagne, Connétable de France, depuis 1413. jusqu'en 1457. publiée par Théodore Godefroy, in 4°. Paris 1622.

Jeanne la Pucelle, ou Histoire du Siège d'Orléans, in 8°. Orleans 1606. — 1620. — Troyes 1621. — Extracted from the records of the city of Orleans.

Histoire mémorable de Jeanne d'Arc, appelée la Pucelle, extraite du Procès, de sa Condamnation, & de celui de sa Justification en 1455. par Jean le Masson, in 8°. Paris 1612.

Mémoires de Philippe de Comines, contenant les principaux faits & gestes de Louis XI. & de Charles VIII. son fils, depuis 1464. jusqu'en 1498. in 8°. Bruxelles

- Bruxelles 1723. 5 volumes. — This is the best edition of these very excellent memoirs. We are indebted for it to Mr. Jean Godefroy, director of the chamber of accounts of Lille in Flanders, who died in the month of February, 1732. We have in this edition all the most curious particulars relating to the history of these princes.
- Francisci Belcarii, Metensis Episcopi, Rerum Gallicarum Commentarii, ab anno 1461. ad annum 1567. in fol. Lugduni 1625. — A book in no great request, though full of very curious things, and well digested.
- Histoire de Charles VIII. par Guillaume de Jaligni & André de la Vigne, publiée par Théodore & Denys Godefroy, in fol. Paris, Imprimerie Royale 1684. — A beautiful edition, but not scarce.
- Histoire de Louïs XII. & depuis l'an 1498. jusques en 1515. par Claude de Seiffel, Jean d'Auton & autres, publiée par Theodore Godefroy, in 4°. Paris 1615. — A very curious collection.
- Histoire de Louïs XII. des choses advenues en France & en Italie jusqu'en 1510. par Jean de Saint Gelais, in 8°. Paris 1602.
- Jean d'Auton, Hist. de Louïs XII. ès années 1499. 1500. & 1501. mise en lumière par Théodore Godefroy, in 4°. Paris 1620.
- Entrevûe de Louïs XII. Roi de France, & de Ferdinand, Roi d'Arragon, à Savonne, l'an 1507. tirée de Jean d'Auton, donnée au Public avec d'autres pièces, par Théod. Godefroy, in 4°. Paris 1615.
- Lettres du Roi Louïs XII. & du Card. Georges d'Amboise, in 8°. Bruxelles 1712. 4 volumes. — This collection, which is very curious, was published by Mr. Jean Godefroy, director of the chamber of accounts of Lille, in Flanders, who died in the year 1732.
- Histoire de la Ligue de Cambray, faite en 1508. contre la République de Venise, in 12°. Paris 1709. 2 volumes. — A curious history, by the abbe du Bos.
- Mémoires de Louis de Savoye, Duchesse d'Angloulême (Mere du Roi François I.) — Makes part of the history of Savoy, by Samuel Guichenon. It relates the transactions at the French court from 1498 to 1520.
- Vie du Card. d'Amboise, Ministre d'Etat sous Louïs XII. par l'Abbé le Gendre, in 4°. & in 12°. Paris 1721.
- Mém. de Martin & Guillaume du Bellay, contenant les choses advenues en France depuis l'an 1513. jusqu'en 1547. in fol. Paris 1569. &c. & in 8°. Paris 1570. &c. — These memoirs are very curious, but they do not give us the entire character of the court of Francis I.
- Guillaume Paradin, Histoire de notre temps, depuis l'avenement de François I. à la Couronne jusqu'en 1550. in 16°. Paris 1556. — Exact, but too full of flattery.
- Histoire des Guerres d'Italie, depuis 1494. jusqu'en 1526. par François Guichardin, avec les Remarques de François de la Nüoe, Genève 1593. — We must be content with this edition, till the new translation in 4 volumes quarto is published.
- Histoire de la Maison de Bourbon, avec la Vie & Gestes de Charles, dernier Duc de Bourbon, tué devant Rome, par le Sieur Marillac; son Secrétaire, imprimée dans les desseins & nobles professions du Sieur Antoine de Laval, in 4°. Paris 1613.
- Histoire du Chevalier Bayart, sous les Régnes de Charles VIII. Louïs XII. & François I. augmentée d'Annotations par Louïs Videt, in 8°. Grenoble 1651. — This is the best edition of this work.

Lancelot Voisin de la Popelinière, Histoire de France depuis 1550. jusqu'en 1577. in fol. (la Rochelle) Abraham H. (Martin) 1581. 2 volumes. —

A curious history, and greatly esteemed, though the work of a protestant.

Mémoires de François de Boivin, Baron de Villars, sur les Guerres d'Italie depuis 1556. jusqu'en 1559. in 8°. Paris 1630. — A book in good esteem, and a good edition.

Guillaume Paradin, Continuation de l'Histoire de notre temps, depuis 1550. jusqu'en 1556. in 8°. Paris 1577. — A good work, and pretty scarce.

Le Siège de Metz en 1552. in 4°. Paris 1553. — This little book, for which we are indebted to Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe Fencelon, is a very curious piece.

Discours de Gaspard de Coligni, Amiral de France, où sont contenues les choses arrivées devant le siège de S. Quentin en 1557. ou Mémoires de Coligni, in 12°. Paris 1665. — This little book is pretty curious, and has been reprinted elsewhere.

François de Rabutin, commentaires sur les dernières guerres de la Gaule Belgique, depuis 1551. jusqu'en 1562. in 8°. Paris 1574. — This is a good edition of a book that is scarce and greatly esteemed.

Mémoires divers touchant les Différends entre les Maisons de Montmorenci & de Chastillon, par Christophe Richer, & publiées par Nicolas Camusat, in 8°. Troyes 1625.

Jacobi Augusti Thüani, Historiarum sui Temporis ab anno 1643. ad annum 1607. & Nicolai Rigaltii, ab anno 1607. ad 1610. in fol. Londini 1733. 7 volumes. — This is a beautiful and magnificent edition, but wants a great many things to be perfect in its kind. We have a French translation of it published in 1734, in 16 volumes quarto, but it is likewise very imperfect. So we may look upon these as performances that require a finishing hand †.

Comment. de l'Etat de la Religion & de la République, sous Henri II. François II. & Charles IX. en sept Livres, in 8°. & in 12°. 1565. — Begins in 1556, and ends in 1561. These memoirs, which are in great esteem, are the work of the president de la Place, who was killed at St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Mémoires de Condé, ou Recueil de pièces pour servir à l'Histoire de France, sous les Règnes de François II. & Charles IX. nouvelle édition in 4°. Londres (Paris) 1743. 6 volumes. — The sixth volume has been suppressed by a decree of the council of state. The news-papers inform us that they are now reprinting the whole in Holland with considerable additions.

Mémoires de Michel de Castelnau, avec les Remarques de M. le Laboureur, depuis l'an 1559. jusqu'en 1570. in fol. Bruxelles 1731. 3 volumes. — This is a beautiful and valuable edition of an useful work.

Commentaires de Blaise de Montluc, sur les Guerres d'Italie, depuis 1521. jusqu'en 1572. in fol. & in 8°. Bourdeaux 1592. — Curious and useful memoirs.

Mém. de Gasp. de Saulx, Seigneur de Tavannes, in 8°. Paris 1574.

† We have now publishing in 10 volumes, 8vo. an excellent English translation of this history from the Italian of Guicciardini, by the chevalier Goddard: eight or nine volumes have already appeared.

- Mém. de l'Etat de la France sous Charles IX. depuis l'Edit de Pacification en 1570. jusqu'au Règne d'Henri III. in 8°. Middelbourg 1578. 3 volumes. ——— A good edition.**
- Journal du Roi Henri III. avec des Remarques & un Recueil des pièces les plus curieuses & les plus rares de son Règne, in 8°. la Haye 1744. 6 volumes.**
- Mémoires du Duc de Bouillon, depuis l'an 1560. jusqu'en 1586. in 12°. Paris 1666. ——— Curious and interesting.**
- Recueil des choses mémorables, advenues en France sous Henri II. François II. Charles IX. Henri III. & IV. in 8°. Genève 1599. ——— This is a good work; the author Jean de Serres.**
- Histoire des Guerres Civiles de France par Davila, depuis 1559. jusqu'en 1598. traduite en François par Jean Baudouin, in 12°. 1670. 4 volumes. ——— Pretty well liked.**
- Hist. Universelle du Sieur Daubigne', depuis 1550. jusqu'en 1601. in fol. Maillé 1616. &c. 3 vol. & in fol. Amsterdam 1626. ——— This performance is a little too satyrical.**
- Mém. de M. le Duc de Nevers, par M. de Gomberville, in fol. Paris 1665. 2 volumes. ——— Excellent.**
- Recueil de choses mémorables arrivées sous la Ligue, depuis 1585. jusqu'en 1598, in 8°. Genève 1590. &c. 6 volumes. ——— This is what we call the memoirs of the League.**
- Satyre Menipée de la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne, ou la tenue des Etats de Paris en 1593. in 8°. Ratisbonne (ou Bruxelles) 1716. ——— A good edition of this collection, published by Mr. Godefroy of Lille.**
- Journal du Règne de Henri IV. avec des Remarques Historiques & Politiques, par M. le C. B. in 8°. la Haye (Paris) 1741. 4 volumes. ——— A good book, though care has not been taken to distinguish the additions made to Lestaille's memoirs.**
- Chronologie Novennaire, ou Histoire de la Guerre sous le Règne de Henri IV. depuis 1589. jusqu'en 1598. in 8°. Paris 1608. ——— A very good work, which is now going to be reprinted in Holland with considerable additions.**
- Mémoires de M. de Villeroy, Secrétaire d'Etat, in 8°. Paris 1624. 4 vol. in 12°. 1665. 4 volumes. ——— Very good.**
- Mémoires des Sages & Royales Economies d'Etat, Domestiques, Politiques & Militaires, par Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully, in fol. Amsterdam 2 vol. gros caractère, & la suite in fol. Paris 1662. 2 volumes. ——— Good things, but tedious.**
- Mémoires des Grands Capitaines François, par M. de Bourdeilles, Sieur de Brantôme, & autres Ouvrages, in 12°. la Haye 1741. 15 volumes.**
- Mémoires de M. du Plessis Mornay, depuis 1572. jusqu'en 1623. in 4°. la Forest. 1625. 2 vol. & Amsterdam 1651. & 1652. 2 autres volumes.**
- Mém. de la Régence de Marie de Médicis, in 12°. Paris 1666. ——— These memoirs are the work of marshal d'Estrées, who died in 1670.**
- Histoire de la Mere & du Fils, par François Eudes de Mezeray, in 4°. & in 12°. Amsterdam 1730. 2 volumes. ——— Curious and yet tiresome.**
- Mém. des Affaires de France, depuis 1610. jusqu'en 1620. in 12°. la Haye 1720. 2 volumes ——— A curious work.**
- Anecdotes du Ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu & du Règne de Louis XIII. par M. de V. in 12°. Amsterdam (Rouen) 1707. 2 volumes. ——— These memoirs are taken from Vittorio Siri.**

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Louis XIII. & à la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche, par Madame de M. in 12°. Amsterdam 1723. 5 volumes. — These memoirs are curious. They are attributed to madam de Motteville.

Médailles sur les principaux Evénemens du Règne de Louis le Grand, in fol. Paris, Imprimerie Royale 1722. — Magnificent and curious.

Histoire de Louis XIV. Roi de France, par Isaac de Larrey, in 4°. Amsterdam 3 vol. — & in 12°. 9 volumes. — A tolerable performance.

Histoire Généalogique & Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France & des Grands Officiers de la Couronne, par les Peres Anselme, Ange & Simplicien, Augustins, in fol Paris 1726. 6 volumes.

Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, par le Pere de Longueval, de la Compagnie de Jesus, in 4°. Paris 1736. 10 volumes.

If the reader should desire other books, he may consult, as he has occasion, the catalogue of historians which I have given in the *Method of studying history*; and in the supplement I have added to it.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

The FIRST EPOCH A.



This Epoch, which reaches from the Creation to the Deluge, contains 1656 years, according to the most correct computation. It regards sacred history only, for the profane does not commence till several centuries after the deluge.

Year
of the
world.

1

THE Creation of the world in six days, supposed to have been in autumn.

The first day, God created light; and, as is commonly believed, the angels.

The second day, God created the firmament, and divided the waters which were above the heavens, from those on the earth.

The third day, the waters were gathered together into one place, called, the sea; after which the earth appeared, and God caused it to bring forth all kinds of herbs and plants.

The fourth day, God created the sun, moon, and stars, and all the heavenly bodies.

The fifth day, God created the fishes and birds.

The sixth day, God created the beasts of the earth. On the same day, God created the first man Adam, after his own image and likeness, and placed him in paradise; after which God caused Adam to sleep, and took out of his side the first woman Eve, and gave her to Adam, to be his wife and companion.

The seventh day, God rested from his work, having finished the creation of the world, and sanctified the sabbath. Some little time after, for we are not informed of the exact time, the devil tempted Eve by the means of the serpent; when Eve, disobeying the command of God, engaged Adam in the same disobedience; soon after which, they were both expelled paradise.

2 The birth of Cain.

3 The birth of Abel.

129 Cain kills his brother Abel.

Cain, the eldest son of Adam, applied himself to husbandry, and his brother to the profession of a shepherd. They both offered sacrifices to God. Cain's offering is supposed to have been of the most indifferent of the fruits of the earth; but Abel's of the best of his flock. The sacrifice of Abel was more acceptable to God than that of Cain; which occasioned a jealousy in the latter, and prompted him to slay his brother.

The sacred writings record the posterity of Cain, by whom the useful arts were preserved; but are not exact as to the time, either of his marriage, the birth of his son Enoch, or at what time he built the city which he named after his son Enoch.

As the posterity of Cain makes no further appearance in sacred history, we thought it our duty to record it here; (but without fixing

Year
of the
world

any date) especially as we owe to it the invention and preservation of arts and sciences. There were six generations, so that Jubal and Tubal-Cain might have lived toward the time of the birth of Noah.

The posterity of Cain.

1. Enoch, the son of Cain.
2. Irad, the son of Enoch.
3. Methusael, the son of Irad.
4. Methusael, the son of Methusael.
5. Lamech, the son of Methusael, was the first who had two wives at one time.
6. Jabal, the son of Lamech by Adah his first wife; he was the chief of those who lived in tents, and kept cattle. Jabal was brother to Jubal, who was the first that taught the use of musical instruments.
- Tubal-Cain, another son of Lamech by Zillah his second wife, was the first artificer in brass and iron: he had a sister, named Naamah.
- 130 Adam, at the age of 130 years, begot Seth, the second patriarch before the deluge. Gen. v. 3.
- 235 Seth, aged 105 years, begot Enos, the third patriarch. Ibid.
- 325 Enos, aged 90 years, begot Cainan, the fourth patriarch.
- In the time of Enos, the true worship of God was corrupted in the family of Cain, but restored by Enos, and preserved in his family. Gen. iv. 26. v. 9.
- 395 Cainan, aged 70 years, begot Mahalaleel, the fifth patriarch. Ibid. 12.
- 460 Mahalaleel, aged 65 years, begot Jared, the sixth patriarch. Ibid. 15.
- 622 Jared, aged 162 years, begot Enoch, the seventh patriarch. Ibid. 18.
- 687 Enoch, aged 65 years, begot Methuselah, the eighth patriarch. Ibid. 21.
- 874 Methuselah, aged 187 years, begot Lamech, the ninth patriarch. Ibid. 25.
- 930 Adam died, aged 930 years.
- 987 Enoch did not die, but was translated at the age of 365 years.
- 1042 Seth, the son of Adam, died at the age of 912 years.
- 1056 Lamech, aged 182 years, begot Noah, the tenth patriarch. Gen. v. 28.
- 1140 Enos died, aged 905 years.
- 1235 Cainan died, aged 910 years.
- 1290 Mahalaleel died, aged 895 years.
- 1422 Jared died, aged 962 years.
- 1536 God revealed to Noah, who was a righteous person, his design of bringing an universal deluge upon the earth, and ordered him to build an ark, 120 years before the flood. Gen. vi. 3.
- 1556 Japhet, the eldest son of Noah, was born. Ibid. v. 31. and x. 21.
- 1558 Noah, at the age of 502 years, begot Shem, the first patriarch after the deluge.
- 1651 Lamech died, who was the father of Noah, at the age of 777 years.
- 1656 Methuselah died, at the age of 969 years, a little before the deluge. He lived longer than any other man ever did.

This Epoch contains some difficulties regarding the sacred history; the solution of which are given us by Calmet, in his history of the Old and New Testament; by whom all the essential difficulties are reconciled in his dissertations on the Bible, printed separately, and also in his commentary on the book of Genesis.

The SECOND EPOCH A.

From the deluge to the calling of Abraham. It contains many difficulties in point of chronology and history; those of chronology are explained in my method of studying history, chap. iv. Those which regard the universality of the flood, and the dispersion of the inhabitants of the earth, are accounted for in the same work, and in Calmet's dissertations.

Before Christ.

Hebr. 2348	Sam. 3044	<p>TH E deluge began on the 25th of November, in the year, from the creation of the world, 1656; and continued one whole year, Noah being about the age of 600 years. Gen. vii. 7.</p> <p>Noah, a few days before the flood began, entered into the ark, with his wife, his three sons, and their wives. It rained forty days and nights, and the waters continued upon the surface of the earth fifty days.</p> <p>The 17th day of the seventh month, the ark rested upon the mountain of Ararat.</p> <p>The first day of the tenth month, the tops of the mountains appeared.</p>
2347	3043	<p>On the 27th day of the second month, Noah went out of the ark, and offered sacrifices to God. Animal food permitted by God for the use of man.</p>
2346	3043	<p>Shem, the first patriarch, at the age of 100 years, begot Arphaxad, the second patriarch, two years after the deluge, and 3043 years before the christian XEra, according to the Hebrew Samaritan; but according to the text of the common Hebrew, and the version of the vulgar Latin, only 2346 years.</p> <p><i>We reckon only to the reign of David, the years before Christ, according to the two texts.—Here begin the greatest difficulties relating to chronology, one hundred years being added, according to the Samaritan and Seventy, to the lives of the patriarchs after the flood, more than the common Hebrew account.—These difficulties are not reconciled until the time of David, when I use but one computation, which is of the years before Christ, which may serve as a common Epocha both for sacred and profane history.—The Seventy insert here the birth of another Cainan, which not being mentioned in the Hebrew text, Samaritan, or Vulgate, is rejected by most chronologers.—Though the history of Egypt is very antient, yet we have little certainty about it, till the xvith dynasty.</i></p>
2311	2906	<p>Salah born, the third patriarch, in the 35th year of his father Arphaxad, according to the Hebrew; but the 135th, according to the Samaritan and Seventy. Gen. xi.</p>
2281	2776	<p>Eber, the fourth patriarch, born in the 30th year of his father Salah, according to the Hebrew; and in the 130th, according to the Samaritan and Seventy. Ibid.</p> <p>Eber was the father and chief of those who dwelt beyond the great river, the Euphrates, for so the name signifies; which name of Eber, or Hebrew, was in like manner given by the Canaanites to Abraham, after that patriarch removed from the eastern shore of the Euphrates, to inhabit on this side of the western shore of that river.</p>
1998	2695	<p>Noah died at the age of 950 years.</p>

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Heb.	Sam.	
2247	2642	Peleg, the fifth patriarch, was born when his father Eber was 34 years of age, according to the Hebrew; but 134 according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
		At the same time men began to build a tower in the plain of Shinar, which was afterwards called the tower of Babel, from the confusion of tongues which happened at that time. Thence arose the dispersion of the people, and the forming of empires. From Japhet the eldest sprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe and Asia, as well as those of the west. From Shem came the people of the east, as also those of Israel. And lastly, from Ham descended the Canaanites, Philistines, Egyptians, and the ancient possessors of Africa. Those settlements are explained in my <i>method of studying history</i> .
1846	2541	The death of Shem, 500 years after the birth of Arphaxad.
2217	2512	The birth of Reu, the sixth patriarch, was at the 30th year of his father Peleg, according to the Hebrew text; or at the 130th year, according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
1779	2474	Salah died, the son of Arphaxad, and grandson of Shem, aged 432 years.
2185	2380	Serug born, the seventh patriarch, at the 32d year of his father Reu, according to the Hebrew; or the 132d according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
1817	2312	The death of Eber, aged 464 years.
1978	2273	Reu died, at the age of 239 years.
2155	2250	Nahor born, the eighth patriarch, at the 30th year of his father Serug, according to the Hebrew; or 130th, according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
2126	2171	Terah born, the 9th patriarch, at the 29th year of his father Nahor, according to the Hebrew; or 129th according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
2008	2113	Arphaxad and Peleg died.
2007	2112	Nahor died.
1996	2101	Abraham born, the tenth patriarch, at the 70th year of his father Terah, according to the Hebrew; and the 170th, according to the Samaritan and Seventy.
1986	2091	Sarah born, of the same father with Abraham, but not of the same mother.
1226	2031	God commanding Abraham to go to Mesopotamia, he removed thither with his father, and dwelt at Haran. Gen. xi. 31, 32.
1925	2030	Chedorlaomer, king of Persia, came into Palestine, and subduing the kings of it, imposed a tribute on them.

Before
Christ

P R O F A N E.

According to the enquiry that I have made into the antient history of Egypt, and what I have said in *my method of studying history*, the kingdom of Egypt must have commenced 2965 years before Christ.

Ham appears to have been the first who inhabited that country, from its being called in the sacred writings the land of Ham, and the tents of Ham. It is probable that Ham lived only the life of a shepherd, but Mizraim his son, called in profane history, Menes, established a kingdom in Egypt 2965 years before Christ; near 60 before the birth of Salah.

After the death of Menes, 2903 years before Christ, his kingdom was divided into four states, viz. into that of Thebes or upper Egypt, the lower Egypt, This, and Menphis; but the two first only are those to which we have attended, because the others are more properly remarked in the table of kings. Isis, who was famous in history, was the wife of Menes.

2640 About this time the kingdom of Babylon was founded, by Belus the Babylonian, according to profane authors; but by Nimrod, according to the sacred history.

The kingdoms of Egypt and Arabia began at the same time, and Ashur established the Assyrians; they were at first a very low state, and did not appear with any glory, till a long time after their foundation.

Ashur built that city, which was afterwards called Nineve, and hath at different times been the empire of Assyria.

Those who follow the computation of the vulgar Hebrew, confound Ashur with Belus the Assyrian; but that signifies but little, as it regards such obscure times, which afford no testimonies sufficient to give any great certainty to profane history.

2229 Belus, the Assyrian, founded the empire of Assyria, and reigned 55 years.

2174 Ninus reigned in Assyria after the death of Belus, and gave his own name to the city of Ninive, where he fixed the seat of the Assyrian empire. He reduced under his government the Arabians, Armenians, Persians, and a part of Asia. He married Semiramis, by whom he had Ninias.

2164 At this time some authors fix the establishment of the kingdom of Sicyon of Peloponnesus, by Ægialeus; but this is uncertain, as I have remarked in *my method of studying history*, ch. xii. though Eusebius has given a table of their kings, in which he differs from that of Pausanias, but neither with any particulars.

2122 Ninus died this year, having reigned 52: he left Ninias his successor; but on account of his extreme youth, his mother Semiramis took upon her the care of government, and retained it 42 years. She is said to have built the city of Babylon; but it is more probable she only embellished it.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

The THIRD EPOCH A.

From the calling of Abraham to the Israelites departure from Egypt. This Epoch contains 430 years, including several wonderful events; and labours under but few difficulties: Calmet, in his dissertations, reconciles those which regard history.

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1921	2026	A BRAM having resided 50 years in Mesopotamia, his father Terah died, and God commanded him to go into the land of Canaan. He was about 75 years of age when he set out on that journey, with Sarah his wife, and his kinsman Lot. He came to Sichem, where God appeared to him, and promised him the land of Canaan.
1920	2025	A famine obliged Abraham to leave Canaan, and go into Egypt, from whence he afterwards returned to Canaan. Lot was obliged to settle at Sodom, and Abraham near the valley of Mamre; for their flocks were become too numerous for them to reside together in one place.
1913	2018	The kings of Sodom and Gomorrah revolted from Chedorlaomer.
1912	2017	Chedorlaomer, with three other kings his allies, engaged and defeated the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Bela. Lot was taken prisoner, and all his family; of which Abraham being advised, marched at the head of his own household, and some others, and overtook the conquerors in their retreat; and, after a fierce engagement, in which he proved successful, he recovered all the spoil that they had taken, and rescued Lot. On his return from that victory, he was met by Melchisedec, the king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who offered him bread and wine, and blessed him. About this time God promised to Abraham a son, and revealed to him, that his posterity should be 430 years in bondage.
1911	2016	After Abraham had lived 10 years in the land of Canaan, Sarah his wife finding herself barren, consented to his cohabiting with her servant Hagar.
1910	2015	Ishmael, the son of Abraham by Hagar, was born, Abraham being at that time 86 years of age.
1897	2002	Abraham being 99 years old, and Ishmael 13, God commanded him to circumcise himself and all the males in his family. In the same year he entertained three angels, who revealed to him the birth of Isaac, and the destruction of Sodom. Two of the angels went afterwards to Sodom, and were received by Lot, whom they saved from the conflagration which destroyed that city, and many others, for their great wickedness. Lot fled to Bela, since called Zoar; he soon after committed incest with his two daughters, and by them had two sons, from whom sprung the Moabites and Ammonites.
1896	2001	Abraham removed to Gerar, where God miraculously preserved Sarah his wife from being violated by Abimelech.
1896	2001	Isaac was born, Abraham being 100 and Sarah 90 years old, he was circumcised the eighth day, and nursed by his mother.

Moab

The THIRD EPOCH A.

The profane history of this Epocha is very barren. It contains some account of the history of Egypt and Babylon; of the first and most antient kingdoms of Greece; and the false gods of the heathen fables.

P R O F A N E.

Before
Christ
2045

CE R T O S began to reign in Lower Egypt; and from the computation that I have made, I am inclined to believe, that it was during his reign, which continued 44 years, that Abraham removed into Egypt to avoid the famine wherewith the land of Canaan, that he lived in, was then afflicted; at which time the chastity of Sarah, the holy patriarch's wife, was by that prince endangered.

2042
2040

Arius, king of Assyria, began his reign.

Moeris, or Myris, one of the great kings of Thebes, began his reign, which continued 43 years. He was the king of Memphis. This was he who dug the famous lake which bore his name, and served to receive the waters of the Nile, when its inundation was too great; and to let out the water upon the land, when the overflowing of the Nile was not sufficient to make it fruitful.

2025

About this time it seems that Acmon, the son of Maneus, of the race of the Sacæ, quitted Armenia his native country, and coming into Asia Minor, passed into Cappadocia, where he built a city, which he called Acmonia, after his own name, as appears from Stephen of Byzantium under the word Acmonia. He died a violent death, by being too eager in hunting of wild beasts, which exercise constituted a part of the heroism of the first men. Some authors believe he was ranked among the number of the gods, and that he had no other name but that of Most High. He was the father of Uranus, and by consequence great grand-father of Jupiter.

The dates that I have used here, and in the following account of Jupiter's ancestors, I offer only upon conjecture: for the foundation of the history, consult the xiith chap. of my *method of studying history*.

In the beginning of this third Epocha, profane history affords us scarce any event that is not attended with uncertainty.

2012

Aralius succeeded Arius in the kingdom of Assyria, and reigned 40 years. We have no certain account of him in history, but that he lived an effeminate life, contenting himself with the conquests made by his predecessors.

2010

Certos at this time reigned in the Lower Egypt, as we said before upon conjecture only. He was the father of Assys, who lived 2010 years before the christian Æra, and reigned 49 years. History has preserved no more than the name of this king; but Moeris, or Myris, who reigned at Thebes and Memphis, and whom we have already mentioned, was far more famous, not only in himself, but also in his son Syphoas, of whom we shall presently speak.

2009

It seems that at this time Uranus appeared, the son of Acmon, and father of Cronos, or Saturn: he married Terra, of whom the earth was named. He then passed into Greece, and freed the Bosphorus; but it does not appear, from father Pezron, that he established an empire of any great extent. All that can be said of Uranus is, that he was the first of the race of those who have been generally known by the name

Before Christ.		S A C R E D.
Hebr.	Sam.	
		Moab and Ammon are supposed to be born this year.
1891	1996	Isaac was weaned at 5 years of age, and Ishmael turned out of Abraham's family for mocking of Isaac.
		Ishmael dwelt in the wilderness of Paran, his posterity were called after him Ishmaelites.
1871	1976	Abraham entered into an alliance with Abimelech, the king of Gerar. Gen. xxi.
		Isaac being 25 years of age, God commanded Abraham to offer him up as a sacrifice upon the mountain of Moriah; but, satisfied with his faith and obedience, prevented the execution of it by an angel.
1856	1964	Sarah died, aged 127 years. Abraham bought a field in Hebron for a burying place.
		Abraham sent Eliezer his head servant into Mesopotamia, to seek a wife for his son Isaac, who was then 40 years old. Eliezer returned with Rebecca, the daughter of Nahor, Abraham's brother, and she was married to Isaac. Gen. xxiv.
1854	1959	Abraham married Keturah, and had by her six sons.
1836	1941	Isaac being 60 years of age, and his wife having brought him no child, he entreated God on that account, and she brought forth twins, Esau and Jacob.
1823	1926	Abraham died aged 175 years.
1804	1909	Isaac, a famine being in his country, removed to Gerar.
1796	1901	Esau being 40 years old, married with the strange women of the land.
1773	1888	Ishmael died, aged 137 years.
1759	1864	Isaac being 137 years old, calls Esau to him to bless him, but Jacob, by his mother's counsel, takes advantage of his brother Esau's absence, and receives the blessing in his stead: but being fearful of Esau's resentment, he, by permission of his father, and the advice of his mother, removes to his uncle Laban in Mesopotamia, and continues with him.
1755	1859	Jacob at 81 years of age married Laban's two daughters, Leah and Rachel.
1752	1856	Reuben born of Leah.
1751	1855	Leah has another Son Simeon.
1740	1854	Leah brings forth Levi.
1748	1853	Leah's fourth son Judah born.
		Jacob has a son, Dan, by Bilhah, Rachel's maid.
1747	1852	Nephtali born of Bilhah,
		Jacob has a son named Gad, by Zilpah the servant of Leah.
1746	1851	Zilpah has another son called Asher.
		Leah has a fifth son, Issachar; the same year she had another called Zabulon.
1745	1850	Dinah the daughter of Leah born.
		God having compassion on Rachel, who had hitherto continued barren, she becomes fruitful, and has a son named Joseph.
1739	1843	Jacob having served his father-in-law Laban 20 years, resenting his ingratitude, left him privately, and retired to Succoth, where he continued 2 years.

Jacob

Before
Christ

P R O F A N E.

of Greeks; he established over them a government, such a one as can be conceived to have been of a savage people; he had several other children, who have been famous under the name of Titans, and occasioned him a great deal of trouble. He was constrained to imprison them; their youngest brother Cronos, or Saturn, delivered them, and afterwards made war against his father, whom he took and deprived of his manhood.

1996 Siphos, began to reign at Thebes and Memphis in Egypt, who is called the son of Vulcain; by his extraordinary wisdom he obtained the title of the second Thoth, who was known to the Greeks by the name of Hermes or Mercurius Trismegistus: he was a prince full of justice and piety. From the time that he ascended the throne he began to restore religion, the laws of the kingdom, and natural history, tho' his reign in all was but 14 years.

1969 Phruron, or Nilus, reigned at Thebes: it was from him that the river Nile received its name, which was before called Egyptus.

1962 Cres, one of the Curetes, and the real father of the Titans, began to reign in the island of Crete, and built that city.

1944 Cronos, or Saturn: it certainly was at this time that he must have waged war against his father Uranus. He was the first of those who wore purple, and assumed the title of king.

1926 Amenophis, king of lower Egypt, reigned 30 years, and subdued all Egypt.

1912 The Umbri, originally Gauls, came and settled in Italy.

1904 Jupiter born.

Saturn, who had rebelled against his father, being fearful lest his own children should treat him in the same manner, put them all into prison, as soon as they were born, without distinction of sex. Rhea his wife, enraged at his cruelty, found means to secrete Jupiter, the youngest of his sons, who was born in Arcadia, and transported him to the island of Crete, where in a cave of mount Ida he was brought up; he continued generally with the Curites, who were the priests of that country. Others think that it was not in Crete, but in Phrygia, the original country of his ancestors, that Jupiter was educated; some being of opinion that there was a mount Ida and Curites in Phrygia as well as in Crete. This inhuman conduct of Saturn to his children, gave rise to the fable of that prince's devouring his children as soon as they were born.

1850 Jupiter, at the age of 62, began his reign in Thessalia, which he continued 60 years; he obtained the crown by dethroning of his father Saturn, as he also had by deposing his father Uranus. The Titans displeased with seeing Jupiter possessed of a power which they thought belonged to them, declared war against him, but were defeated and obliged to leave Greece. Jupiter married his own sister, called by the Latins Juno, and by the Greeks *Ἥρα*. Pluto possessed that part of the country that lay west of his brother's kingdom, and Neptune, another brother, the sea coasts. Jupiter, who reserved to himself the eastern parts, with the isles, governed like a great prince, made very wise laws, and caused an exact obedience to be paid to them. He exterminated the robbers who lived in Thessalia and Macedonia, which was then a great mark of heroism. Jupiter resided on mount Olympus, which gave
occasion

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1737	1841	Jacob removed from Succouth to Shalem, a city of the Shechemites, and buying some land of Hamor, continued there 8 years.
1779	1833	Ten years after Jacob was removed from Mesopotamia, his daughter Dinah, going to see the diversions of the Shechemites, was violated by their king's son : Simeon and Levi, her brothers, in revenge of that injury, massacred the Shechemites. Jacob, by God's command, removed to Bethel. Rachel died at the birth of her son Benjamin. Joseph, at 17 years of age, was sold by his brethren to some Midianite Merchants, who disposed of him to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
1728	1832	Judah, at 30 years of age, married a Canaanitish woman, and by her had three sons, Er, Onan, and Shelah.
1727	1831	Levi had a son called Kohath.
1726	1830	Judah's second son Onan born.
1722	1826	Shelah, the third son of Judah, born. Job is supposed to be born at this time, of Zarah, Esau's granddaughter.
1788	1822	Joseph, tempted by Potiphar's wife, refuses to comply with her criminal passion ; which provokes her to accuse him to her husband, of having attempted her honour ; who thereupon put him into prison.
1717	1821	Isaac died, aged 180 years.
1716	1820	Joseph, during his confinement, explains to two of his fellow prisoners, servants of Pharaoh, their two dreams. Onan, the son of Judah, married Tamar, his brother Er's widow ; but was punished with death for his wickedness.
1716	1820	Pharaoh sends for Joseph, then 30 years of age, to interpret his dreams ; from which Joseph predicts seven years of famine, that were to be preceded by seven years of great plenty, which was the means of Joseph's being preferred to be governor of Egypt, and married to the daughter of Poti-pherah, priest of Heliopolis.
1714	1818	Manasseh, the eldest son of Joseph, born.
1713	1817	Ephraim born, the second son of Joseph.
1708	1813	The famine began in Egypt.
1707	1812	Joseph's brethren, for the first time, went into Egypt to buy corn.
1706	1811	Jacob sent his sons a second time into Egypt to buy more corn, when Joseph made himself known to them ; and sent for his father, then 130 years of age, and all his family to come to him in Egypt.
1689	1794	Jacob died, aged 147 years ; having lived 17 years in Egypt, and was buried with great funeral pomp in Canaan.
1635	1740	Joseph died in Egypt, at 110 years of age.
1630	1735	Amram, the father of Moses, born ; his father Kohath being 80 years old.
1612	1727	Levi died, aged 137 years.
1588	1693	Kohath, at 137 years of age, died.
1587	1692	Miriam, the sister of Moses, born.
1574	1679	Aaron, Moses's brother, born.

Before
Christ

P R O F A N E.

occasion to the poets, who deified Jupiter, to call heaven by the name of Olympus.

I have placed the reign of Jupiter at this time, 1. because as he was cousin-german to Inachus, he must have lived and reigned at the time of the first king of the Argives. Inachus was the son of Oceanus and Thetys. Oceanus was brother to Saturn, so that Jupiter and Inachus were brother's children. 2. The history of Jupiter informs us, that the first of mortals beloved by that pretended God, was Niobe the daughter of Phoroneus, who was king of Argos, after his father Inachus: so that Jupiter reigned in Thessalia during the life of Phoroneus.

1831 Ogyges began to reign about 35 years in Attica in Boeotia, over the people called Ectenes, who lived in the parts adjacent to the lake Copais; nothing remarkable happened in his reign, but a great inundation.

1823 Inachus was born in Capadocia, a province in Asia, according to St. Epiphanius (in Anchorate) he was the first king of Argos, and reigned 50 years. He called a river in Peloponnesus after his own name, which gave occasion to that prince's being said to be a river. He married his sister Melissa, by whom he had two sons, Phoroneus king of Argos, and Algialius king of Sicyon, and a daughter named Io. (Apollidorus.) He was of the race of the Titans, and lived in tents without any fixed settlement.

1796 The inundation of Ogyges was 1020 years before the first Olympiad, according to *Acusilaus apud Eusebium de Præparat. evangelica, lib. 10. cap. 10.* and the country remained 200 years uninhabited, (*Georgius Syncellus de chronographia*) Ogyges perished in that flood, according to some writers; but others say that he quitted the country on its first approach.

1782 Jupiter died, aged 122 years, some time before Inachus, because the latter was an arbitrator with Phoroneus, on a dispute between Juno and Neptune, about the limits of their kingdoms. See *Method of studying history*, chap. xii.

1773 Phoroneus, the second king of Argos, reigned 60 years. He built the City of Phoronium, afterwards called Argos, and gathered to it the dispersed Inhabitants of the country. Phoroneus is said to be the first who sacrificed to the gods, and gave laws to his people, and that reigned in Peloponnesus. Algialius, his brother, at the same time established the kingdom of Sicyon. See *Method of studying history*.

1762 Zancle was built, afterwards called Messina, in Sicily.

1713 Argos, or Argus, the fourth king of Argos, reigned 70 years. He is feigned to be the son of Jupiter and Niobe. The city of Phoronium he called after himself, Argos, and the Country, Argolis. Apis, a Tyrant, at this time seized upon the crown, and held it 35 years. He changed the name of Peloponnesus into Apia.

1719 Oenotrius, the son of Lycaon, conducted a colony into Italy.

1715 At this time lived Prometheus, the son of Japetus, one of the Titans, who refined the Greeks from their barbarism; which occasioned the fable of his having made men. He is said to be the first who struck fire out of flint stones; he is therefore said to have stole fire from heaven. *Diod. Siculus*. His brother Epimetheus invented the art of making vessels of earth. *Apollodorus in Bibliotheca*.

Criasus

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1571	1676	Moses was born and exposed upon the waters, and saved by Pharaoh's daughter.
1533	1638	Job died, aged 189 years.
1531	1636	Moses, when 40 years old, killed an Egyptian for oppressing an Hebrew, and fled to Midian, and dwelt with Jethro, and married his daughter Zipporah.
1497	1602	Amram, the father of Moses, died aged 137 years.
1492	1597	Moses, being 80 years of age, was keeping his father-in-law Jethro's Sheep at mount Horeb, when he saw the burning bush, and God commanded him to return to Egypt, and to deliver his brethren out of bondage. Moses, accompanied by his brother Aaron, went and delivered his commission to Pharaoh, but to convince him of the truth of it was obliged to work ten miracles, commonly called the ten plagues of Egypt. 1. The waters were changed into blood. 2. Frogs came into all their houses. 3. The dust of the earth became lice. 4. A grievous swarm of flies. 5. A murrain among the cattle. 6. A plague upon men and beasts. 7. A violent storm of hail and thunder. 8. A great number of locusts. 9. Darkness at noon day. 10. The death of the first born of the Egyptians.

The F O U R T H E P O C H A.

It begins with the Israelites departure out of Egypt, and extends to the building of the Temple at Jerusalem, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign. The chronology of the Judges is extremely difficult, the best chronologers being at a great loss in the computation of those times: in this work we have placed their different systems opposite to each other; the one taken from holy writ, the other from the most probable conjectures.

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1491	1596	P HARAOH, submitting to God's command, permitted the Israelites to depart out of Egypt, under Moses their leader; but pursued them in their passage thro' the red sea, where he and all his army were drowned. Moses striking a rock with his rod brought forth water. God almighty gave the law from mount Sinai on the 18th day of May.
1490	1595	Two years after the departure from Egypt, on the first day of the first month, Moses set up the tabernacle, and appointed his brother Aaron high-priest; and several others, priests and Levites. The same year the second passover was observed by the Israelites. God destroyed several of them by fire, for murmuring against him. They ask meat from God, and he sends them quails.

Miriam

P R O F A N E.

- Before
Christ
1678 Criasus or Pirafus, the son of Argos, the fourth king of the Argives, reigned 54 years.
Callithia, daughter of Pyrantius the brother of Criasus, was the first priestess of Juno. *Apollodorus & Euseb.*
- 1624 Phorbas, the sixth king of Argos, reigned 35 years.
- 1579 Rhampses king of Egypt. He is called Pheron, (which is the same with Pharaoh) by Herodotus, which was a name common to all the kings of Egypt; and Rhemphis, by Diodorus: he was the eldest son of Sesostris. He died this year, after having greatly oppressed the Israelites, by the immense labours that he imposed upon them; one of which was the building of the walls of the lower Egypt, during the last years of their continuing there before their deliverance: but this prince was punished by God with blindness. He was succeeded by his son Amenophis, who continued the same ill treatment to the Israelites, till in due time he met with the divine chastisement for pursuing of the children of Israel in the red sea, after he had permitted them to depart.

The F O U R T H E P O C H A.

In this Epochæ all the kingdoms of Greece are successively formed; in the last were inclosed the fabulous times of history, whilst this includes the times of the heroes wherein the fabulous part is not much intermixed with the history. At length laws began to be established, and the manners of mankind in general improved. But natural religion became corrupt and lost, whilst revelation increased in its perfection among the Israelites.

P R O F A N E.

- Before
Christ
1596 **A** MENOPHIS III. having perished in the red sea, about the 2d year or thereabouts of his reign, he was succeeded by his son Amenophis IV. of whom history is silent; so that if he did not die at this time, he probably, thro' shame for the late defeat, removed into upper Egypt.
- Egyrus, king of Sicyon, descended from Inachus, began his reign, which continued 34 years.
- 1595 Amyntes, king of Assyria, began to reign for 45 years, during which, like most of his predecessors, he lived a life of effeminate idleness, and did nothing worthy of notice.
- 1589 Greece, at this time, was more in motion than Asia. Triopas commenced his reign, which lasted 46 years. As his kingdom was too small to support many children, one of them, Xantus, removed to Lesbos, one of the most considerable islands in the Mediterranean. (*Eusebius.*) The city of Epidaurus is supposed to have been built this year in Argolis. *Euseb.*
- 1582 At this time a very considerable event gave a new appearance to the affairs of Greece, the arrival of Cecrops, originally of Egypt; for the inhabitants of that province being more fruitful than others, sent forth colonies

Before Christ.
Hebr. Sam.

S A C R E D.

Miriam and Aaron rebel against Moses. Miriam is struck with a leprosy, and put out of the camp.

At the harvest time Moses sent spies into the land of Canaan, who continued there 40 days; upon whose report at their return, all the Israelites rebelled, except Joshua and Caleb.

1489 1594 The Children of Israel began to wander in the wilderness, which by God's command they were to do for 40 years, as a punishment for their rebellious murmurings; and none of them were to be admitted into Canaan but Joshua and Caleb.

The earth opened and swallowed up Corah, Dathan and Abiram, who had rebelled against Moses and Aaron. God made a public declaration of his having chosen Aaron to be high-priest, by causing his rod only to bud.

1453 1556 Miriam, Moses's sister, died at the age of 130 years.

Four months after, Aaron died also, aged 123 years; his death was mourned for 30 days by all the people. Eleazar succeeded his father Aaron in the office of high-priest.

1452 1555 The Israelites conquered Arah, king of the Canaanites, and Sihon, king of the Amorites.

Moses defeated Og, king of Bashan, the last of the race of the giants.

Balak, king of Moab, endeavoured to engage Balaam to curse the Israelites, which he not only refused to do, but by God's command blessed them four times.

Moses, and Eleazar the high-priest, number the people.

Moses goes up to mount Abarim to view the promised land, appoints Joshua to succeed him, divides the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites, and Og king of Bashan, among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh.

Moses having blessed the people, went up to mount Nebo, and died at the age of 120 years. The Israelites mourned for Moses 30 days, as is usual among the Jews, on the decease of any great person.

Joshua sends spies into Palestine, and passes over Jordan.

The children of Israel are circumcised at Gilgal; the passover celebrated; and Jericho, Ai, Gibeon, and other places taken.

1451 1554 Joshua began a war with the Canaanites, which continued 6 years, and made a conquest of the land of promise.

1444 1549 The first division of the land after passing over Jordan.

1443 1548 The tabernacle of the Lord set up at Shiloh, in the tribe of Ephraim.

1438 1541 Joshua died, aged 110 years, having governed Israel 14 years. Usher says only 9, whilst others give him 20, and Josephus 25 years.

After the death of Joshua, Caleb and the elders governed for 12 years.

The idolatry of Micah happened at this time, as also the wars of the tribes with the tribe of Benjamin.

The tribes of Judah and Simeon conquered Adonibezek, and cut off his great toes and thumbs.

The

P R Ō F A N E.

Before
Christ

colonies in search of new habitations, who arrived at Attica; which, as well as other parts, became a prey to the barbarians. Cecrops conquered some by his arms, others he reduced to his obedience by milder means; but to render himself safe in an enemy's country, exposed to the frequent incursions of the barbarians, he built a tower called Cecropia, which afterwards served as a fortress to the city of Athens. As the country became civilized, he established twelve tribes in Attica, and appointed laws. Cecrops's reign was 50 years. *See the Arundel Marbles.*

1574

There was nothing very extraordinary occurred during the reign of Cecrops; but that Ducalion, the son of Prometheus, and grand-son of Japetus, a barbarous prince, came into upper Asia in Greece, and reigned at Lycoria, near Parnassus, 52 years; but not content with so small a kingdom as he had raised, he made war upon his neighbours, and became master of the lower Thessalia, called Pthiotede: but as that part had antiently been called Hellas, he was disposed to revive the remembrance of it, and therefore named his son Hellen; from whence the Greeks have been since called Hellenes.

1571

Phorbas cleared the island of Orphius, since called Rhodes, of serpents, and reigned there. (*Eusebius.*)

1568

Orthopolis reigned at Sicyon 63 years.

1567

Cydon reigned in the island of Crete. (*Eusebius.*)

1558

Rameses reigned in Egypt, and tho' he reigned 60 years, nothing considerable happened; for the king and the nation were equally distressed by the loss that they sustained in the red sea, at the children of Israel's departure, and which they did not recover in many years.

1555

Phlegias burnt the temple of Apollo, which was at Delphos. In those times it must have been very easy to have fired the temples, as they were all built with wood.

1552

Scamander is supposed at this time to have arrived from Phrygia, with a colony at Crete, and to have given his name to a river.

1550

Lycaon reigned in Arcadia, according to *Pauranias*.

In the same year may be placed the reign of Belochus, king of Assyria, the last of the posterity of Ninus; he reigned 25 years, but having no son, he joined with him in the throne his daughter Atossa, or Semiramis the II. who reigned with her father 12 years.

1543

Crotopus began to reign at Argos, and continued 21 years.

1532

Cranaus succeeded Cecrops at Athens, he reigned only 9 years. In the same year the court of Areopagus gave judgment between Mars and Neptune, on the affair of Halirothius, whom the god Mars had killed, and debauched his daughter named Alcippa. *Arundel Marbles & Apollodorus.*

1529

The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly. *According to the Marbles.*

1525

The kings of Assyria, of the race of Ninus, being extinct, Beletaras or Bellepares, possessed himself of the crown, and married Atossa or Semiramis the II. he reigned three years. *Bion & Alexander Polyphistor, ex Agathia.*

1522

The counsel of the Amphictions at Thermopolis, for judging the general affairs of Greece, was established by Amphiction, the son of another Deucalion, king of Athens.

Hellen

Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1426	1529	The Elders of Israel died 12 years after the death of Joshua. At this time those things happened which are related, xvii. of <i>Judg.</i> The children of Israel fell into idolatry. God punished the Israelites by their FIRST SERVITUDE, which continued 8 years, under Cushman-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia. <i>Judg.</i> iii. 8.
1417	1521	The Israelites repenting and praying to God, he sent Othniel, who delivered them from the oppression of Cushman, and governed them as a judge for 40 years.
1415	1519	The book of Joshua is supposed to have been written this year, by Phineas the high-priest.
1376	1481	Othniel being dead, the Israelites returned again to idolatry, wherefore God punished them with a SECOND SERVITUDE, which lasted 18 years, under Eglon, king of Moab, who being joined by the Ammonites and Amalekites, took possession of Jericho.
1357	1463	The Israelites again repenting, were again delivered by Ehud, who judged them 80 years. At the same time another part of the Israelites, in subjection to the Philistines, were delivered by Shamgar.
1276	1383	After the death of Ehud, the Israelites returned to their former sins, which brought them into a THIRD SERVITUDE of 20 years, under Jabin king of Canaan.
1255	1363	God once more regarded the repenting Israelites, and delivered them by the hands of Deborah and Barak; after which Barak judged them 40 years; but the glory of this deliverance, which was celebrated in a song of praise to God, was wholly given to Deborah.
1214	1323	The Israelites relapsing again into idolatry, God punished them with a FOURTH SERVITUDE, under the Midianites, for 7 years.
1207	1316	On the Israelites returning again to their duty, God raised them up Gideon, who, encouraged by several miracles, at the head only of 300 men, attacked and defeated the Midianites, who in a sudden panic turned their swords on each other and fled, having lost 20,000 men; and among other kings, Zebah and Zalmunna. After this Gideon was judge over Israel 40 years; he was called also Jerubbaal, and had 70 legitimate sons besides Abimelech.
1166	1276	After Gideon's death, the Israelites fell into the idolatrous worship of Baal-berith; and the Shechemites put Abimelech, the natural son of Gideon, into the government; who killed all his 70 brothers, except the youngest, Jotham, who escaped by hiding himself. Abimelech kept the people in subjection, and governed with great tyranny for 3 years.
1163	1273	Abimelech besieging of Thebez, a woman from a tower threw a stone on his head, which mortally wounding him, he commanded his armour-bearer to kill him. After his death, Tola, of the tribe of Issachar, judged Israel 23 years. In his time the history of Ruth occurred.
1140	1250	To Tola succeeded Jair, the sixth judge of Israel; he governed 22 years.

A little

P R O F A N E,

Before
Christ

- 1521 Hellen, the son of Deucalion, reigned in Thessaly, and gave his people the name of Hellenes, instead of Greeks.
- 1520 Corinth was built, called at first Ephyra.
- 1519 Cadmus, the son of Agenor, came to Thebes in Bœotia, built that city, and taught the use of letters. *The Marbles.*
- 1516 Lelex, the first king of Sparta.
- 1511 Danaus came from Egypt to Rhodes, and into Greece. *The Marbles.*
- 1506 Erichonius, king of Athens, established the festivals in honour of Minerva, called Panathenæ. *According to the Marbles.*
- Dardanus, the first king of Troy, he reigned 31 years.
- 1463 Pandion, king of Athens; his reign continued 40 years; he had two daughters, Progne and Philomela.
- 1432 Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete. Iron discovered by the burning of mount Ida.
- 1410 The city of Ephyra rebuilt, and now called Corinth.
- 1409 Ceres taught the art of sowing corn and other grain. *The Marbles.*
- 1406 Triptolemus instructed the Greeks in agriculture. *The Marbles.*
- Cyniras reigned at this time at Biblos in Phœnicia.
- 1399 The rape of Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres. *The Marbles.*
- 1398 Eumolpus wrote a poem on the rape of Proserpine. *The Marbles.*
- 1391 Bacchus Dionysius, son of Jupiter by Semele, born.
- 1389 Janus reigned 36 years in Italy.
- 1387 Tantalus began to reign in Phrygia.
- 1376 Sisyphus, king of Corinth, began his reign.
- 1370 Tros began to reign in Dardania, from whom the people took the name of Trojans.
- 1367 Tantalus stole away Ganymede, 65 years after the conflagration of mount Ida.
- 1359 Ilium built, 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ.
- 1329 Amphion reigned at Thebes in Bœotia.
- 1323 Pelops, the son of Tantalus, made war with Ilus, the son of Tros.
- 1320 Picus, called by the Latins Jupiter, reigned 37 years.
- 1295 Androgeus, the son of Minos, was assassinated by Ægeus, the king of Athens.
- A famine at Athens, *according to the Marbles.*
- 1294 The first colony from Italy came into Sicily.
- 1292 The expedition of the Argonautæ, under the conduct of Jason, before the reign of Theseus.
- 1289 A second colony of Ligurians passed from Italy into Sicily, conducted by Siculus, 80 years before the destruction of Troy. Sicily was before called Trinacria. *Dionysius Halicarnassensis.*
- 1283 Faunus, or Mercurius Albanus, reigned 44 years over the Latins.
- 1269 Evander conducted a colony of Arcadians into Italy, 60 years before the taking of Troy. Padua built.
- 1260 Theseus began his reign at Athens.
- 1259 The first foundation of Carthage, by the Tyrians, who built Byrsa, or the citadel, 50 years before the destruction of Troy.
- 1257 Theseus established a new form of government at Athens, and gathered the scattered inhabitants into cities or towns, *according to the Marbles.*
- 1255 New Troy built, 210 years before the temple of Solomon, *according to Josephus.*
- 1249 The war of the seven Grecian captains against the city of Thebes.

• Before Christ.

S A C R E D.

Hebr.	Sam.	
1117	1228	A little after the death of Jair, the Israelites sunk once more into idolatry, and, in consequence, suffered a FIFTH SERVITUDE under the Philistines and Ammonites for 18 years, in which those who lived beyond Jordan were most oppressed.
1099	1210	The Israelites recovered their liberty by Jephtha, who became their seventh judge. By a rash vow, he was obliged to consecrate his daughter, to a perpetual virginity. Jephtha subdued the rebellion of the tribe of Ephraim, and slew 42,000 of them. He governed Israel 6 years.
1092	1204	Ibzan was the eighth judge of Israel, and governed 7 years.
1085	1197	Elon judged Israel 10 years.
1075	1187	Abdon was judge, and governed Israel eight years.
1066	1179	After the death of Abdon, the Israelites returned to their former idolatry, which brought on a SIXTH SERVITUDE to the Philistines, of 40 years.
	1159	Sampson born. Eli the high priest judged Israel 40 years, the first twenty of which commenced under their 6th servitude. <i>But most writers confound the whole of the sixth servitude with the government of Eli.</i>
	1139	Samuel born.
	1119	A little before Eli's death, the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines, and the ark taken, which occasioned Eli's death, at the age of 98 years. Now commenced the SEVENTH SERVITUDE, which continued 20 years. Sampson defended Israel, during the latter part of Eli's government in civil affairs. <i>This servitude is not reckoned by the generality of chronologers.</i>
	1118	Sampson burned the corn of the Philistines, slew a great number of them, and carried the gates of Gaza up into a mountain: but, permitting himself to be overcome by a passion for Dalilah, he afterwards was by her delivered up to the Philistines; upon which they had a great festival, at which Sampson pulled down the pillars of the house where they were assembled, and destroyed 3000 of them, together with himself.
1099	1099	Samuel, at the 40th year of his age, defeated the Philistines, and delivered the Israelites from their servitude. He governed Israel 20 years.
1079	1079	The Israelites, discontented with not having a king like other nations, asked one of God, who commanded Samuel to choose Saul, who reigned 20 years; he governed the 2 first years with great integrity and zeal.
From hence one computation is used for both texts.	1074	The Amalekites were defeated, and Saul reproved for his disobedience to God's orders, and David elected and anointed king, at the age of sixteen years.
	1073	David killed Goliath.
	1061	Samuel died two years before the death of Saul.
	1059	Saul died, and David, at the 30th year of his age, began to reign in Hebron, where he continued 7 years and a half.
		Ishboeth, Saul's son, reigned at the same time over a part of Israel about 7 years.

Ishboeth

P R O F A N E.

Before
Christ

- 1239 Latinus began to reign in Italy, and continued 35 years.
- 1235 The war of the Amazons, who penetrated as far as into Greece.
- Theseus stole Helena. *See Petrus de Amazonibus in Latin, or in French, L'Abbé Guyon, or, Le discours du supplement de la Methode pour etudier l'Histoire.*
- 1229 Alexander Paris stole Helena, 20 years before the taking of Troy.
- Hom. Iliad xxiv. 765.*
- 1218 The siege of Troy began, according to the Marbles.
- 1209 The city of Troy was taken, and destroyed in the 22d year of Menestheus, king of Athens. *Marbles.*
- 1208 Æneas left Troy, and went to Thrace, and into Sicily.
- 1207 Æneas arrived in Italy, with 20 ships, and 600 men.
- Latinus, the king of Latium, asked assistance of Æneas, against the Ardeates, with whom he was then at war, and gave him some land, on which Æneas built a city, which he called Lavinium, after his wife, Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus.
- 1207 Demophoon, the son of Theseus, reigned at Athens.
- 1206 Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, absolved by the Areopagus of the death of his mother, according to the Marbles.
- 1205 Latinus died in war against the Rutuli.
- 1204 Æneas succeeded Latinus, and reigned seven years.
- 1202 Teucer built Salamis in Cyprus, according to the Marbles.
- 1201 Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, killed Ægisthus, and reigned at Argos 70 years.
- 1200 Orestes killed Alætes, the son of Ægisthus, who would have ascended the throne.
- 1198 Hercules placed in the number of the Gods.
- 1197 Ascanius, or Iulus, the son of Æneas, reigned over the Latins 38 years.
- Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, wife of Æneas, having retired into the woods, was there delivered of a son, whom she called Sylvius Posthumus; Sylvius, a sylva, because he was born in a wood; Posthumus, from being born after his father's death.
- 1189 Orestes became king of Lacedæmon, in right of his wife, Hermione, daughter of Menelaus, and reigned 58 years.
- Tisamenus reigned at Mycenæ and Argos, by consent of his father Orestes, who reigned himself at Lacedæmon.
- 1175 At this time some writers fix the building of the city of Alba in Italy; others at the year 1153.
- 1149 The Bœotians quitted Theffaly, and removed into Camea, to which they gave the name of Bœotia, 60 years before the destruction of Troy.
- 1148 The Amazons burned the temple of Ephesus. *Eusebius.*
- 1129 The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules, entered into Peloponnesus, and established several kingdoms, 80 years before the taking of Troy.
- Aristodemus, one of the Heraclidæ, established the new kingdom of Lacedæmon, and reigned 4 years.
- 1125 Eurysthenes and Procles, the posthumous sons of Aristodemus, were at the same time kings of Lacedæmon. This was the only kingdom that had two kings at one and the same time.
- 1116 Codrus, the last king of Athens, reigned 21 years.
- 1099 Alethes, of the race of the Heraclidæ, raised the kingdom of Corinth, and reigned 35 years.
- 1095 Codrus, the last king of Athens, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, in a war which the Heraclidæ waged against the Athenians,

Before
Christ

S A C R E D.

1052	Ishbosheth slain, and the murderers of him put to death by David, who now reigned alone over all the tribes of Israel.
1051	David besieged and took the castle of Zion, which afterwards was the fortress of Jerusalem.
1050	David defeated the Philistines and Moabites.
1049	David subdued the Syrians, Idumeans, and Ammonites.
1048	David, in the 11th year of his reign, removed the ark of the Lord to mount Sion.
1044	David's adultery with Bathsheba.
1043	Solomon born.
1034	Abshalom rebelled against his father David.
1026	Hiram, the king of Tyre, sent ambassadors to David.
1019	David died, aged 70 years, having reigned 40 years.
	Solomon began his reign.
1015	The building of the temple begun by Solomon.

The F I F T H E P O C H A.

This Epoch begins with laying the foundation of the temple of Solomon, and extends to the first year of Cyrus establishing his empire over all Asia, 536 years before Christ; and of consequence contains a history of 479 years. Tho' this Epoch is filled with a great number of events and revolutions, that occurred to the Jewish nation; yet there not many difficulties in the chronology: the greatest are in reconciling the books of Kings, with those of the Chronicles, in their different accounts of the kings of Judah and Israel, for which purpose the fourth table in this volume is designed.

Before
Christ

S A C R E D.

1015	S OLOMON began to build the temple, the fourth year of his reign.
1008	The temple, with all its ornaments, finished.
996	Solomon prepares a fleet on the Red sea, to send to Ophir.
983	Solomon is supposed at this time to have left the worship of the true God, at the solicitation of his wives.
981	Solomon repents of his idolatry, and writes the book of Ecclesiastes.
980	Solomon died, having lived 62 years, and reigned 40.

Here the great difficulties of sacred history, which divide chronologers are ended: and they agree within a very few years, which makes no great difference in so great a length of time.

On the death of Solomon, there was a great schism in the state; and the kingdom was divided into two parts, one of which continued in the family of David, and was called, the kingdom of Judah; and the other, the kingdom of Israel, which became subject to another family.

Rehoboam,

P R O F A N E.

Before
Christ

Athenians; this occasioned a change in the government of Athens; they claimed Jupiter for their king, and appointed perpetual archons to govern the state.

The perpetual archons.

Medon, the eldest son of Codrus, was made the first perpetual archon of Athens, and possessed that dignity 20 years.

1088 Nileus, the younger brother of Medon, despising him for his lameness, usurped the sovereign authority, in the 7th year of his brother's government, and kept it 20 years.

They began to build several cities in the island of Lesbos, 130 years after the commencement of the Trojan war. *Herod. in vita Homeri.*

1076 Nileus, by advice of the oracle, restored the dignity of archon, to his brother Medon, and took with him a colony of Ionians, and went into Asia; where he founded 12 cities, one of which was called Miletus. Those cities formed among themselves a league, for their mutual defence. *See the Marbles.*

Hippocles and Megasthenes built the city of Cumæ. *Herodot. in vita Homeri. Euseb. Strabo. lib. V.*

1050 The city of Smyrna, in Asia, was built by the people of Cumæ. *Herodot. in vita Homeri.*

At the same time they built other cities in Asia.

1048 Alba Sylvius reigned over the Latins 39 years.

1045 Abibal, king of Tyre, began his reign, and continued 19 years.

1041 Homer is said to have been born this year.

1038 Psusennes, the last king of Egypt of xxi. dynasty.

1026 Hiram began his reign at Tyre, which continued 34 years.

1023 Agelas, king of Corinth, of the race of Heraclidæ, began his reign, and governed 37 years.

1021 Pritanis, of the race of Heraclides, and king of Lacedæmon, reigned 35 years.

1020 Therippus, perpetual archon of Athens, governed.

The F I F T H E P O C H A.

The time of this Epoch is famous in the history of different nations. Egypt, having recovered its power, afflicts the people of God. Assyria falls and rises again, and, after several revolutions, becoming great, is an enemy to the Jews. Cyrus appears and establishes a great empire, which retains its glory but a short time. Greece begins to grow illustrious, and sends forth colonies into the islands, and upon the continent of Asia. At length, Rome having suppressed the Latins, lays the foundation of the most extended power it ever enjoyed. These are the particulars of this Epoch, which we are now going to inquire into.

P R O F A N E.

Before
Christ

1013 EUPACMES, or Eupales, reigned among the Assyrians.

1008 Sefenchosis, or Sefac, reigned in Egypt 34 years.

Capetus, or Sylvius Atys, reigned at Rome.

992 Balcastratus, or Bazor, the son of Hiram, king of Tyre, succeeded his father, and reigned 7 years.

Before
Christ

S A C R E D.

- 980 Rehoboam, the son of Solomon and Naamah an Ammonite, began his reign, which continued 17 years. At the beginning of it, the people, wearied with the heavy taxes that his father had laid on them, addressed him for some relief; which he refusing, ten of the tribes revolted, and formed the kingdom of Israel: Rehoboam, therefore, reigned only over two, those of Judah and Benjamin.
- Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, possessed himself of the kingdom of Israel; but not contented with making a schism in the state, he effected one in religion also, by setting up two golden calves, after the manner of the Egyptians, teaching his subjects to worship them with sacrifices. He reigned near 22 years.
- 976 The tribe of Judah corrupt the true religion.
- 975 Shishak, or Sefac, king of Egypt, at the request of Jeroboam, invaded the kingdom of Judah; but God supported the people of Judah, who relinquished their idolatry.
- 963 Rehoboam being dead, was succeeded by Abijam. Though he was not the eldest son, but the son of an idolatress, and very wicked in himself; nevertheless God supported him, yet not for his sake, but for his peoples, in his war against Jeroboam. He reigned 2 years and some months.
- 960 Abijam being dead, Aza, one of his 22 sons, ascended the throne of Judah. He restored the worship of God, and burned the idols that his mother Maacha had made. Among other blessings, God gave him a long reign of 41 years.
- 959 Jeroboam, whose usurped power was not very strong, with a view to strengthen it, joined his son Nadab in the throne with him, and died soon after in the same year. Nadab did not reign quite 2 years, being killed by one of his generals, named Baasha, who seized upon the crown of Israel.
- 958 Baasha began his reign, and continued 24 years. In the beginning of his reign he imprudently attacked Aza, and was defeated.
- 935 Elah succeeded his father Baasha, and reigned but 2 years.
- 934 Zimri, who killed Elah, possessed the regal power but 7 days, being slain by Omri, who ascended the throne of Israel, and enjoyed it 12 years. But he did not entirely possess the whole kingdom, for Tibni usurped one part, and governed 6 years, according to *Josephus*, or 4, according to the *Holy Scriptures*.
- 930 Tibni being dead, and no person succeeding to that part of the kingdom that he had seized on, Omri reigned alone the other 8 years; and in the latter part of his reign he built Samaria, which from that time became the seat of the kings of Israel.
- 923 Omri, at his death, left the throne to his son Ahab, who became famous in scripture for his wickedness, in which he was greatly assisted by his impious wife, Jezabel.
- 919 The kingdom of Judah lost Aza, at the 41st year of his reign, who had for his successor Jehosaphat, who was then 35 years old: he revived in himself the piety of David, and reigned 25 years.
- 917 Jehosaphat, desirous that his subjects should return to the true worship of God, sent among them several princes attended by Levites, to instruct them. During his reign, he was respected by his neighbours, and

P R O F A N E.

Before
Christ

991 Phorbas, the fifth perpetual archon, assumed that dignity this year, and governed 30 years.

986 Prymnes, king of Corinth, reigned 35 years.

The same year the kings of Lacedæmon, Dorissus and Eunomus, began to reign; but their history is very obscure.

985 Abdastratus succeeded his father, Beleastratus, in the kingdom of Tyre.

The profane history of these times is very uncertain. The Greeks being weakened by the Trojan war, their history is not so clear, as that of other nations.

976 A revolution at Tyre raised to the throne one of the sons of the nurse of Abdastratus, who became king of that great city, and reigned 12 years; according to *Josephus, lib. 1. contra Appion.*

975 Laothenes, king of Assyria, reigned 45 years; whose history is not less obscure than that of the greater part of his predecessors and successors.

Some authors suppose that Homer, who before was called Melesigenes, being deprived of sight, retired to Smyrna, and there composed his immortal poems.

974 Capis, king of the Latins, is supposed to have begun his reign this year.

973 Sefac, or Sesonchis, the first king of the XXII. dynasty of the Egyptian kings, died this year, after having distressed the kingdom of Judah. He built a pyramid of brick, indifferent enough, yet he adorned it with a magnificent inscription. *Marsham* erroneously mistakes Sefac for Sesostris, who was one of the greatest princes that ever Egypt produced; for historians assure us, that Sesostris lived a long time before the siege of Troy, therefore many centuries before Sefac: We have therefore taken care in the tables that follow, to place him more than 1700 years before the christian æra, agreeable to the opinion of the learned.

Sefac was succeeded by Osoroth, who did nothing remarkable during his reign of 5 years.

964 Astartus, son of Beleastratus, after the death of the nurse's son, ascended the throne of his fathers, and reigned over the Tyrians 12 years.

961 Megacles, the sixth perpetual archon of Athens, began his government, which lasted 28 years.

957 Agesilaus, son of Dorissus, of the family of the Eurystenidæ, and one of the kings of Sparta, or Lacedæmon, began to reign, and continued 45 years. Eunomus, of the family of Proclides, reigned also at Lacedæmon: he was the father of Lycurgus, so famous in the Grecian history.

952 Atharymus, king of Tyre, succeeded his brother Astartus, and reigned 9 years. See *Josephus, lib. 1. contra Appion.*

946 Calpetus began his reign over the Latins, and continued 13 years.

944 At this time the poet Hesiod appeared, according to the *Marbles.*

943 Atharymus, king of Tyre, was killed by his brother Phelles, who seized on the throne, but kept it only 8 months. See *Josephus, lib. 1. contra Appion.*

Before
Christ

S A C R E D.

- and feared by his enemies, having at least 1:00000 fighting men.
- 911 Ahab continuing in his impiety, God made him sensible of it, by the prophet Elijah; also by a drought, that continued 3 years and a half, which was followed by a famine, foretold by that prophet. In the first year of the famine, Elijah retired into a desert, where God fed him by the ministry of a raven.
- 910 The year following, Elijah was supported by a pious widow of Sarepta, whose hospitality he rewarded by miraculously multiplying her meal and oil, and raising her son from the dead.
- 908 Elijah, after having lived almost 3 years at Sarepta, presented himself to Ahab, and endeavoured to make him acknowledge the power of the true God. At the prayer of that prophet, there was a great rain; and by his means, 440 false prophets of Baal were slain; when his life being threatened by the impious Jezabel, Ahab's wife, he retired into a desert.
- 907 The great drought and famine had already continued 3 years, when Benhadad II. king of Syria, with 32 kings, who were tributaries to him, besieged Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of Israel, whilst Ahab had scarcely 7000 soldiers; but God greatly manifested his power, by commanding Ahab, with only 230 men to attack Benhadad, which he did, and defeated him, and obliged him to raise the siege.
- 906 The following year afforded a more complete victory, for Benhadad returning with a more powerful army, Ahab slew 10000 of them, the remainder fled to Aphek, where 27000 were killed by the walls of the city falling upon them. Benhadad was forced to humble himself to Ahab, and beg his life of him, which he granting, was reproved by a prophet for his ill-judged compassion.
- 903 Three years after the above peace, Benhadad the king of Syria, refusing to surrender the cities of the kingdom of Israel, which he had promised to restore, Ahab, joined by Jehoshaphat, went out to war against the Syrians. The officers of Benhadad's army had received orders from him, personally to attack Ahab, which he, by changing his cloaths, endeavoured to avoid; but an arrow shot by chance, yet directed by providence, slew him. God reproved Jehoshaphat for assisting so impious a king.
- 902 Ahaziah, the son of Ahab, succeeded to the kingdom of Israel, he reigned only 2 years, and was as wicked as his father.
- 901 Jehoshaphat, tho' he was feared by his enemies, yet he omitted nothing that was necessary to be done, when he was attacked by the Moabites and Ammonites; and prepared for the war by actions of piety. God rendered him victorious. Jehoshaphat, after the example of Solomon, prepared a fleet to send to Ophir, but it was broken at sea, as a punishment from God, for joining in an expedition, with that wicked king, Ahaziah.
- Ahaziah, being greatly hurt by a fall, was told from God by the prophet Elijah, that he should die of it. On that occasion it was, that that prophet called twice for fire from heaven, to destroy the two companies of soldiers, who were successively sent by Ahaziah to take him; he was afterwards taken up into heaven. Ahaziah died, and left

PROFANE.

Before
Christ

942 Phelles did not long enjoy the consequence of his wickedness, for he was slain himself by Ithobal, a priest of the goddess Astarte, who ascended the throne, and reigned 32 years, according to *Josephus, lib. 1. contra Appion*. This Ithobal, or Ethbal, was the father of that wicked Jezabel, wife of Ahab, king of Israel.

935 Bacchis, the son of Prymnes, reigned at Corinth 35 years.

933 Diognetus, the seventh perpetual archon of Athens, governed that republic 40 years.

Tacellothis ascended the throne of Egypt; he performed nothing worthy of notice. He had three predecessors, and the same number of successors, all of whom are equally unknown from their little merit; the Egyptians being ashamed to preserve the names of kings, who were unworthy to wear their crown.

926 Lycurgus, who afterwards became the legislator of Lacedæmon, was born this year, 150 years before the first Olympiad. *St. Clement of Alexandria, Stromat. lib. 1. See his life in Plutarch.*

925 Tiberinus, king of the Latins, was defeated in battle, near the river Albula, in which he drowned himself; from whence it has since been called Tyber. He was succeeded by Agrippa, who reigned 41 years.

916 The Rhodians are said at this time to have made themselves powerful at sea; according to *Eusebius*. From them we had the first rules of navigation.

913 Archelaus, the son of Agesilaus, one of the Lacedæmonian kings, began his reign of 60 years.

912 Some authors suppose that Homer died this year; but almost all that we know of him, is taken from his life, which is added to the works of Herodotus.

910 Badezor, the son of Ithobal, began to reign at Tyre, and continued 6 years.

907 Eunomus, one of the kings of Lacedæmon, of the family of Procles, being dead, was succeeded by his eldest son Polydestes.

Some say it was not till now that Homer appeared.

904 Badezor, king of Tyre, died, having reigned 6 years; and left for his successor, his son Margenus, who reigned 9 years. *Josephus, lib. 1. contra Appion.*

900 Bacchis, king of Corinth, died, after a reign of 35 years. Age-lastes succeeded him, and continued on the throne 30 years.

898 Polydestes, king of Lacedæmon, died, having governed scarcely 9 years. As he left no heir-apparent to his throne, Lycurgus, the son of Eunomus and Dianassa, ascended it, he governed but 8 months. The widow of Polydestes finding herself with child, at the death of her husband, proposed to Lycurgus, that if he would marry her, she would procure a miscarriage, which would secure to him the crown of Lacedæmon. Lycurgus, abhorring the crime, gave her an ambiguous answer; and under the appearance of friendship acquainted her, that if she would marry him, he desired she would preserve the fruit of her womb, lest she should endanger her own health: for if it should prove a girl, the kingdom would then be secure to him; but if a boy, he would take proper measures. When the time of the queen's delivery drew near, he placed a guard over her, with orders to observe carefully the sex of the future birth; if a girl, to leave her with the mother;

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- left the throne of Israel to his brother Jehoram ; who reigned 12 years, but not with more piety than his father or brother.
- 897 Jehosaphat, apprehensive of his approaching end, joined his son Jehoram with him in the throne of Judah.
- 896 The next year Jehosaphat died, so Jehoram reigned alone 8 years, who cruelly destroyed all his brothers ; but far from imitating the piety of his father Jehosaphat, he followed the wickedness of Ahab, whose daughter, Athaliah, he had married. Elisha foretold a dearth of 7 years.
- 893 God, to punish the impiety of Jehoram, king of Judah, permitted the Philistines and Arabs to enter, and plunder Judah, and to carry into captivity all the family of Jehoram, and to kill all his children, except only Ahaziah.
- 891 The famine had continued near 6 years, when Benhadad, king of Syria, besieged Samaria, but the army of the Syrians, being struck with a sudden pannic from God, fled and abandoned all their tents and baggage, *2 Kings*, 6, 7. *Joseph. ant. lib. 9. cap. 2.*
- 890 The year following, Jehoram, king of Judah, admitted his son, Ahaziah, to govern with him, who reigned with his father 1 year.
- Elisha went to Damascus, to whom Benhadad, king of Syria, sent Hazael to inquire of him, whether the sickness he then laboured under would be mortal ; Hazael, on his return, smothered Benhadad in his bed, and placed himself on the throne of Syria, *2 Kings*, vii.
- 889 About a year after, Jehoram, king of Judah died, when Ahaziah reigned alone ; but in the same year he was killed by Jehu, who also killed Joram, the king of Israel, and possessed himself of his kingdom, and reigned over Israel 28 years. He ordered Jezabel, the widow of Ahab, to be thrown out of a window, and her body to be cast into the field of Naboth, where the dogs did eat her carcass, according to the words of the prophet, who had foretold that it should so be. Jehu also destroyed all the sons and grandsons of Ahab, being 70.
- Athaliah, the imperious wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah, usurped the throne of Judah, and reigned 6 years, following the wickedness and cruelty of her father and mother, Ahab and Jezabel. To confirm her usurpation, she destroyed all the descendants of David, except Joash, the son of Ahaziah, who escaped by the care of the high-priest, Jehoiadah, who privately hid him in the temple of the Lord.
- Hazael usurped the throne of Syria, and took the city of Ramoth-Gilead, and made himself master of the whole that Israel possessed beyond Jordan ; where he behaved with great cruelty, as Elisha the prophet had foretold.
- 883 The impieties of Athaliah, which she carried to a great length, ended at last with her life. Joash, by the power of Jehoiadah the high-priest, was placed on the throne of Judah, and possessed it 40 years. Athaliah endeavoured to oppose his being made king, but was stabbed as she came out of the temple. Joash was a wise prince, and guided himself by the counsel of Jehoiadah.
- 861 Jehu died, having reigned 28 years, and left Jehoahaz, his son, his successor, who governed the kingdom of Israel 17 years, but revived all the impieties of Jeroboam.

Jehoiadah

PROFANE.

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mother; but if a boy, that he should be brought to him; which was accordingly done. Lyeurgus was at table, with the lords of Lacedæmon, when the posthumous son of his brother Polydectes was brought to him. Lyeurgus immediately descended from the throne with joy; and the child was declared king, by the name of Charilaus. Lyeurgus contented himself with being his tutor, and counselled the Lacedæmonian lords, to take care of the queen mother, lest she should destroy the king her son. Plutarch has given us the life of Lyeurgus, in the beginning of his lives of illustrious men.

895 The famous Pigmalion, the brother of Dido, ascended the throne of Tyre. He reigned 47 years. *Josephus.*

894 Phydon, the tyrant of Argos, invented weights and measures, and was the first of the Greeks, who coined gold and silver money. Diognetus was then archon of Athens. *See the Marbles.*

The virtue and heroic actions of Lyeurgus raised him enemies; at the head of whom were the queen-mother, and her brother Leonidas. But not content with the common means of provoking jealousy, they proceeded to calumny, and asserted, that Lyeurgus had a design upon the life of the young king; because he had, as they said, boasted that he reckoned that he should one day reign himself. That wise prince, fatigued and wearied with their false imputations, determined to travel

893 Pherocles, the eighth perpetual archon of Athens, began his government, which he continued 4 years.

889 Aripheon, the ninth archon of Athens, governed 31 years.

888 Dido, the sister of Pigmalion king of Tyre, left that city, in the 7th year of her brother's reign, and went into Africa, where she enlarged the city of Carthage.

885 Lyeurgus, after having travelled 10 years in the island of Crete, in Ionia, and in Egypt, returned to Lacedæmon, where he had been long wanted, and re-assumed the guardianship of king Charilaus his nephew. It was at that time, when having learned the manners of different people, he gave the Lacedæmonians those severe laws, which were formerly the admiration of all Greece, who were astonished to see such strict laws carried into execution, upon a fierce and impetuous people; laws, which continued a long time in their primitive vigour. They assure us, that he was the same Lyeurgus, who acquainted the Greeks with Homer's poems, which were till then little known.

884 This year was famous for the Olympic games, which Iphitus one of the descendants of Hercules, renewed in Greece, 108 years before the first vulgar Olympiad.

One may fix in this year the death of Agrippa, king of the Latins, who was succeeded by Allades, or Allodius.

879 At this year we place the reign of Epheccres, king of Assyria, who governed 52 years.

877 Two years after, we also fix the commencement of the XXIII. Egyptian dynasty, the first king of which was Petubates, who reigned 41 years.

873 Charilaus, being at age, began to reign alone, and continued 64 years.

872 Lyeurgus, having obliged the Lacedæmonians to the observance of his severe laws, became a terror to the people, who preferred a licentious liberty to the wisest laws, and often attempted the life of that virtuous legislator,

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- 850 Jehoiadah, the high-priest, is supposed to have died this year, aged 130 years; he was scarcely dead, when the kingdom of Judah fell into idolatry. Joash, who had till then preserved his piety, not able to bear the wise remonstrances and holy freedom of the high-priest, Zachariah, son of Jehoiadah, ordered him to be stoned in the temple.
- 849 God punished Joash, king of Judah, for his ingratitude, by raising up an enemy against him, Hazael king of Syria; who came against Judah with but a few troops, and defeated the army of Joash who stripped the temple of its treasures to procure a peace. A little after, Hazael beat and entirely routed the army of Jehoahaz, king of Israel.
- 847 Jehoash, the son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, began to reign, and continued 17 years; the first year of which, was during the life of his father.
- 846 Joash, king of Judah, being sensible that he was become odious to his people, and that conspiracies were formed against him, joined his son Amaziah in the throne with him, who reigned near 3 years with his father. It is supposed, that at this time, Zachariah the high-priest was stoned by the command of Joash, for reproving him for his idolatry.
- 843 Joash being dead, Amaziah reigned alone in Judah 29 years. He followed for some time the ways of David, but declined from them in the latter end of his reign.
- 838 Tho' Jehoash, king of Israel, pursued the impieties of Jeroboam, yet he was not wanting in respect to the holy prophet Elisha, whom he visited in his sickness: Elisha predicted to him, that he should obtain three signal victories over the Syrians; which he, Jehoash, accordingly accomplished.
- Elisha died, having prophesied 60 years.
- 835 Amaziah, king of Judah, hired an army of 100,000 men of the king of Israel, to attack the Idumeans; but sent them back upon the remonstrance of a prophet. In the end, he fell into idolatry.
- 834 Amaziah, having imprudently attacked Jehoash, king of Israel, was defeated, Jerusalem taken, and the temple ransacked.
- 831 Jeroboam II. the son of Jehoash, king of Israel, ascended the throne of Israel, and possessed it 41 years.
- 826 A conspiracy being formed against Amaziah, king of Judah, he was obliged to retire to Lachish; where he was slain by the conspirators: an interregnum ensued, for near 11 years, during the minority of Azariah.
- 806 Azariah, the son of Amaziah, was placed on the throne of Judah, when he was 16 years of age, and reigned 52.
- It was in this prince's reign that the prophet Jonah appeared, who preached repentance to the people of Nineve, the capital of Assyria.
- 790 After the reign of Jeroboam II. the state being troubled fell into divisions, which terminated in an usurpation, or interregnum of 22 years, occasioned by the extreme youth of his son Zachariah.

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gislator, but Lycurgus, after having made the kings and nobles swear to observe his laws, and not to change them till his return, telling them, that he would go and consult the oracle, whether he might abate of the rigour of his laws; banished himself, and died in the island of Crete, having ordered his bones to be cast into the sea. After his death, temples are said to have been raised to him.

870 Edemus succeeded Agelastes in the throne of Corinth, and reigned 35 years.

864 Alladius, king of the Latins, was swallowed up in his palace by an earthquake: he was succeeded by Aventinus.

854 Phydon, the tyrant of Argos, attempting to make himself master of all Greece, was drove out of Argos, by the people of Elis and Lacedæmon.

848 Polymestor, king of Arcadia, having defeated the Lacedæmonians, and in that action taken their king Charilaus prisoner, generously restored him to his liberty, without any ransom; but obliged him to swear, that he would never make war with the people of Tegea: but Charilaus, not very scrupulous of his word, deceived him.

827 Aventinus, king of the Latins, died, and was buried under a mountain, which on that account was afterwards called mount Aventinus. He was succeeded by Procas, who reigned 27 years.

818 Agamestor was the eleventh archon of Athens, after Thespicus, and governed 40 years.

811 Charilaus, king of Lacedemon, forgetting his word and oath, which he had given to Polymestor, the king of Arcadia, declared war against the inhabitants of Tegea, a city of Arcadia, a province of Peloponnesus, in hopes of making himself master of them: but the courage of the citizens was so great, that the very women took up arms and fought against the Lacedæmonians. These last having interpreted the oracle of Delphos in their own favour, had carried chains with them to bind the inhabitants of Tegea: but however, they were not useless, for they served to bind the Lacedæmonians themselves.

Teleclus, one of the kings of Lacedæmon, was killed by the Messenians, in the temple of Diana, at Limnas, in a difference which arose between the Lacedæmonians and the Messenians; the latter having violated the maidens of Lacedæmon, who were assembled in that temple, which did not belong less to them than to the Messenians. Teleclus, who fell a victim in that contest, was succeeded by Alcamenes, who reigned 37 years.

809 Charilaus being dead, his successor Nicander, ascended the throne, and governed 39 years.

807 The kingdom of Macedon first established by Caranus; he is said to have been the first king of it. He reigned 28 years.

801 Capua, a famous city of Campania, was built this year, according to Velleius Paterculus.

800 Numitor became king of the Latins, and reigned but one year; being dethroned by his brother Amulius, who governed 44 years.

786 They say, that this year gallies were first used, with three rowers to each oar. They came from Corinth; it may be they were

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were made in imitation of the same kind of vessels, used by the Tyrians, or Egyptians, which they might have seen; or, perhaps, they were of their own invention: 'tis nevertheless believed, that the Greeks had, long before that time, vessels which had only one rower to each oar.

785 Sardanapalus, a prince who rendered himself odious by his effeminate and voluptuous life, reigned over the Assyrians 15 years.

779 Cænus, succeeded Caranus, in the kingdom of Macedon: but *Dodwell, in Annalibus Thucydideis*, is of opinion, that the 3 first kings of Macedon are supposititious; but he is not followed by the learned.

O L Y M P I A D S.

776 *Profane history at this period becomes more certain than before, for the time of the Olympiads being fixed, the profane Chronology is regulated with some certainty; and from thence it begins to agree better with the times of sacred history: we have therefore now put both under one computation.*

776 *The beginning of the vulgar Olympic games, which continued five successive days. The first day of these games was this year on the 19th of July, and the last ended on the 23d of the same month. Those games, which were celebrated after the revolution of every 4 years, served in latter times to regulate the chronology of the Grecian history; which from their establishment became more certain. We have hereafter given a table of the succession of the Olympiads.*

770 The birth of Romulus.

Theopompus, the son of Nicander, and grandson of Charilaus, reigned at Lacedæmon.

769 Zachariah, after an interregnum of 22 years, reigned in peace over Israel, but 6 months; at the end of which he was slain by Shallum.

Shallum succeeded Zachariah, and reigned only 1 month.

Syracuse, in Sicily, built by Archias of Corinth, one of the Heraclidæ.

768 Menahem, the 16th king of Israel, killed Shallum, and reigned 10 years.

Isaiah began to prophecy.

Pul, king of Assyria, distressed the Israelites.

Abaris, a Scythian, and philosopher from the north, came into Greece.

767 Thurimas III. king of Macedon, reigned 38 years.

763 Ahaz born. Azariah, king of Judah, invading the priest's office, was punished by God with a leprosy.

760 The Ephori, consisting of five, were established at Lacedæmon, who were appointed as censors of the conduct of their kings, to restrain their licentiousness. They were set up by king Theopompus.

758 An interregnum of one year in the kingdom of Israel.

757 Pekahiah, the son of Menahem, the 17th king of Israel, reigned 2 years.

Halyattes, or Aliattes, king of Lydia, reigned 14 years.

756 Alcmeon, the thirteenth and last perpetual archon, governed Athens 2 years.

Pekah,

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755 Pekah, the son of Ramaliah, killed Pekahiah; and became the 18th king of Israel, and reigned 20 years.

The inhabitants of Peloponnesus, sent Iphitus to inquire of the oracle, what crowns they should give to those, who might win the prize at the olympic games.

754 Jotham, the son of Azariah, became king of Judah, and reigned 16 years.

The government of Athens was changed, and the archons, or chiefs of the republic, who before were perpetual, were reduced now to 10 years: Charops was the first; he continued but 7 years.

The same year Romulus, having defeated and slain Amulius, placed his grandfather upon the throne of Alba.

The FOUNDATION of ROME.

753 In the beginning of this year, Rome is supposed to have been founded: 753 years before the christian Æra.

The years from the foundation of Rome, commence then from this time; which is the computation of Varro, and regarded as the most exact. Romulus was the first king; he reigned 38 years. He was now no longer king of Alba.

750 The rape of the Sabines, by the Romans, which occasioned a war with the Antennates, Cæninenses, and Crustumeri.

749 The birth of Tobit.

748 The Piseans presided at the Olympic games, with Phydon the king of Argos.

747 Efimedes, the second decennial archon, began to govern this year at Athens.

The æra of Nabonassar began the first day of the month Thoth, which answers to the 26th of February.

The Sabines seized upon the fortrefs of Rome, called Tarpeia. The Sabine women placing themselves between the army of the Romans and Sabines, made a peace between them, upon condition, that both people should live together at Rome; and from that time Romulus and Tatius reigned conjointly 6 years.

746 The kingdom of Corinth was changed to a republic, which lasted 90 years, till the tyranny of Cypselus. Those governors were called Prytanes, presidents, or moderators.

743 The commencement of the first war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians, which lasted 20 years: the rape which was formerly committed on the Lacedæmonians, and the death of Teleclus, were the causes of it. The city of Amphia taken by the Lacedæmonians.

Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, made war against the king of Judah.

742 Euphaes, king of the Messenians, reigned 13 years.

Tatius, king of the Sabines, was killed 6 years after he began to reign at Rome with Romulus.

739 Ahaz, the 14th king of Judah, reigned 16 years.

A second irruption of the Lacedæmonians into Messena.

738 Romulus triumphed over the Camertes, inhabitants of the city of Camerium, or Camers, a city of Umbria.

The Messenians abandoned their city, and retreated to Ithome.

Clidicus,

Before
Christ

- Clidicus, the third decennial archon of Athens.
- Candaules, 4th king of Lydians, reigned 17 years.
- 737 Hoshea, the son of Elah, having murdered Pekah, seized on the crown of Israel, but was not generally acknowledged.
- 735 Romulus triumphed over the people of Veii.
- 732 A battle between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, near Ithome.
- 730 Perdiccas IV. king of Macedon, reigned 48 years.
- 729 Hippemenes, the fourth decennial archon of Athens.
- 727 Hoshea, after an interregnum of 9 years, was acknowledged king of Israel.
- 724 Hezekiah, a pious prince, was the 10th king of Judah, he reigned 29 years.
- Aristodemus, king of Messenia, slew himself near the tomb of his daughter, whom he had killed, having reigned 6 years and some months.
- 723 The first year of the 14th Olympiad, and the 20th of the Messenian war. The city of Ithome was abandoned, and destroyed by the Lacedæmonians; which put an end to the war.
- Alcidamidas removed from Messenia to Rhegium, in Italy.
- 720 Salmanaser king of Assyria, raised an army against Hoshea, king of Israel, and besieged Samaria, 7 years after Hoshea had been made king of Israel for the second time.
- 718 Salmanaser, took and destroyed Samaria, and carried the Jews into captivity; of which number Tobit was one.
- 717 Leocrates, the 5th decennial archon of Athens.
- 716 Romulus, holding an assembly near the marshes of Capræ, was killed, in the 55th year of his age, by the senators.
- 715 After an interregnum of 1 year, Numa Pompilius was chosen king of the Romans, and reigned 43 years.
- At this time, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded Judah, and took and destroyed many of its cities; and sent Rabshaketh, with a numerous army, to besiege Jerusalem; when 185000 of them were slain, by an angel from God, in one night.
- The sickness and recovery of Hezekiah.
- 713 Berodach, king of Babylon, sent ambassadors to Hezekiah.
- 710 Assarhaddon began to reign over Assyria.
- 709 Numa king of the Romans, appointed an high-priest.
- Dejoces, king of the Medes, reigned 53 years.
- 707 Apfander, the sixth decennial archon of Athens.
- The Parthenians, being now arrived at the age of 30 years, went with Phalantus at their head, to seek a new settlement, which they obtained at Tarentum, a city in Italy.
- 703 The Corinthians founded Corcyra, now called Corfu.
- 697 Erixias, the seventh and last decennial archon of Athens.
- 696 Manasseh, 16th king of Judah, reigned 55 years.
- Gela, in Sicily, founded: others place it 5 years later.
- 692 Numa, king of Rome, died; and Tullius Hostilius was chosen in his place.
- 690 Manasseh, king of Judah, carried captive to Babylon by Assarhaddon.
- Young Tobit cured his father of his blindness.
- 688 Holofernes, the Assyrian general, was killed by Judith.

Manasseh,

Before
Christ
687 Manasseh was delivered from his captivity, and sent back to his own kingdom.

The decennial archons, who governed Athens ceased, and were succeeded by an interregnum of three years.

The foundation of Calcedon, by the people of Megaria: others place it 12 years later.

685 The Messenians, through the persuasion of Aristomenes, quitted the Lacedæmonian party, 39 years after the taking of Ithome; which occasioned a second war between them of 18 years.

684 The archons of Athens governed from this time only one year; Creon was the first. Their government serves to regulate the Grecian chronology.

The Lacedæmonians having consulted the oracle, were answered, that they should choose a commander from Athens; accordingly the latter sent them Tyrtæus, a schoolmaster, and poet, for their general: and the Lacedæmonians were beat in the first battle; but in a little time after they recompensed themselves for their loss.

682 In the third year of the war with the Messenians, the Lacedæmonians proved successful, through the cunning and treachery of Aristocrates, king of Arcadia, an ally of the Messenians. The vanquished Messenians retired under mount Era, where they supported themselves 11 years, during which time Aristomenes gave proofs of an extraordinary courage.

680 Ardyes, king of Lydia, reigned 49 years.

674 This year Esarhaddon, king of Assyria and Babylon, brought the Cutheans into Samaria, who were afterwards called Samaritans.

670 Psammitichus, king of Egypt, reigned 55 years.

The fortress of Era, where the Messenians were cantoned, was taken after a siege of 11 years.

The Messenians, their country being destroyed, abandoned it, and went into Sicily in the beginning of the spring, and settled themselves at Zancle, from them called Messina.

669 The battle between the Horatii and Curiatii.

667 A war between the Romans and the people of Fidenæ. Alba destroyed.

666 Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome, triumphed over the Fidenates.

664 A naval fight between the Corinthians, and the people of the island of Corcyra, or Corfu.

Byzantium, now called Constantinople, was built this year.

658 Phraortes, king of the Medes, reigned 22 years.

657 The cities of Aldera, Lampracus, and Clazomene, were re-established.

656 Cypselus, having suppressed the prytanes, made himself tyrant of Corinth 31 years.

654 A war between the Romans and Sabines.

652 A war between the Romans and Latins, which continued 5 years.

645 Tobit died, aged 102 years.

The Megarians founded Selinuntis, in Sicilia.

641 Amon, the son of Manasseh, reigned 2 years over Judah.

640 Josiah, the 18th king of Judah, reigned 31 years. He was very pious.

Tullus Hostilius is said to have been destroyed, with his family, by fire from heaven; but more probably by Ancus Martius, who succeeded him, and governed 24 years.

- Before
Christ Solon was born : he lived 80 years.
Thales was born. *See his life in Diogenes Laertius.*
- 639 Cyaxares, king of the Medes, reigned 40 years; he made war a-
638 gainst the Assyrians, and besieged Nineve.
- 635 The Scythians, conducted by Madyes, having beat Cyaxeres, who
633 besieged Nineveh, made themselves masters of upper Asia for 28
years.
- 632 Battus, or Aristotes, brought a colony from Cyrene into Lybia,
and there raised a kingdom, which lasted 200 years. Battus reigned
himself 30 years.
- 631 Sadyates, king of Lydia, reigned 12 years.
- 627 Ostia, at the mouth of the Tyber, was built in the fourteenth year
of the reign of Ancus Martius, king of Rome.
- 626 Periander made himself tyrant of Corinth, after his father Cypse-
lus, and governed 44 years. *Diogenes Laertius has written his life.*
Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, began to reign at
Babylon, and continued 21 years.
- 625 Sadyates, king of the Lydians, made war against the Milesians, du-
ring 6 years.
- 624 Josiah applied the money that was collected, to the repair of the tem-
ple. The book of the law was found, at the reading of which Josiah
rent his garments.
Draco gave severe laws to the Athenians.
- 622 Tobit, the son of Tobit, died, aged 99 years.
- 621 Sadyates, engaged in a new war against the Milesians, which lasted
11 years.
- 619 Alyattes, king of Lydia, reigned 57 years.
- 618 Epidaurum founded by the Corcyreans.
- 616 Necus, or Nechaab, king of Egypt, reigned 16 years.
Tarquinius Priscus, or Tarquin the elder, the fifth king of Rome,
reigned 38 years. He was the son of Demaratus the Corinthian. Tar-
quinius was so called from the city of Tarquinii, where he was born:
he was before named Lucumo.
- 612 Pittacus, of Mitylene, who was reckoned one of the seven wise
men of Greece, appeared at this time; he drove away Melanchius,
the tyrant of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, and usurped himself
the sovereign power. He killed Phrinon the Athenian general.
- 609 Josiah was slain by Nechaab, king of Egypt.
The war between the Lydians and Milesians, was finished this year.
Jehoahaz, king of Judah, fell into idolatry, and reigned but 3 months.
Jehoiakim reigned over Judah two years; Necus, or Nechaab,
king of Egypt, put him on the throne, instead of his brother Jehoah-
haz, whom he carried captive into Egypt.
- 608 Bias of Priene, one of the seven wisemen of Greece, flourished under
Halyattes, or Alyattes, king of Lydia.
Nabopolassar, this year sent his son Nebuchadnezzar upon an expe-
dition into Syria.
- 606 The 70 years captivity of the Jews began.
The beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, which lasted 43 years, at Ba-
bylon; his father, Nabopolassar, who reigned 20 years, being dead, and there
being a general peace, he returned to Babylon. During his late expe-
dition, he laid a tribute upon Jehoiakim. Jerusalem was taken, and
its

Before its inhabitants carried into captivity, among whom was Daniel.
Christ Now began the 70 years captivity, of which Jeremiah prophesied, chap. xxvii.

605 The Scythian Nomadēs, after having possessed Asia for 28 years, were all massacred at a feast, to which they were invited by Cyaxeres, who till then had submitted to the empire of the Scythians; who now recovered not only his own kingdoms, which he had lost, but conquered also all Assyria, except the kingdom of Babylon.

603 A few of the Scythians fled into the kingdom of Alyattes king of Lydia.

Cyaxeres demanded them of the king, but being refused, a war between the two kings ensued.

Jehoiakim, king of Judah, having been more than 3 years a prisoner to Nebuchadnezzar, was delivered from his captivity.

602 Sappho flourished at this time, at Mitylene.

600 Megacles was archon. Psammis, king of Egypt reigned 6 years.

Cylon made himself master of the fortress of Athens, where he was besieged by the citizens of that city, who obliged him to quit it, and fly with his brother; those who remained were massacred, (tho' they fled for refuge to the temple of Minerva) at the foot of the altars of the Eumenides or furies, which was esteemed a crime that required an expiation.

599 Nebuchadnezzar took Jehoiakim, king of Judah captive, and appointed his son Jehoiakim king in his place, who reigned in Judah 3 months and 10 days.

598 Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem a second time. Jehoiakim, by the advice of his mother, and the prophet Jeremiah, surrendered himself to Nebuchadnezzar, and was carried to Babylon. This was the second captivity the Jews suffered under Nebuchadnezzar, in which Ezekiel, Mordecai, and Joakim the high-priest were included. Nebuchadnezzar appointed Mattaniah, the uncle of Jehoiakim, to be king of Judah, and changed his name to Zedekiah: he reigned 11 years.

This year Jeremiah writ to the captives at Babylon.

Epimenides, the Phestian, expiated the city of Athens, which was polluted by the murder of the partisans of Cylon, at the temple of the furies.

597 The 6th year of Cyaxeres's war against the Lydians. At this time happened the famous eclipse of the sun, foretold by Thales the Milesian; which so frightened the two armies of Cyaxeres and the Lydians, who were then engaged, that they desisted and concluded a peace.

596 Astyages, the last king of the Medes, reigned alone 35 years, and 23 with Cyrus.

595 Hananiah, a false prophet, predicted to the Jews their return from captivity; but the event did not justify his prophecy. He died in the month Tizri. Ezekiel began to prophecy, in the 5th year of Jehoiakim's captivity.

Apries reigned in Egypt 25 years, who is called in scripture, Pharaoh Hophra.

Solon governed the Athenians, and gave them laws.

592 Nebuchadnezzar began the siege of the city of Tyre, which continued 13 years.

Before
Christ

On the 10th day of the 10th month of the 9th year of the reign of Zedekiah, Nebuchadnezzar undertook the siege of Jerusalem.

591

Apries, king of Egypt, came to succour Zedekiah, attacked and overcame the Chaldeans. At the time that the Babylonian army lay before Jerusalem, the Jews gave all their servants their liberty, proclaiming a jubilee; but afterwards forced them back into their service. Jeremiah attempting to retire into the country, was taken and put into prison: he was afterwards sent for by Zedekiah, to whom he gave good advice. The Egyptians were put to flight, and the Babylonians continued the siege of Jerusalem.

589

In the 11th year of the captivity of Jehoiakim, Ezekiel pronounced many severe prophecies against the Tyrians, who rejoiced at the destruction of Jerusalem. The Chaldeans entered the city by force. The walls were overturned the 9th day. Nebusar-adan set fire to the temple of the Lord. Zedekiah was taken and carried before Nebuchadnezzar, at Riblah in Syria; who, having caused his two sons to be slain before his face, commanded his eyes to be put out. Jeremiah was better treated, by order of Nebuchadnezzar; and desiring to stay in Judea, he was committed to the care of Gedaliah, who was appointed to govern those Jews who remained in the land. Gedaliah was a little time after killed by Ishmael, the son of Nethaniah. Many of the Jews fled into Egypt, and carried Jeremiah and Baruch with them.

588

Jeremiah having in vain reproved the Jews for their idolatry in Egypt, returned back to Judea.

587

The Amphictions established the Pythian games, near Delphos; to which were annexed pecuniary prizes.

Periander, the tyrant of Corinth, died.

584

Five years after the taking of Jerusalem, Nebuchadnezzar conquered Cœle-syria, the country of the Ammonites and Moabites, and Egypt.

579

Tyre submitted to Nebuchadnezzar, who permitted the inhabitants to keep their own king, upon paying a tribute.

578

Servius Tullus, the 6th king of Rome, reigned 44 years.

577

The Babylonians made themselves masters of Egypt, Apries being king of it.

Jeremiah is supposed to have died this year in Egypt, or that he removed from thence before.

576

It seems probable, that this year Nebuchadnezzar gave the government of Egypt to Amasis, who at length rendered himself absolute master of that kingdom. But Partamis did not omit at the same time making himself sovereign of some part of Egypt.

Alcetas, king of Macedon, reigned 29 years.

572

Æsop appeared at this time

571

Phalaris was tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, 16 years.

570

Abaris came from Scythia into Greece.

569

Amasis began to reign in Egypt, and continued 45 years.

567

Ithobal, king of Tyre, began his reign, which lasted only two months; he was succeeded by Chelbis, who governed 8 months.

Servius Tullius triumphed over the Etrurians, or Tuscans.

566

The first census was taken of the people of Rome, by Servius Tullius, who divided them into ten different classes, to render the raising the expences of the state more easy. Some authors place this numbering higher.

After

- Before
Christ
562 After the death of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, his son, Evilmerodach, reigned 3 years.
Hippocles, archon of Athens.
Cræsus reigned in Lydia 14 years.
Comedies first presented at Athens.
Æsop died.
Merbal, king of Tyre, reigned 4 years.
Pisistratus made himself tyrant of Athens.
559 Solon died, aged 80. Pisistratus was deposed.
Pisistratus recovered the government of Athens again.
Irom, the last king of Tyre, reigned 20 years.
556 Pisistratus put out of the government of Athens by the Alcmaeonidæ, and continued in exile 11 years.
Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, died; having governed 16 years.
Baltasar, the son of Evilmerodach, who was son of Nebuchadnezzar, reigned 17 years at Babylon.
Chilo, one of the 7 wisemen, was made one of the ephori of Lacedæmon.
Anaximenes, the philosopher, lived about this time.
554 Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, left Greece to return into his own country.
551 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born.
550 Atys, Cræsus's son was killed, as he was hunting.
549 Cræsus, being disposed to make war against Cyrus, consulted the oracles of Greece.
Pisistratus, 11 years after his having been drove out of Athens, re-entered it, and possessed himself again of the government.
548 Cræsus marched into Cappadocia, against the Persians. Thales was in that army, and under his conduct it was, that they passed the river Hales, without a bridge: he died in the same year, aged 90 years.
Cræsus was vanquished in a battle, in which he engaged Cyrus in Cappadocia. Cyrus took the city of Sardis, and ordered Cræsus to be burnt. As Cræsus was ascending the funeral pile, he cried out, Solon! Solon! Solon! which Cyrus hearing, and desirous to know why he called upon Solon, ordered him to be brought to him: Cræsus informed him, "that Solon had once told him, that no man ought to think himself happy before death:" of which truth he then had a melancholy proof. Whereupon, Cyrus considering that it might be his own case, not only spared his life, but also appointed him governor of a considerable province.
Cyrus having subdued Lydia, made himself master of all Asia; the government of which he committed to Mazares, and afterwards to Harpagus.
The temple of Delphos, which was built before the siege of Troy, was burned.
Anaximander died, aged 64 years. He first invented the signs of the Zodiac.
544 Pherecydes, a Syrian, Pythagoras's master, lived at this time.
The Phocæenses, weary of the Persian government, left Asia, and went and settled themselves in Gaul, they entered at Marseilles, a city founded long before.
Cyrus, after a long siege, took Babylon.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

This Epoch reaches from Cyrus delivering the Jews from their captivity, to the æra of the Græci, or Seleucida, 312 years before the christian æra. It contains 224 years. During which the history of Greece is very illustrious, and affords us several species of morals. The Jews continue in a low state, and are brought into subjection to potent powers.

Before
Christ
536 **A**STYAGES being dead, Cyrus was master of all Asia. He published an edict, to permit the Jews to return to their own country, and to rebuild their temple. They were conducted to Judea by Zerubbabel.

535 The Jews, under the direction of Zerubbabel, and Jeshua, the son of Joskim, the high-priest, prepared an altar, and offered sacrifices the first day of the seventh month, by them called Tizri, which answers to the third day of our September.

534 Two years after the arrival of the Jews in Judea, Zerubbabel and Jeshua the high-priest laid the foundation of the temple, the 20th of April, in this year: but the building was discontinued during the life of Cyrus, that prince being prejudiced against them by their enemies.

The 24th day of the first month of this year, Daniel had a vision, by which he predicted the Persian empire, under Alexander the Great, and his successors.

Tarquin the Proud, was king of the Romans, after the death of his father-in-law, Servius Tullius, and reigned 25 years.

532 Amonon, the Lyric poet, lived at this time.

Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, reigned 11 years. He at first divided the kingdom with his brothers, Pantagrotus, and Sylosontes; but they having driven out one another, he reigned alone 11 years; and made an alliance with Amasis, king of Egypt.

529 Cyrus died, having reigned over all Asia 7 years.

Cambyfes, the 2d king of the Persians, succeeded his father, and governed 7 years and 5 months.

528 Pisistratus the tyrant, died, and was succeeded by his son, Hipparchus.

526 Psammenitus reigned after Amasis over Egypt only six months.

525 Cambyfes possessed himself of Egypt. Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, sent 40 ships to Cambyfes, full of such citizens as he suspected, desiring that they might not be permitted to return to Samos. Polycrates's subjects declared war among themselves against him, but were unsuccessful.

Æschylus, the poet, was born. *According to the Marbles.*

Cambyfes behaving in Egypt with great cruelty, Cræsus reproved him: for which he commanded him to be killed, but the Persians saved him.

524 Cambyfes being afterwards informed of it, was glad; but punished the neglectors of his orders with death.

Cambyfes was struck with madness, and ordered his brother Smerdis to be killed: the time and circumstances of that action, are variously reported by different authors.

During

Before
Christ

522

During the illness of Cambyfes, Oroentes, the governor of Sardis, treacherously feized on Polycrates, the king or tyrant of Samos, and crucified him.

After Cambyfes's death, a Magian, who called himself Tanaoxares, or Smerdis according to Herodotus, pretending to be the brother of Cambyfes, reigned 7 months.

The false Smerdis, or Tanaoxares, having reigned 7 months, without being known, his imposture was then discovered. Seven of the principal Persian lords killed him. After his death, Darius, the son of Hyftafpes, was elected king; as soon as he came to the empire, he defeated Oroentes, the governor of Sardis.

520

In the 2d year of Darius, the Jews renewed the building of the temple of Jerufalem, by virtue of a fresh order from Darius to hasten it, under the conduct of Zerubbabel and Jeshua the high-priest; the prophets, Haggai and Zechariah, encouraging the people in that work, by their exhortations.

At this time, Pindarus the poet was born, according to *Suidas*.

516

The 6th year of Darius, on the 3d day of the month Adar, which answers to the 10th of our March, the temple was finished, and the passover celebrated on the 18th of April following.

513

Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, two brothers.

Sylofontes, the brother of Polycrates, obtained from Darius the government of the island of Samos.

512

Darius sent an army to establish Sylofontes in Samos.

Babylon revolted from Darius.

510

Darius besieged Babylon. After a siege of twenty months, Zopyrus, one of Darius's commanders, having severely mangled his own body, fled in that condition to the besieged; where feigning to have suffered that ill treatment from Darius, he gained their confidence, and at length delivered up the city to Darius, who rewarded him with the highest honours he could heap on him.

The reign of the Pisistratidæ was entirely extinguished, by the Alcæonidæ, by the assistance of the Lacedæmonians; which happened 20 years before the battle of Marathon.

The Athenians erected the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

509

Two hundred forty four years after the foundation of Rome, Tarquin was driven out of that city, upon account of his son, who had ravished Lucretia, a chaste Roman matron, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. The regal government was now changed to a consular, and the first consuls were,

L. JUNIUS BRUTUS.

L. TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS.

We shall hereafter give the *Fasti Romani Consulares*.

Collatinus was descended from Demaratus. Brutus was the son of Junius and Tarquinia, the daughter of Priscus.

Tarquin the Proud, having killed M. Junius, the father of Brutus, and his eldest son Marcus, his other son Brutus escaped by counterfeiting madness.

Before
Christ

Publius Valerius was substituted in the place of Collatinus, who was obliged to resign the dignity of consular.

508

M. Horatius was chosen consul in the room of Brutus, who was slain in a battle against Tarquin.

The first alliance between the Romans and Carthagenians.

Hippias, the tyrant, being driven out of Athens, fled into Persia to Darius.

The Ægeineans became masters of the sea for 10 years.

Pythagoras came and resided at Crotona, in Italy.

Publius Valerius Poplicola obtained a victory over Tarquin and the Hetrurians, or Tuscans, whom he had engaged to his assistance.

A second census was taken of the people of Rome, when there appeared to be 130,000 citizens able to bear arms.

Darius meditating an expedition against the Scythians, made a bridge of boats over the Thracian Bosporus, and another over the Ister or Danube; of which he intrusted the care to the chiefs of the Ionians; after which, he passed into Scythia; a great part of his army was defeated, and he himself saved with difficulty in Asia. He left 30,000 men in Europe, under the command of Megabyzus, to carry on the war there.

Aryandes, the governor of Egypt, at the request of Pheretima, the mother of Arcesilaus, led an army into Cyrene, and re-established her in that kingdom.

The Sybaritæ were defeated by the Crotoniatæ, who were led by Milo of Crotona.

Porfena, king of Hetruria, or Tuscany, made war against the Romans, in favour of the banished Tarquin; during which Horatius Cocles, Mutius Scævola, and Clælia, a Roman virgin, greatly distinguished themselves. The first alone stopped the enemy on the bridge, whilst his own party broke it down behind him, he then jumping into the river swam to the shore. Mutius having got into the camp of Porfena, with a design to kill him, slew by mistake his secretary in his stead: when he was brought before Porfena, he voluntarily thrust his right hand into the fire; the king, astonished at his noble courage, gave him his life. Clælia found means to deliver herself and other virgins from the Hetrurians, to whom the Romans had sent them as hostages.

Horatius consecrated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

507

Megabyzus subdued the Thracians and Macedonians. Alexander, the son of Amyntas, king of Macedon, caused the ambassadors from Persia to be killed at a feast, by youths dressed like women; because they had attempted the chastity of their women.

Darius returning into Persia, carried with him Histæus, the tyrant of Miletus, having put his son-in-law Aristagoras in his place.

506

The Naxians, weary of their popular factions, drove out many of their citizens, who fled for refuge to Aristagoras, in Miletus. Artrapharnes, governor of the cities of Ionia, the son of Hirtaspes, and brother of Darius, agreed with Aristagoras on a plan to conquer the country of the Naxians; but Megabates, their general, quarrelling with Aristagoras, discovered the enterprise to the Naxians, by which means it miscarried.

Pythagoras died at the age of 80 years.

The

Before
Christ

The Roman consuls triumphed over the Sabines. Valerius, on account of the victories which he had gained, had an house built for him at the public expence.

505

Darius retaining Histiaëus against his will, he secretly solicited Aristagoras to rebel against the king. Aristagoras, restored the Milesians to their liberty, and deprived their tyrants of their power: he at the same time asked assistance of the Lacedæmonians; but their king, Cleomenes, refused him.

504

P. Valerius Poplicola triumphed over the Sabines and Veintes.

Appius came to Rome.

Aristagoras, having proved unsuccessful in his request to the Lacedæmonians, applied to the Athenians, who assisted him with twenty ships; as soon as he returned into Asia, he publicly revolted. The city of Sardis was taken, and burnt by the Athenians.

Heraclitus, the Ephesian philosopher, refused the offers that Darius made him, to come and live with him.

Parmenides lived about this time.

503

The consul, Posthumius, having conquered the Sabines, entered Rome, crowned with myrtle: from whence arose the custom of the lesser triumphs, called ovations.

502

Cassius, the consul, triumphed over the Sabines.

The Persians engaged and defeated the Ionians, who nevertheless took Byzantium, and many other cities. Darius being informed of the burning of Sardis by the Athenians, determined to make war upon Greece; and that he might never forget his resolution, he commanded one of his officers every day to remind him of it.

501

Mamilius engaged the Latins to make war against the Romans, in favour of his father-in-law, Tarquin.

Democritus, the philosopher of Abdera, flourished at this time.

Anaxagoras the philosopher, was born.

499

The city of Fidenæ was besieged, and that of Crustumerium taken: whilst the city of Præneste separated itself from the Latins, and submitted to the Romans.

Aristagoras was slain in a battle with the Persians.

Darius sent Histiaëus into Ionia; but the Milesians refused to receive him.

T. Lartius, the consul, was chosen the first dictator of Rome, by his colleague, Q. Clælius.

498

The Ionians, chiefly the inhabitants of Chios, were beat in a naval fight, and Ionia re-taken by the Persians. Miletus taken, and entirely overturned, 6 years after it had revolted from Aristagoras.

497

The temple of Saturn was founded, and the festivals, called Saturnalia, instituted at Rome.

496

Hippocrates was tyrant of Sicily 7 years.

The Latins, thro' the persuasion of Mamilius, excited new troubles.

Posthumius created dictator and commander of the army. The Latins were beat, near the lake of Regillus; after which they made an alliance with the Romans.

Darius sent his son-in-law, Mardonius, against the Greeks, whom he delivered from their tyrants, and re-established the popular government: he conquered Thrace, Macedon, and other neighbouring provinces, and brought them under the Persian empire.

Æschylus

Before
Christ

Æschylus flourished at this time.

495 Servilius subdued the Volsci, against whom the Romans had declared war, because they had assisted the Latins. Servilius being refused a triumph, by means of his colleague Appius, entered himself into Rome with the usual pomp, attended by his army.

Tarquin is supposed to have died this year.

Darius sending ambassadors to Greece, to demand fire and water, as tokens of acknowledging his sovereignty, the Ægeineans submitted themselves to him.

Demaratus, king of Lacedæmon, retired to the king of Persia.

Sophocles, the poet, born.

494 M. Valerius, the son of Volesius, was created dictator, to make war against the Æqui, Volsci, and Sabines.

493 The tribunes of the people were first instituted; they consisted at first only of two, and afterwards of three.

The Athenians, thro' the persuasion of Themistocles, built the port of Piræus.

491 C. Marcus Coriolanus banished Rome.

Gelon became tyrant of Syracuse, and reigned 15 years.

490 The battle of Marathon, where Mardonius the general of Darius, king of Persia, was beat by Miltiades, the Athenian general, in the plain of Marathon, near Athens. The Athenians made war against the Plateans, under Miltiades; in which 6400 of the Barbarians were killed, and 172 Athenians.

489 The Volsci engaged in a war against the Romans, at the sollicitation of Attius Tullus their general, and Coriolanus the Roman, under the conduct of the latter.

Miltiades went and attacked the island of Paros; but proving unsuccessful, the Athenians fined him in a large sum; which he being unable to pay, they put him in chains, and cast him into prison, where he died.

488 Coriolanus, at the intercession of his mother, raised the siege of Rome.

487 Sicinius, having with difficulty conquered the Volsci, received the honour of a triumph. Aquilius, having subdued the Hernici, was honoured on with an ovation.

Three years after the battle of Marathon, a part of Egypt revolted from the Persian government.

Darius declared Xerxes his successor.

486 Virginius obliged the Volsci to fly. Cassius gained the friendship of the Hernici, and made an alliance between the Romans and them.

The Agrarian law was introduced by Cassius, for dividing among the Romans and Latins the lands that had been taken from the Hernici, whom he would have had to have been partakers of the division. This is the first mention of the Agrarian law.

Xerxes became the fourth king of Persia, and reigned 21 years.

485 Sp. Cassius, after having been 3 times consul, and twice honoured with a triumph, was thrown down headlong from the Tarpeian rock, for having attempted to usurp the sovereignty.

Æmilius triumphed over the Volsci and Æqui.

Xerxes recovered Egypt, and appointed his brother, Achæmenes, governor of it.

Before
Christ

War was declared against the Veientes. The Volsci revolted.

483
482

The Æqui took up arms. The Veientes came and dwelt in the country of the Romans.

Xerxes, at the persuasion of the Pisistratidæ and Alevadæ, undertook a war against the Grecians. From Persia he came into the lower Asia, and passed the winter at Sardis.

Cimon transported the bones of Theseus from Cyprus to Athens, 400 years after that hero's death.

481
480

A battle between the Veientes and the Romans, in which the latter lost Quinctius Fabius, brother to the consul, and Manlius the consul.

Xerxes went into Greece in the spring, and passed the Hellespont with his army. The Lacedæmonians made a noble resistance, at the straits of Thermopylæ, under Leonidas, one of their kings; but at last were defeated. Xerxes took Athens.

Here Herodotus's history ends; and that of Theucydides begins: as does also, the xith book of Diodorus Siculus.

Xerxes was beat in a naval fight at Salamis, the 20th of the Athenian month Boedromion, which answers to the 23d of our September. He fled from thence 40 days after, and left Mardonius his general in Greece.

The Carthaginians, under the command of Hamilcar, were defeated by Gelon, the tyrant of Sicily, near the river Himera, as they were attempting an incursion into Sicily.

479

Anaxagoras began to teach philosophy, at the age of 20 years.

Euripides, the tragedian, was born.

C. Fabius the consul, at the head of 306 persons, of his own family, and 4000 of their clients, made war against the Veientes.

Mardonius was defeated, and himself killed by Pausanias and Aristides, near Plataea; where the army of Xerxes was beat by the Grecians, the 3d day of the month Boedromion, which answers to the 25th of our September. The same day, the Grecians gained a great victory over the Persian navy, near Mycale, which was commanded by Xantippus and Leotychides.

Hamestris, the wife of Xerxes, provoked thro' jealousy of her brother-in-law, Mafistes's wife, caused her ears, nose, lips, and tongue to be cut off. Mafistes and all his family were afterwards killed, by order of Xerxes, as they were flying to the province of Bactriana.

478

The Athenians, after the banishment of Themistocles, rebuilt the walls of their city. Gelon, who had been tyrant, but now king of Syracuse, in Sicily, died, and was succeeded by his brother Hiero.

477

The Veientes killed the 306 Fabii.

Miltiades persuaded the Athenians to finish the building and fortifying the port of Piræus, to serve them instead of that of Phalerum.

Pausanias, plotting the destruction of Greece, went into Cyprus, and took Byzantium. Aristides, by his ingenuity, drew all the Athenians to his side, and engaged them to contribute to a new war against the Persians. They established a military chest in the island of Delos.

476

Servilius massacred the Veientes.

Anaxiles, the tyrant of Rhegium and Zancle, died, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by Milesthus.

Hiero,

Before
Christ

Hiero, the brother and successor of Gelon in the government of Syracuse, in the island of Sicily, held it 10 years. Hiero, being jealous of his brother, Polyzelus, the latter fled to Theron, the king of Agrigentum; which gave rise to a war, that lasted many years between the two kings: but the inhabitants of Himera, being grievously oppressed by the governor, Thrasydeus, their son of Theron, offered to deliver up their city to Hiero; which he generously discovering to Theron, the two kings became friends; and Hiero was reconciled to his brother, Polyzelus, thro' the mediation of Theron. Afterwards, Hiero drove the inhabitants of Catana and Naxos out of their country, and, in their room, settled a colony of Syracusans and Peloponnesians: he also changed the name of Æthera to Catana. Theron sent a colony into Himera.

Æschylus died, aged 65 years.

475

P. Valerius triumphed over the Veientes and Sabines.

The Lacedæmonians formed a design to recover the dominion of the sea.

The Athenians made many expeditions, and conquered several islands.

A new census at Rome, and the number of men able to bear arms found to be 105,000.

Hiero delivered the Tyrrhenians, from the oppression of the Cumæans.

474

About this time, Xerxes joined in the throne with him his son Artaxerxes.

473

The Tarentines were subdued by the Japigians.

472

Volero, the tribune, proposed a law for electing the magistrates in the Comitæ, by tribes, and not by the Curia; which did not obtain till the year after.

Theron of Agrigentum died. Thrasydeus, his son and successor, was conquered by Hiero, and killed by his own subjects, who then recovered their liberty.

Sophocles, for the first time, presented his tragedies.

471

Themistocles was accused by the Lacedæmonians, of having joined with Pausanias, in his design to ruin Greece; tho' he cleared himself of the accusation, he chose to retire into Asia.

470

The Eleans formed an association, to do nothing but as one body.

Cimon, the son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 ships, made himself master of many cities of the Persians, and destroyed their fleet, which consisted of 340 sail, near the island of Cyprus: he also defeated a land army, near the river Eurymedon.

Thucydides was born.

469

Capua founded by the Tuscans.

An earthquake at Sparta. The Helotes and Messenians revolted, and were reduced to their obedience by Archidamus. The Lacedæmonians called the Athenians to their assistance; but being suspected, they returned back.

Leotychides, the king of Lacedæmon, died, after a reign of 22 years. Archidamus succeeded him, and reigned 42 years.

Socrates was born. *See his life in Diogenes Laertius.*

468

Quinctius gained a victory over the Volsci, and took the city of Antium.

Mycena was overturned by the Argians.

Zeuxis, the painter, flourished at this time.

Hiero

Before
Christ Hiero died at Catana ; his brother Thraſybulus ſucceeded him, and reigned but 11 months.

467 Thraſybulus made war againſt the Thracians, which ended in a
466 treaty ; by which he was permitted to retire to the city of Locros, in Italy. The Syracuſans, or Sicilians, preſerved their liberty for 60 years, till Dionyſius the tyrant.

Themiſtocles is ſuppoſed to have died this year.

465 Xerxes was killed by Artabanus, who accuſed Darius of the parricide, for which he was condemned and executed by Artabanus, who was himſelf ſoon after condemned and executed. Artaxerxes began his continued 40 years.

464 The proconſul, T. Quintius, marched with ſome troops to the aſſiſtance of Sp. Furius.

The Thraſians were a ſecond time ſubdued by the Athenians. The Ægeneans were beſieged by the Athenians, from whom they had revolted. The Athenians ſent a colony of 10,000 people to Amphipolis, and made themſelves maſters of Thrace ; for which they indulged themſelves in revelling, till they were beat by the Edoni. The Lacedæmonians, at the interceſſion of the Thraſians, formed a deſign of invading Attica, but were hindered by an earthquake and the revolt of the Helotes.

463 The two conſuls, who entered into their office the beginning of Auguſt, died of the plague.

462 The Terentian law was propoſed by C. Terentius Arſa, to be executed by five perſons, to reſtrain the power of the conſuls.

The Perſians beat at ſea by the Athenians.

461 The Terentian law was again brought into debate. Q. Cæſo, a young man of too violent a diſpoſition, was baniſhed.

The Sicilians, under the command of Deucetius, recovered Catana, and other cities, whoſe tyrants they expelled.

460 Appius Herdonius, a Sabine, with 4000 men, ſeized upon the capitol.

The tribunes hindered the people from taking arms ; Valerius killed, and the capitol recovered.

Quinctius Cincinnatus choſen conſul.

The authority of the court of Areopagus, was weakened by Ephialtes, at the requeſt of Pericles, thro' whoſe favour Cimon eſcaped a capital puniſhment, and was only baniſhed by the Oſtraciſm.

Ephialtes ſoon after was aſſaſſinated by night.

The Perſians ſent 300 ſhips to ſuccour the beſieged inhabitants of Memphis, in Egypt.

459 The citizens of Rome being numbered again, there appeared to be 132,419 men able to bear arms.

The Volſci and Æqui ſubdued, and a triumph of two conſuls.

The Athenians, under the command of Leocrates, defeated the Corinthians, Epidaurians, and Ægeineans, near Chreſuphalus ; and ravaged Peloponneſus.

458 The Æqui and Sabines made war againſt the Romans. C. Nautius triumphed over the Sabines ; but L. Minucius was beat by the Æqui, and beſieged in his camp. Quinctius Cincinnatus was ſent for, and made dictator, as he was conducting his own plough. He ſubdued the Æqui, and then reſigned his charge, ſixteen days after he had received it.

The

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The Megareans, being oppressed by the Corinthians, implored the assistance of the Athenians, and triumphed over their enemies.

457 The Æqui possessed themselves of Corbio, but were subdued by Horatius.

The Thebans having lost their authority over the Bœotians, who treated them with contempt, recovered it, by the assistance of the Lacedæmonians. Myronides, the Athenian general, with a small number of forces soon subdued the Lacedæmonians, and a little after possessed himself of Bœotia, Locros, and other countries.

456 The LUDI SÆCULARES were for the first time celebrated at Rome. Tolmides, the Athenian general, entered into Laconia, and laid the country waste, made himself master of Zacynthus and Cephalenia; and settled a colony of Messenians at Naupactus. The Ægineans submitted to the Athenians.

The Persians sent succours to Memphis, both by sea and land, and raised the siege.

The Egyptians separated themselves from the Athenians, and retired into the island of Prosopitis, where they were besieged by the Persians; when giving themselves up for lost, they burned their shipping, and made so noble a defence, that Megabyzus, the Persian general, offered them very advantageous conditions; which being accepted by them, Egypt was recovered again to Artaxerxes.

455 The Æqui invaded the country of the Tuscans, and were defeated by the Roman consuls.

Pericles, the Athenian general, ravaged Peloponnesus, while Tolmides was engaged in Bœotia.

454 The Terentian law being strongly opposed, it was determined to send deputies into Greece, to inform themselves of their laws. A fine imposed upon the two consuls of the last year.

453 The Syracusans entered into a war with the Tyrrhenians.

451 The Decemvirs established, to settle the Roman laws, upon the return of the deputies, who were sent to Athens.

Deucetius, the Sicilian general, possessed himself of Ætna.

Cimon having persuaded the Athenians to make a truce for five years with the Peloponnesians, sailed to Cyrus with a numerous fleet, and there triumphed over the Persians, both by sea and land.

The Sicilian general, Deucetius, was defeated by the Syracusans, and sent to Corinth.

449 The Decemvirs greatly abused their power; but especially Appius Claudius, who wanting to seduce Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, by the assistance of M. Claudius, who made a demand of her under pretence of her being a slave of his, adjudged her to him. Virginius, her father, unable to bear the abuse, suddenly killed her. The soldiers revolted, and procured the abolition of the Decemvirs, and L. Valerius and Horatius to be declared consuls, who proved successful against their enemies, and were honoured with a triumph by the people, tho' refused one by the senate: Valerius beat the Æqui and Volsci, and Horatius the Sabines.

Cimon took the island of Cyprus, and Artaxerxes was obliged to make an ignominious peace with the Greeks; the conditions of which were, that the Greek cities of Asia should be restored to their former liberty, that no Persian ships of war should enter those seas that lie between

Before Christ Between the Cyanean and Chelidonian islands, and that no Persian general should come by land within three days march of those seas. Cimon died, as he was besieging Citium, in Cyprus.

448 The Megareans, and the inhabitants of the island of Eubœa, revolted from the Athenians, but were defeated by Pericles.

447 The Lacedæmonians made an inroad into Attica. Tolmides their general was killed by the Bœotians, at the siege of Chæronea, in Bœotia, near Coronæ, and the Athenians lost that province.

446 Pericles settled the disordered affairs of the Athenians; and took the island of Eubœa.

The Lacedæmonians made another incursion into Attica, 14 years after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

Pericles concluded a truce for 30 years, between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.

The city of Thurium was re-established, and received laws from Charondas.

445 C. Canuleius, the tribune, procured a law, to permit the patricians and plebeians to inter-marry.

Military tribunes, created with consular power, for the first time.

The 20th year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah returned to Judea, having obtained leave of that king, to re-build the walls of Jerusalem.

444 The inhabitants of Thurium, and the Tarentines entered into a war. The Athenians sent colonies to Thurium.

443 Geganius subdued the Volsci, and was honoured with a triumph. The first institution of censors.

441 Six of the 30 years truce, between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, being elapsed, the Samians revolted from the Athenians, who made war against the Milesians.

Pericles possessed himself of the island of Samos; but the Samians, during his absence, seized his fleet; but were again subdued by Pericles, on his return.

Artemon the Clazomenian, invented the battering ram, and the military testudo, and other warlike instruments, which were now first made use of at the siege of Samos.

440 An extraordinary famine at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tyber.

439 Sp. Mælius rendered himself highly esteemed and beloved for his generosity, in distributing corn among the people. L. Quinctius was chosen dictator.

Sp. Mælius was assassinated by Servilius Ahala.

The beginning of the Corinthian war. The Epidamnians besieged the city of Epidamnus.

The citizens who were driven out by the Corcyreans, applied for help to the Corinthians, who were at first beat by the Corcyreans; but renewing their force, they obliged the Corcyreans to seek help from the Athenians, by whom they were succoured. *Diodorus.*

438 Three military tribunes chosen with consular power.

The Fidenates, a Roman colony, revolted, and submitted to Tolumnius king of the Veii, and killed the Roman deputies in honour of whose memory statues were erected at Rome.

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The Archeanactidæ, kings of Bosphorus Cimmerius ended now having continued their reigns 42 years. Spartacus succeeded that race and governed 7 years.

437 Mamercus Æmilius, was chosen dictator, and triumphed over the Veientes. Tolumnius was slain by C. Cossus. *Titus Livius.*

436 The Corcyreans and Corinthians sent deputies to Athens.

The Athenians chose to make an alliance with the Corcyreans.

Democritus, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Gorgias, Hippias, Prodicus, Zeno, Parmenides, Socrates, and some other learned men, all flourished at this time.

Isocrates was born, 5 years before the war of Peloponnesus.

435 The Fidenates took the opportunity of the Romans being afflicted with a pestilence to ravage their country. A. Servilius Priscus was created dictator. *Titus Livius.*

The city of Fidenæ taken.

The Corinthians beat in a naval fight: They caused the city of Potidea to revolt from the Athenians.

Perdiccas, the king of Macedon, persuaded the Chalcidians to abandon their sea ports, and to retire to the city of Olynthus.

Pindarus died, aged 65 years, according to some, or 80 according to other writers.

434 The Tuscans declared war against the Romans. Mamercus Æmilius chosen dictator again. After that war, he reduced the office of censor to 18 months, which before lasted 5 years.

433 The temple of Apollo consecrated in the time of a pestilence.

The Tarentines removed the inhabitants of Siris into another country, and built for them a city called Heraclea.

432 The Lacedæmonians, and their allies, declared war against the Athenians, whom they accused of having broke the truce. Callias, the Athenian general, was killed at Potidea, and succeeded by Phormio.

431 A. Posthumius was made dictator, and triumphed over the Æquians and Volsci. He condemned his own son to death, for having fought contrary to his orders.

THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

Read Theucydides on this war.

431 The Peloponnesian war, between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, began this year; it lasted 27 years, and proved very fatal to the city of Athens. The too great power of the Athenians, and Pericles refusing to give an account of 7000 talents of the public money, were the causes of it.

This war commenced with the invasion of the city of Plataea; into which, through the treachery of some of the inhabitants, the Thebans got admission, but they were all of them massacred. The next summer the Lacedæmonians, under the command of Archidamus, the Spartan king, invaded Attica. The Athenians, with a fleet of 100 sail, ejected all the inhabitants of the island of Ægina, and possessed themselves of Peloponnesus.

Sitalces, king of Thrace, entered into an alliance with Perdiccas, king of Macedon.

The

Before
Christ The Athenians undertook the siege of Methone, but were unable to take it.

430 A great plague at Athens. The Peloponnesians ravaged Attica. Pericles made desolate the coasts of Peloponnesus. The Athenians, jealous of the power of their general, imposed a fine on him.

429 Two years and a half after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, Pericles died. Agnon, an Athenian general, took Potidea. Phormio, another of their commanders, gained 2 victories at sea over the Lacedæmonians. The Peloponnesians besieged Platea.

428 The Veientes entered the Roman territories.

The inhabitants of Lesbos, principally those of Mitylene, shook off the Athenian yoke, and secretly sent deputies to Peloponnesus. Mitylene was taken by the Athenians, who had the greatest part of their men slain.

Anaxagoras died ; aged 72 years.

Plato was born. *See his life in Diogenes Laertius.*

427 The Athenians, at the solicitation of the Leontines, sent a fleet into Sicily, to assist them against the Cocyreans, who made peace again among themselves.

The Mitylenians, being besieged by Paches, capitulated : they were all sentenced to death, but it was afterwards revoked.

A great sedition at Corcyra ; the nobles declared for the Lacedæmonians, and the people for the Athenians ; but the nobles were obliged, by force, to submit.

426 The Roman tribunes were beat by the Veientes. Marmercus Æmilius was made dictator ; he triumphed over the Veientes and Fidenates, and destroyed their colonies.

The plague raged afresh at Athens. The temple of Delos was expiated, by the removing the dead bodies out of it. They changed the name of Trachine to Heraclea.

The Athenians sent 30 ships to Peloponnesus, under the command of Demosthenes, Alcisthenes, and Procles, and 51 sail to Melos, under the conduct of Nicias. These generals gained a victory over the Bœotians, near the Tanager. Demosthenes joined the Acarnanians, and attacked the Leucadians, but was defeated by the Ætolians.

The Athenians ravaged Sicily, the country of the Locrians. Demosthenes obtained a victory over the Ætolians, and the Lacedæmonians, their allies.

425 Demosthenes fortified Pilus. The Lacedæmonians proposed a peace, but the Athenians refused their conditions.

The Syracusans, in conjunction with the Locrians, took the city of Messina.

424 Artaxerxes, having reigned 40 years, died ; he was succeeded by Xerxes, who reigned but 2 months : after whom, Sogdianus reigned 7.

Capua, a colony of the Tuscans, was possessed by the Samnites, after they had massacred in the night the former inhabitants.

The Syracusans, and other inhabitants of Sicily, concluded a peace, as soon as the Athenian generals arrived, and fled paying a great fine.

Ochus, or Darius Nothus, was the ninth king of Persia, and reigned 19 years.

423 Sempronius, the consul, was unfortunate in the war against the Volsci, who were afterwards repulsed by the bravery of Tempanius, who nobly excused the conduct of Sempronius.

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Christ

Lamachus lost his fleet in a tempest. The Lacedæmonians concluded a truce with the Athenians, of which Brasidas being ignorant, took Sicyon, the restitution of which was refused by the Lacedæmonians; who in the mean time also took the city of Menda, which was re-taken by Nicias. The Athenians besieged Sicyon.

Perdiccas, being displeased at the Lacedæmonians, favoured the Athenians.

The temple of Argos was burned thro' the negligence of Chryses, the priest.

422 Cleon took Torone in Thrace, and had an engagement with Brasidas, in which both were killed, and the Lacedæmonians were conquerors. The Peloponnesian war had now continued 10 years, when the Athenians agreed to a truce for 50 years.

421 The Romans determined to add 2 new quæstors to those they had already; the choice of whom, was obstinately disputed among the plebeians.

New troubles arose in Greece.

The Athenians resettled the Delians, whom they had driven out, and refused to restore the city of Pylus to the Lacedæmonians, which occasioned a dispute between those parties. The Argives joined themselves to the Athenians.

420 The Athenians were excluded the olympic games, because they had taken a city during the celebration of those games.

419 The slaves at Rome, who had formed a design to fire the city, were discovered.

The Argives made war against the Lacedæmonians, and broke the alliance, into which they had settled with them. The Boeotians took Heraclea. Alcibiades entered into Peloponnesus. The Argives took Epidaurus.

418 The Lacedæmonians obtained a great victory over the Argives and Mantineans.

417 The Lacedæmonians made an alliance with the Argives and Mantineans.

The Athenians grow jealous of Perdiccas.

416 New troubles at Rome, on account of the Agrarian law.

The Athenians determined on a war against the Sicilians. The Selinuntines oppressed the Egestines. The Syracusans drove out the Leontines, who sent deputies to ask assistance of the Athenians. At the persuasion of Alcibiades, the Athenians chose for their generals Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus.

The Athenians subdued the island of Melos, and put to the sword all those that were able to bear arms.

415 The Athenian fleet sailed for Sicily; but before their departure, the statues of Mercury, the titular god of Athens, were all defaced in one night, and Alcibiades, who was then gone to Sicily, was accused of that crime; he was therefore sent for home, but he privately withdrew to Sparta. Alcibiades advised the Lacedæmonians to send succours to the Syracusans, which they did, and sent Gylippus to command them.

414 The city of Vola was taken by the Æqui; but re-taken by Posthumius Regillensis, one of the four tribunes.

The Athenians besieged Syracuse by sea and land; Lamachus, the Athenian general, was killed, and the Athenians beat by the Syracusans.

The

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Christ

The Athenians and Argives ravaged Laconia, which occasioned the breaking of the truce.

413 The murderers of Posthumus were tried.

The Lacedæmonians seized on Decelea, in Attica. The Athenians sent succours into Sicily, under the command of Eurymedon and Demosthenes; after which, the Syracusans were beat by sea; yet in the end, the Athenians were routed both by sea and land, and Demosthenes and Nicias killed. After that battle, both Lesbos and Chios revolted from the Athenians: The Eubœans also determined upon a revolt. Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus joined themselves to the Lacedæmonians.

412 The Lacedæmonians made an alliance with Darius.

The Lacedæmonians besieged the island of Chios. The Syracusans sent succours to the Peloponnesians.

Alcibiades treated with the Athenian generals, about his being recalled, and proposed to them an alliance with Tissaphernes; and to establish an oligarchy at Athens, which was effected by the assistance of Pisander, in opposition to Phrynichus, who was deposed. Alcibiades returned from Lacedæmon to Athens, the latter having chosen 400 persons to govern the republic.

411 By the careful management of the consuls, the inhabitants of Rome were relieved during the famine, and received provisions from the Sicilians.

The assembly of 400 persons, who were elected to the government of Athens, acted with tyranny.

Attica was oppressed by Agis, the king of Lacedæmon. Hyperbolus was ejected from Athens by the ostracism, and was killed at Samos.

The Athenians abolished the assembly of 400 persons, and erected a new one, consisting of 500, for the government of the republic. The Athenians were beat, near the city of Eubœa, which had revolted from them. Mindarus, the admiral of the Lacedæmonian fleet, sailed into the Hellespont, and was defeated between Sestos and Abydos, by Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus, who went to Cyzicum. Mindarus lost two battles by sea, and was slain in the last.

410 The Egestines being attacked by the Selinuntines, and fearing the resentment of the Syracusans, because they had asked assistance from the Athenians, had recourse to the Carthaginians; who sent Hannibal, the son of Gisco, a grandson of Hamilcar, who was slain by Gelon, at Himera.

The Chalcidians in Eubœa abandoned the Athenian party, and joined with the Bœotians.

The Lacedæmonians proposed conditions of peace, but in vain.

The first election at Rome of three quæstors.

409 Hannibal took and totally destroyed the city of Selinus, 242 years after it had been built. He also destroyed Himera, 240 years after it had been established. Hermocrates, the Syracusan, gathered the troops together against the Carthaginians.

The Lacedæmonians took the city of Pylus, Theramenes that of Chalcedon, and Alcibiades Byzantium.

408 The Volsci were overcome by P. Cornelius Cossus, the dictator.

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Christ

The Athenians possessed themselves of all the Hellespont, except Abydos. Alcibiades returned to Athens, where he was well received; and a little after commanded a fleet.

The Lacedæmonians appointed Lyfander general of their army; he marched into Asia, where he was assisted by Cyrus, the son of Darius.

The Medes, who had revolted from Darius, were forced to submit themselves to Cyrus.

Hermocrates sent to Syracuse the bones of those Syracusans, who had been killed near Himera.

407 The Lacedæmonians appointed Callicratides their general, in the room of Lyfander Conon. The Athenian general took refuge in Mitylene. Callicratidas besieged that city.

The Carthaginians made an new attempt upon Sicily, with an army of 120,000 men, or 300,000 according to some authors.

Here Theucydides's history ends, and Xenophon's begins.

406 The Volsci were defeated. The city of Anxur was taken and destroyed.

The Volsci answered their enemies haughtily, and prepared for war.

The Athenians obtained a famous victory, near the islands of Arginusæ, between Mitylene and Asia; Callicratidas was slain. The Athenian generals were condemned to die, because they did not take away the dead bodies.

The temple of Minerva at Athens was burned.

Sophocles, the tragedian, died at the age of 90 years. He gained 18 prizes, but his joy was so great on obtaining the last, that it killed him.

Euripides died also this year, according to some writers, but according to others, 6 years later.

405 The Veientes were besieged.

Lyfander, the Lacedæmonian, was sent with Aracus against the Athenians, who were defeated near the river Ægos.

Darius died, and was succeeded by his son, Artaxerxes, who reigned near 46 years.

The Carthaginians besieged Gela. Dionysius, who had this year made himself tyrant of Sicily, came to its assistance, but was defeated and obliged to fly to Syracuse: his soldiers abandoned him, and abused his wife. He afterwards surprised his enemies, and entirely defeated them, and obliged the Carthaginians to make a peace with him.

404 The eight and twentieth and last year of the Peloponnesian war. The city of Athens was taken by Lyfander, after a siege of six months, and was preserved in opposition to the Thebans, who advised the razing of it. Lyfander established at Athens 30 tyrants; one of whom was Theramenes: he was soon after killed, tho' he was the most moderate of them.

The walls of Piræum, which were built by Themistocles, were destroyed by the Lacedæmonians.

Dionysius made war against the Sicilians. The Syracusans revolted from Dionysius; but he, by his prudent management, soon recovered them. The Lacedæmonians gave him assistance.

Alcibiades

Before
Christ

Alcibiades and Democratus died; the latter lived, as some say, 104 years, others say 109.

403

The Romans continued the siege of the city of Veii, and for the first time carried on the war during the winter.

The Roman knights began to serve in the cavalry.

Clearchus was sent by the Lacedæmonians, to take upon him the command of Byzantium; but being driven out of it, he took refuge in Cyprus.

402

Dionysius prepared to make war against the Carthaginians.

401

Cyrus, assisted by the Lacedæmonians, made war against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, but was killed in a battle, which he lost near Babylon, in which 5000 Greeks were killed, and 5000 under the command of Xenophon, returned back thro' Armenia and Paphlagonia. *See Xenophon's history of that expedition.*

Thrasybulus seized on the castle of Phyla, and drove the 30 tyrants out of Piræum. Pausanias re-established the democratic government of Athens. The Spartans forced the Messenians entirely out of Greece.

400

The inhabitants of the city of Anxur, united themselves with the Volsci.

Pharnabazus was made intendant of Asia. All the world courted the friendship of Tissapharnes; the Lacedæmonians obtained his mandate, to set free all the cities of Asia, which had been taken from the Greeks; he prohibited the siege of Cumæ.

The Lacedæmonians sent Thimbro, who took the city of Magnesia.

The Grecian troops who had served as auxiliaries to Cyprus, would have taken Byzantium, but were restrained by Xenophon.

Socrates was put to death by the Athenians, at the age of 70 years.

399

The feast called Læsternium was first instituted at Rome, on account of the plague.

Dercillydas, the Lacedæmonian general, and Pharnabazus, made war against Tissaphernes, and set at liberty the cities of Asia. Conon, who after Evagoras, was king of Cyprus, was appointed commander of the fleet by Pharnabazus.

The Rhegians made war against Dionysius, but a peace soon ensued. Dionysius declared war against the Carthaginians.

398

Several prodigies happened at Rome; amongst others very remarkable, the lake of Alba increased to a prodigious size. A Venetian augur pretended that it was on account of their having taken the city of Veii. The Romans sent to Delphos to consult the oracle.

Dionysius married Doris, the daughter of Xenetes, of Locris, and Aristomache, the daughter of Hipparinus of Syracuse. He endeavoured to engage the Syracusans to make war against the Carthaginians.

397

The Romans, in obedience to the oracle, drained the lake of Alba.

Dionysius besieged the city of Motya. Himilco, or Amilcar attacked and defeated Dionysius's fleet.

396

M. Furius Camillus was chosen dictator. He took the city of Veii, and made a great spoil. The Carthaginians, under the command of Amilcar, continued the war in Sicily, and took the cities of Motya and Messana, and besieged Syracuse. The Sicilians withdrew from Dionysius, who was beat at sea. But fortune changed, for whilst

Before
Christ

Amilcar was busy in pillaging a temple, the Syracusans destroyed his fleet. The Carthaginians being distressed by a plague, gave Dionysius an opportunity to make a prey of their country, both by sea and land.

Agefilaus made an alliance with Nephereus, king of Egypt, and triumphed over the Persians: Tithraustes succeeded Tissaphernes, who was killed by order of the king of Persia. A peace was concluded between that prince and the Lacedæmonians.

The Phocians, being oppressed by the Thebans, asked assistance of the Lacedæmonians, which occasioned a war against the Bœotians.

395 The Roman ladies gave their golden toys, as a present, to the temple of Apollo. Great contentions at Rome about the Agrarian law, and sending a colony to Veii.

The Bœotians, Athenians, Corinthians and Argives, entered into a league against the Lacedæmonians. The Lacedæmonians recalled Agefilaus. He fought a battle against the Bœotians, the event of which was doubtful. The Lacedæmonians gained the dominion of the sea.

394 The Falisci being besieged by Camillus, freely submitted themselves to the Romans, on account of that general's having returned them their children, who had been treacherously delivered up to him.

The beginning of the Corinthian war, which was occasioned by their refusing to restore the Corinthian exiles. This war lasted 8 years. The Lacedæmonians took the part of the exiles, and the Athenians that of the Corinthians.

Pausanias, the king of Lacedæmon was banished, after he had reigned 14 years; and succeeded by his son Agesipolis, who reigned also 14 years.

Conon commanded the Persian fleet, and gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians.

393 Mago, the Carthaginian general, besieged Messina, and was defeated by Dionysius, who made a fruitless attempt against the Rhegians; The Greeks and Italians entered into league against him.

The Argives possessed themselves of Corinth.

392 The Romans celebrated their games. Valerius defeated the Volsci. A new war of the Romans with the Volscinii.

Thraſybulus took the cities and island of Lesbos, and defeated and killed Theramæcus, the Lacedæmonian general.

Mago, the Carthaginian general, being sent into Sicily, was obliged to conclude a peace with Dionysius.

391 The Gauls besieged Clusium; the inhabitants of which applied to the Romans, who sent three deputies of the family of Fabius, to be their mediators. The Gauls, perceiving the deputies in the enemies army, marched directly to Rome.

The Rhodians quitted the Lacedæmonian party. Agefilaus ravaged the country of Argos. Evagoras recovered the island of Cyprus. Artaxerxes made war.

390 The Gauls, under the command of Brennus, their general, seized upon Rome, after having defeated the Romans, near the river Allia, and besieged the capital. Camillus, at the head of the Ardeans, put the Gauls to flight; he was made dictator, and delivered the Romans, whom he hindered from going to settle at Veii.

Before
Christ Thimbro, the Lacedæmonian general, was killed in a battle with the Persians.

Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, was slain by the Aspendians.

389 The publication of the Roman laws. Camillus, the dictator, obliged the Volsci to submit to the Romans, after a war of 70 years. He also subdued the Hetrurians.

Dionysius made an incursion against the Italians, and gained a victory over them, and possessed himself of Rhegium.

388 Dionysius removed the inhabitants of Hippo to Syracuse, and gave their country to the Locrians. He besieged Rhegium, which surrendered by a peace. He sent to the olympic games his chariots and tents, and published his poems, which missed of the prize. Lysia declaimed against him.

387 Antalcidas, being sent by the Lacedæmonians, concluded an ignominious peace with the Persians; the conditions of which was, that all the cities of Greece should submit to the king of Persia.

The Rhodians, being distressed by a famine, surrendered to Dionysius, who treated them with cruelty.

386 Artaxerxes made war against Evagoras, the king of Cyprus, who got assistance from the Egyptians, and other nations.

The Lacedæmonians refused to set the cities of Greece at liberty, as they had engaged to do by the peace.

385 M. Manlius Capitolinus declared himself in favour of the people, who were oppressed with debts. A. Cornelius Cossus was made dictator, who caused Manlius to be imprisoned, but he was shortly after set at liberty.

Orontes brought an accusation against Tiribazus, who commanded the Persian army against Evagoras, of which he was acquitted; but in the mean time, Orontes got the command of the army in his place, and concluded a treaty with Evagoras, by which he gave up the whole island of Cyprus: thus ended the two years war of Cyprus.

Dionysius, with a view to possess himself of Epirus, built several cities upon the coasts of the Adriatic sea; and among others, that of Lyſſus. The Lacedæmonians sent succours to the Molossians, who were attacked by Dionysius, and the Illyrians.

384 M. Manlius was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.

Dionysius undertook the punic war, and overturned the temple of Agylla, in Hetruria.

Aristotle was born. *See his life in Diogenes Laertius.*

383 The war which Dionysius began against the Carthagenians, after several battles, was concluded by a peace: Sp. Septines, brother to Dionysius, was killed in one of those battles.

The Lacedæmonians endeavoured to subdue the cities of Greece.

Amyntas, king of Macedon, demanded assistance of the Lacedæmonians, to retake those lands, which he had granted to the Olynthians.

382 Phœbidas, whom the Lacedæmonians sent against the Olynthians, seized on Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes. The Olynthians gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians. Telentius, the Lacedæmonian general, was killed in the battle.

381 Camillus was chosen a military tribune with L. Furius, his colleague, and triumphed over the Volsci; they were also sent against the Tusculans, whom they found in peace, and granted to them the liberty of becoming citizens of Rome.

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- The Romans defeated the Prænestini. The city of Velitræ was taken.
- 380 Agefipolis died, who had been sent against the Olynthians by the Lacedæmonians, who appointed Cleombrotus to succeed him.
The Olynthians were brought into subjection to the Lacedæmonians by Polybidas, who rendered the Lacedæmonians the most powerful in Greece.
- 379 The Volsci defeated the Romans.
The Carthaginians made war in Italy, re-established the people of Hippo, recovered Sardinia, and reduced the Lybians, who had revolted from them, to their obedience.
The commencement of the Bœotian war. The Thebans, assisted by the Athenians, retook Cadmea.
The Romans sent colonies into Sardinia.
- 377 The Romans sent out 3 armies against the Volsci. The Antiates submitted to the Romans.
M. Fabius advised his son-in-law, C. Licinius Stolo, to demand that one of the consuls should always be chosen out of the plebeians.
The cities of Greece conspired against the Lacedæmonians, and chose the Athenian generals, who made an incursion into Eubœa.
Chabrias, defeated Pollis the Lacedæmonian, in a sea fight near Naxus.
- 376 The divisions at Rome, on choosing of consuls, occasioned an anarchy.
Chabrias was killed, as he was relieving the Abderites from the oppressions of the Thracians. He was succeeded in his command by Timotheus, who obtained a great naval victory over the Lacedæmonians.
Ataxerxes, wanting to make war with Egypt, concluded a peace with the Greeks, upon condition that all the cities of Greece should be governed by their own laws, but not to keep any forces: The Thebans, at the instigation of Epaminondas, protested against it.
- 374 The Persians made an expedition into Egypt, under the command of Pharnabazus and Iphicrates, but it miscarried through the fault of the latter.
New disturbances arose in Greece, between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. The Thebans made war against the Athenians, and took Platææ. The Athenians obtained a naval fight over the Lacedæmonians.
- 373 Evagoras, the king of Cyprus, was murdered by Nicocles the eunuch.
A great earthquake happened in Peloponnesus, by which Bura and Elis were destroyed.
- 372 Artaxerxes would have had the Greeks make a peace, but the Thebans refused it. The Lacedæmonians prepared for war.
- 371 C. Licinius, and L. Sextius, the tribunes, consented to the election of the Magistratus Curules. Because the colony of Velitræ had besieged Tusculum, the city of Velitræ was besieged by the Romans.
The Lacedæmonians were defeated by Epaminondas, the Theban commander, near Leuctra, a city of Bœotia, though they were superior in number to the Thebans. Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was slain in the engagement. *See his life in Plutarch.*

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370

Jafon, the tyrant of Pheræ, in Theffaly, having done many noble actions, was killed by treason, by means of the Pythians. A fedition in the city of Argos. The Arcadians incorporated themfelves into one body. Agefipolis, king of Lacedæmon, died, and was fucceeded by his fon Cleomenes, who reigned 61 years.

369

Polydorus, the tyrant of Pheræ, was killed by his brother Polyphron, who was himfelf foon after murdered by Alexander of Pheræ, his nephew, who fucceeded him, and reigned 11 years.

The Lacedæmonians were beat by the Arcadians. The Thebans made an expedition into Laconia, and befieged Sparta. The Lacedæmonians demanded affiftance of the Athenians. Epaminondas re-built the city of Meffenia, and made an incurfion into Laconia; the Lacedæmonians oppoied his entrance, but he obliged them to fly, and penetrated into the heart of their country. Euphron became the tyrant of Sicyon.

368

There were at Rome this year no tribunes; but Camillus was dictator, which he abdicating, there was an interregnum.

Pelopidas and Ifmenias were taken prifoners by Alexander of Pheræ, who defeated the Thebans; after which defeat, Epaminondas, who before had no command in the army, was chofen general, and faved the remainder of the army.

The Lacedæmonians gained a victory over the Arcadians, of whom they defeated 10,000, without the lofs of a man. The Arcadians afterwards built the city of Megalopolis.

Dionyfius made war againft the Carthaginians. He obtained the prize of poetry at the feaft of Bacchus, at Athens; his joy on that occafion was very great, and made him indulge in drinking, which proved his death, after a reign of 37 years: he was fucceeded by his fon Dionyfius.

Aristotle, being 17 years of age, became the difciple of Plato, during 20 years.

367

Camillus was chofen dictator, for the fifth time, and defeated the Gauls in the fields of Alba. The people carried their point of having one of the confuls to be elected from among the plebeians, and permitted the nobles to create a prætor, to be judge in all civil matters: they alfo created two ædiles curules.

Epaminondas made incurfions into Peloponnefus. Chares, the Athenian general, relieved the Phliasians, who were befieged by the Achæans.

366

L. Sextius, was the firft conful chofen from the plebeians.

The war in Bœotia, was put an end to, by the interpoftion of the king of Perfia.

365

Artaxerxes Mnemon died, and was fucceeded by his fon Ochus, who governed 21 years.

Camillus died.

The Arcadians being fuccoured by the Athenians, defeated the Eleans.

364

The Pifeans celebrated the olympic games, and excluded the Eleans; who therefore omitted that olympiad, in their account of thofe games.

Epaminondas advifed the Thebans to make themfelves mafters of the fea. Pelopidas joined the Theffalians, and obtained a victory over Alexander of Pheræ, but he was flain in the battle. Alexander was obliged

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363 L. Manlius Imperiosus was elected dictator, for to drive a nail into the partition wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, according to an annual custom, to expiate the city; a plague raging there at that time, which now ceased.

Olearchus became tyrant of Heraclea, and reigned 12 years.

Timotheus took the cities of Torone and Potidæa, and raised the siege of Cyzicus.

The sedition of the Arcadians. They were disposed to have concluded a peace with the people of Elis, but the Mantineans opposed it, called into their aid the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, whilst the former procured the assistance of the Thebans. Epaminondas, in their absence, endeavoured to take Sparta, but was repulsed by Agesilaus. The Athenians prevented the taking of Mantinea. There was a battle between the Lacedæmonians and Arcadians, on the one side, and the Thebans on the other; the latter proved victorious, but Epaminondas received a wound, which terminated in his death.

362 L. Manlius, having confined his son, T. Manlius, in the country, he was accused of cruelty to his son, by M. Pomponius, the tribune: but T. Manlius, his son, went to Pomponius, armed with a dagger, and obliged him to relinquish the prosecution of his father; this act of filial piety gained him the esteem and friendship of the people. This year M. Curtius, a young patrician, armed cap-à-pé, and mounted on a stately horse, jumped into the gulph, which had been made at Rome by an earthquake. Genucius, the plebeian consul, made war against the Hernici, and was killed, and his army defeated. Ap. Cladius was chosen dictator, and overthrew the Hernici.

The governors of Asia revolted from the king of Persia.

Agesilaus was made general of the infantry of Taches king of Egypt, and Chabrias admiral of the fleet. Nectanebis, the son of the king of Egypt, fled to the king of Persia, and was received by him. Agesilaus and Taches being besieged, the former made his way through the besiegers, but as he was returning through the province of Cyrenacia, he died.

361 The Romans, declared war against the Tyburtes, and freed themselves in one battle from the Gauls; in which T. Manlius, the son of Imperiosus, took from a gigantic Gaul whom he had slain, his collar of gold, and put it on his own neck; from which, he was surnamed Torquatus: which so discouraged the Gauls, that they, with the Tyburtes, abandoned the country.

Alexander of Pheræ gained a battle against the Athenians.

360 Q. Servilius Ahala was elected dictator, for the war against the Gauls, with whom ensued a fierce battle, in which the latter were put to flight, as were also the Tyburtes, by the valour of Pelelius, to whom a triumph was decreed.

359 Perdiccas was slain by the Illyrians; Philip his brother, the son of Amyntas, succeeded, who reigned 24 years, and gained a victory over the Athenians, near Methone; a peace was concluded between them, by which Amphipolis was surrendered to him: he also, subdued the Pæonians and Illyrians.

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Dionysius the younger, having restored peace to his states, passed his time in a state of inactivity: he founded two cities in Apulia.

Ochus, the king of Persia, removed many of the Jews out of Egypt, into Hyrcania.

Xenophon died at Corinth.

358

The Romans declared war against the Tarquinienſes. C. Sulpicius was elected conſul, to go againſt the Gauls, whom he defeated. Plautius triumphed over the Hernici. Fabius, not being ſufficiently upon his guard, was beat by the Tarquinienſes. Petilius, the tribune of the people, brought in a law to prevent factions.

Dion, the ſon of Hipparinus, demanded aſſiſtance of the Corinthians, againſt Dionysius.

The city of Taurominium, upon mount Taurus in Sicily, was founded.

The inhabitants of Byzantium, Rhodes, and iſlands of Cos and Chios, entered into a league againſt the Athenians. This war was called the war of the allies. Chabrias was ſlain in a battle.

Philip, king of Macedon, took the city of Amphipolis, and delivered up to the Olynthians, the cities of Phydna and Potidea; he gave the name of Philippi to the city of Crenides: he diſcovered ſome gold mines, and directed the working of them, by which he got every year a 1000 talents.

357

The Romans declared war againſt the Falifci. The Privernates were vanquiſhed by C. Marius, and their city taken.

Dion ſailed to Sicily with two loaded ſhips, and drove out Dionysius's party who had 400 large ſhips, 100,000 foot ſoldiers, and 10,000 horſemen; Dionysius was abſent when Dion arrived there, but he returned, and was beat by the Syracuſans; he would have made peace with Dion, who reſuſed it.

Alexander of Pheræ was killed by his wife and brethren, Lycophron and Tifyphon, who endeavoured to poſſeſs themſelves of Theſſaly, but were oppoſed and driven out by Philip, by which he ſecured to himſelf the friendſhip of the Theſſalians.

356

The Falifci and Tarquinienſes, with the prieſt carrying the lighted torches and ſerpents before them, were put to flight by Fabius. C. Marcius Rutilus was choſen dictator; he was the firſt who was elected to that dignity from among the plebeians. He defeated the Tuſcans, who had joined themſelves to the Falifci: he was honoured on that occaſion with a triumph, though not by the authority of the ſenate.

A picked troop of Brutans made themſelves maſter of Lucania, which country from thence was called Aprutium.

Philiftus, Dionysius's general, was driven out of Syracuſe, and being beat by the inhabitants of it at ſea, he ſlew himſelf. Dionysius, having in vain attempted ſeveral ways to ſettle his affairs, offered to ſurrender his fortrefs, upon condition that he might remove into Italy, with his dependants and effects, which was accepted by Dion: but Dionysius, having left the garrifon in the fortrefs, went into Italy; and the Syracuſans were defeated in a battle that they gave Dion, and thoſe who were left in the fortrefs, having made a ſally, and pillaged a city, Dion revoked the promiſe he had made to them.

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The war of the allies in Greece increased, the Athenians having three generals, Chares, Timotheus, and Iphicrates. This war, which lasted four years, was ended by the mediation of the king of Persia.

Philip conquered the kings, of Thrace, of the Pæonians, and Illyrians.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, the son of Philip of Macedon, was born, and on the same day that the temple of Diana was burned at Ephesus.

355 Diodorus fixes at this time the sacred war, the occasion of which was thus: the Amphictions having condemned the Lacedæmonians and Phocians in a fine, because the first had possessed themselves of Cadmea, and the latter had taken part of the sacred ground; Philomelius, induced the Phocians to pillage the temple of Delphos; he also, vanquished the Locrians in the first battle, and engaged the Lacedæmonians and Athenians to join him.

354 The Tyburtes were brought to an accommodation. They put the Tarquinienfes to the sword. The Romans made the first alliance with the Samnites.

The Thebans subdued the Phocians and Locrians. Philomes threw himself down headlong, and died.

Callippus, or Gylippus, assisted by some Zacynthians, strangled Dion, and succeeded him in the government of Syracuse 13 months.

353 T. Manlius Torquatus, son of L. Manlius, was elected dictator for the war against the Cærites and Tarquinienfes. The Cærites obtained a truce of 100 years.

Onamachus, the commander of the Phocians, fought with valour and success, but was killed by his own soldiers: Phayllus, his son, succeeded him.

Mausolus, king of Caria, died, having reigned 24 years. Artemesia, his wife, reigned after him 2 years.

Cherfobleptes, king of Thrace, gave up Chersonesus to the Athenians.

Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, after a reign of 12 years, was murdered by Chion, a disciple of Plato.

Hipparinus, the eldest son of Dionysius, arrived at Syracuse, and reigned there two years.

352 The Romans, being fearful of the Tuscans, chose C. Julius dictator.

Phayllus, the general of the Phocians, was defeated.

The Lacedæmonians defeated the Megalopolitans.

351 The Falisci were beat. The Tarquinienfes obtained a truce for 40 years.

The Thebans were assisted by the Persian king. Ochus sent Artaxerxes with an army to suppress the rebellious Phœnicians and inhabitants of the island of Cyprus.

Tenes, king of Sidon, revolted from the king of Persia, but soon after reconciled himself to him; he was killed for being the ruin of the Sydonians, 40,000 of whom burned themselves in their own city.

350 Popillius defeated the Gauls.

Protagoras, king of Salamis, submitted himself to the king of Persia.

Evagoras being removed to another government, was killed.

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349

The Greeks entered Italy, and vanquished the Latins. Camillus obliged the Gauls to fly. M. Valerius, a military tribune, about 23 years old, in a single combat killed a Gaul, who had challenged any Roman to fight with him: it is said that a raven, by continually flying against the face of the Gaul, was the occasion of his obtaining that victory; from which Valerius afterwards had the name of Corvus.

Mentor was rewarded by Ochus, who made him governor of the lower Asia. He reduced to the king's obedience all the revolted cities, and reconciled Artabazus and Memnon, to the king.

Philip of Macedon made himself master of the cities of Chalcidia.

Spartacus, king of Pontus, died, having reigned 5 years; Parysades succeeded him, and reigned 38 years.

348

Valerius, tho' he was not more than 23 years old, was made consul. The Romans renewed their alliance with the Carthaginians.

Philip subdued the cities of the Hellespont, and by cunning and treason possessed himself of Olynthia. He celebrated the olympic games, and treated his friends at them with great generosity.

Plato died, aged 81 years, and was succeeded by Speusippus.

The war against the Phocians, which was called the holy war, and had lasted 10 years, was concluded.

347

Dionysius recovered Syracuse, 10 years after his expulsion.

346

Philip was admitted into the assembly of the Amphictions, where he gave the 2 votes that the Phocians had in that assembly.

The Syracusans obtained from the Corinthians, Timoleon for their general, who killed his brother for attempting to be a tyrant.

345

L. Furius was elected dictator against the Aurunci; he vowed to build a temple to Juno Moneta, if he succeeded against the Aurunci; he accordingly defeated them, and built the temple.

344

Timoleon, from being reduced to the greatest extremity, restored his affairs.

Philip ravaged the country of the Illyrians.

343

The Samnites having invaded the Sidicini, and the Campanians who assisted them, the latter having been defeated by the Samnites, made a tender of themselves to the Romans, who thereon declared war against the Samnites, who were defeated by Valerius; but Cornelius the consul, having suffered himself to be surrounded by the enemy, near Saticula, he was delivered by P. Decius, a military tribune; who made a diversion, by possessing himself of an high ground, from which by night he made a safe retreat. The Romans afterwards obtained many victories over the Samnites. The Carthaginians presented a crown of gold to Jupiter Capitolinus. A triumph was decreed in honour of the two consuls. The people of Capua, demanded of the Romans a garrison for the defence of their country. Timoleon rescued the Syracusans from the tyranny with which they were oppressed. Dionysius arrived at Corinth, and established a democracy, and created the archons of Jupiter Olympus at Amphipolis: they subsisted 300 years.

Philip made Thrace tributary.

Dionysius II. the tyrant, was drove out of Sicily.

342

C. Martius went into Campania, and ordered home some soldiers, who had formed a design to seize upon Capua; but they, suspecting his design, entered

Before Christ entered into a conspiracy, and chose T. Quintius for their commander; but Valerius Corvus, the dictator, appeased the sedition.

Arymbas, king of the Molossians, died, after a reign of 10 years, he was succeeded by Alexander, the brother of Olympias, Philip's wife, in the place of Eacidias, son of Arymbas, and father of Pyrrhus.

Timoleon defeated Ictas and Leptines. The Carthaginians made great preparations for a war against Sicily.

Epicurus was born. *See his life in Diogenes Laertius.*

341 Plantius fought with success against the Volsci. The Samnites being defeated by Æmilius, were obliged to conclude a peace with the Romans, who permitted them to make war against the Sidicini. The Romans having refused to accept of some cities that had offered to submit to them, they joined themselves to the Latins. The consuls abdicated their consulship, on which an interregnum ensued.

Pexodorus, having dispossessed his sister, reigned at Caria 4 years, or rather 7.

Philip besieged the city of Perinthus, and soon after that of Byzantium.

340 The Romans fought against the Latins. Manlius caused his son to die, because he had fought contrary to his orders. P. Decius Mus devoted himself to the Dii Manes, and was killed in battle by the Latins. The Latins were beat, and surrendered themselves to the Romans; as did also the Campanians.

The Athenians, offended at the breaking of the peace, sent assistance to Byzantium against Philip. The people of the island of Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, and many others, also sent forces to Byzantium, which obliged Philip to conclude a peace.

The Carthaginians, having sent an army of 70,000 men, and 10,000 chariots into Sicily, were defeated by Timoleon; which occasioned a consternation throughout Carthage.

Ochus, the king of Persia, being murdered; he was succeeded by Arses.

Anaxarchus became very famous.

339 The consuls put the revolted Latins to flight. P. Philo, received the submission of the Latins, and entered Rome in triumph. Æmilius left the siege of the city of Pedum, and demanding a triumph was refused; but he was appointed dictator, which he gave up to P. Philo, his colleague: the latter instituted several laws extremely agreeable to the plebeians, but as much the reverse to the Patricians.

Timoleon having driven the revolted troops out of Sicily, put an end to the tyranny, and restored the affairs of that island.

338 The Latins, and their associates were entirely subdued; part of whom were fined, and the rest united to the Romans. The two consuls triumphed. They took the brass beaks of the ships, that belonged to the Antiates, called in Latin rostra, and with them adorned the pulpit, from which the tribunes harangued the people; whence it was ever after called the rostra: they also erected two statues in honour of the two consuls.

Philip gained a victory over the Athenians and Boeotians, near Cheronia, and afterwards made a peace with them.

337 The vestal Minutia, upon a suspicion of unchastity was buried alive. All the Greeks chose Philip for their general against the Persians. Timoleon, having governed Syracuse 8 years, died.

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The Ausones, who inhabited Cale, were subdued, as were also the Sidicini.

336

Philip, after a reign of 24 years, was murdered, by Pausanias, at the city of Æge, in Macedonia, during the celebration of the games.

Darius Codomanus, the son of Arfanes, and the last king of Persia, reigned 6 years : he was the great grandson of Darius Nothus.

Alexander the Great began his reign, which lasted 12 years.

335

The Sidinici were subdued by Valerius, who seized upon the city of Cale.

Archidamus, king of Lacedæmon, died in Italy, as he was going to assist the Tarentines ; he had reigned 23 years. His son Agis reigned after him 9 years.

Alexander went into Boeotia. He received deputies from Athens, one of whom was Demosthenes, and gave them a favourable answer. The Greeks assembled at Corinth ; Alexander was appointed to command their army against the Persians.

Darius Codomanus commanded the Persian army. That prince had put Bagoas, the eunuch, to whom he was indebted for his crown, to death, for having murdered Ochus. That eunuch perished by the poison which he had prepared to destroy Darius. Memnon, despising Alexander on account of his youth, ravaged Asia ; but was stopped in his progress by Parmenio.

Alexander made war against the Thracians, and subdued the revolted Thebans : this war was ended by the destruction of Thebes. He consulted the gods of Macedon, concerning the event of the war, and celebrated games for 9 days, in honour of the muses.

The inhabitants of Gallia Cisalpina made an alliance with the Romans.

334

The Samnites began new disturbances.

Alexander passed his army through Asia ; it consisted of 30,000 foot soldiers, 4500 horsemen. He left Antipater in Greece, with 12,000 foot and 15,000 horse. Memnon advised Darius to ravage all the country, that the enemy might not be able to enter it ; but Darius disapproved of his counsel. The first battle between that king and Alexander, was at the passage of the river Granicus, in Phrygia the Great, where the Persians were beat. The city of Sardis was surrendered to Alexander, by Mythrenes, the governor of it ; and the cities of Miletus and Hallicarnassus were taken, and all lower Asia submitted to him.

333

Memnon ravaged the islands of Cyclades, in the Archipelago, in order to strengthen the war against Europe : he died in that expedition. Darius killed Charidemus, for being too free in giving his advice concerning the Athenian war.

Darius had 400,000 foot, and 100,000 cavalry.

Alexander being sick, was cured by Philip his Physician. A second battle between Darius and Alexander, near the river Issus, in Cilicia ; in which Darius was defeated, and his mother, wife, and children were taken prisoners.

The Romans being apprehensive of a war with the Gauls, made P. Papirius Crassus their dictator.

332

The Samnites and the Lucanians made war against Alexander, king of Epirus, who conquered, them and afterwards made an alliance with the Romans.

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Alexander went into Egypt, and took the city of Tyre, after a siege of 7 months. Ephestion gave the crown of Tyre to Ballonymus.

Agis, king of Lacedæmon, favouring the part of Darius, subdued to him the island of Crete.

Amyntas, the Macedonian, being an exile in Egypt, was killed as he was preparing for a war.

The Greeks sent a crown of gold to Alexander. He took the city of Gaza.

Iaddua, the high-priest of the Jews, met Alexander as he was advancing to Jerusalem.

Alexander, after having offered up sacrifices in the temple of Jerusalem, left Andromachus governor of it, who was afterwards killed by the Samaritans.

Alexander returned into Egypt, and revenged the death of the governor of it.

331 A great many of the Roman ladies poisoned their husbands; a female slave accused 170 of them to Q. Fabius Maximus, who all suffered death. This was the first example of such a crime.

Alexander sent Amyntas into Macedonia, to enroll the soldiers. He built the city of Alexandria. Darius desired a peace, but was refused; his wife died this year. The battle of Arbela was fought between Alexander and Darius, in which the latter was entirely defeated, and he with difficulty escaped.

330 The beginning of the war of the Privernates, who were commanded by Bitruvius Baccus Fundanus.

The new troubles of Greece were appeased by Antipater.

Memnon, the governor of Thrace, revolted. Every thing being quiet in Thrace, Antipater went into Greece; and fought against the Lacedæmonians with success.

Alexander possessed himself of Susa, and placed himself on the throne of Darius. He passed into Persia, and pillaged the city of Persepolis, and set fire to the palaces, and then marched in pursuit of Darius, who, as he was flying before him, was stabbed by Bessus, governor of Bactria.

Isocrates died at the age of 106 years. *According to Suidas.*

329 Bessus made himself king, and reduced Bactria. Alexander subdued Hyrcania, and took all the cities of it as far as the Caspian sea. The Greeks, who had served under Darius, submitted to Alexander. That prince affected the manners and customs of the Persians. A conspiracy was formed against his life, by Dymnus, and Nicomachus, but it was discovered to Philotas, the son of Parmenio, who were both put to death by the king's order, because the former had neglected to acquaint him of the conspiracy.

The Palæopolitans, who built and inhabited the cities of Cumæ and Neapolis, now Naples, declared war against the Romans.

328 Alexander subdued the country of Paropamisus, and passed the mountain of Caucasus, where he founded a city, which he called Alexandria.

Bessus the murderer of Darius, was delivered up to Alexander, who gave him up to Oxatres, the brother of Darius, who put him to death. Alexander passed into India.

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The Romans declared war against the Palæopolitans, and gave the command of their army to Q. Publius Philo ; and to Cornelius Lentulus, that of the forces which they sent against the Samnites. M. Claudius Marcellus was made dictator to hold the assembly of the people, to choose the magistrates. He abdicated his office on account of the irregularity of his election.

Alexander defeated and took Porus prisoner, a famous Indian prince, and founded several cities in India. He built ships and fitted out a fleet. Alexander would willingly have passed beyond the river Ganges, but his army being extremely against it, he was forced to decline it. He returned back, subdued the Oxydracæ, and other nations, divided his army, and put a part of it under the command of Nearchus, who was appointed to guard the coasts.

Calanus, an Indian philosopher, with Alexander's leave, burned himself alive. Harpalus the governor of Egypt, fled into Greece, where he was taken and put to death by Antipater.

326

Alexander, king of Epirus, brother to Olympias the mother of Alexander the Great, went into Italy where he was killed by the Lucanians who afterwards submitted themselves to the Romans. The proconsul Publicus, vanquished the Palæopolitans, and took their city ; he was the first proconsul to whom the honour of a triumph was decreed.

Alexander the Great, after the conquest of India, recruited his army in Persia, and marched through Media to Ecbatan which was 250 furlongs in circumference.

Hephestion, the favourite of Alexander, died through his intemperance, and was greatly lamented by him : he sent his body to Babylon, and ordered Perdiccas to inter it with great funeral pomp.

Alexander subdued the Cossæans, whom the king of Persia could never conquer.

Eight thousand Greek soldiers, who were sent by Alexander, landed in Laconia at the mouth of the Tenarus, and ravaged the country, having chosen Leosthenes for their general.

325 The Romans declared war against the Vestini. The consul L. Furius Camillus being sick, L. Papirius Cursor was made dictator to command the army against the Samnites.

Papirius being advised by one of those who had the care of the birds which were made use of by the augurs, to renew the auspices which had been performed on his election, returned to Rome, leaving the command of the army during his absence with Q. Fabius and M. Rullianus ; Fabius, not willing to let slip such an opportunity, attacked and defeated the enemy. The dictator, who had left him orders not to fight, on his return would have put Fabius to death for his disobedience, but was opposed by the soldiers.

Fabius fled to Rome, where he was followed by the dictator ; and was pardoned through the solicitation of the people. Papirius returned to the army, appeased the sedition of the soldiers, and gained a victory over the Samnites, for which he was honoured with a triumph.

The Chaldeans being under an uneasy apprehension of Alexander's coming to Babylon, would have prevented it, but were unable.

324

Ambassadors from Carthage, and all parts of the world, were sent to Alexander to do homage to him, and to present him with golden crowns, by way of paying him divine honours.

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Alexander expended 12,000 talents on the funeral of Hephestion.

Alexander died, having reigned 12 years and 7 months. Syfigambis, the mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself to death.

Alexander, though he was not disposed to appoint a successor, he yet gave his ring or signet to Perdiccas, who at first chiefly governed; but the Macedonians chose Aridaeus king, the son of Philip by Phillina, a Thessalian, a man without courage or abilities; his election was opposed at first, but soon after approved.

Aridaus, who obtained the name of Philip, took Perdiccas for his governor. The generals of Alexander divided amongst themselves the conquests of that prince; they gave Egypt to Ptolemy Lagus, Syria to Laomedon of Mitylene, Misia to Philotas, Media to Pithon, Paphlagonia Cappadocia and all the bordering countries to Eumenes, Pamphilia and Phrygia Major to Antigonus, Caria to Cassander, Lydia to Meleager, Phrygia on the Hellespont to Leonatus, Thrace to Lysimachus, Macedonia to Antipater, and the other provinces of the Upper Asia, to them who were the governors of it. Seleucus was made general of the cavalry of the Allies. Craterus had been sent by Alexander into Cilicia, with 10,000 disbanded soldiers.

From this year, the reign of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, the son of Lagus, is reckoned, which continued 40 years.

Diogenes, the cynic, died on the same day and year as Alexander did.

323 A truce was concluded between the Romans and Samnites.

The Greeks, whom Alexander had sent into Upper Asia, revolted. Python was sent to reduce them, with orders to distribute the spoil among his Macedonian soldiers; which was accordingly done, but against his good will.

In Europe, the inhabitants of the isle of Rhodes seized on the garrison that was in the city.

Alexander, a little before his death, had given orders to recall all the exiled Greeks, except those who had been guilty of sacrilege; which orders being communicated to the assembly, was approved of by the majority of the Greeks, except the Ætolians and Athenians, who had, on receiving notice of the death of Alexander, revolted. Leosthenes, the Athenian general, having under his command 8000 men, besides cavalry, that he had got to his assistance from Thessaly, put the Greeks upon recovering their liberty, on the death of Alexander; which gave rise to a war, which was supported by the Athenians. Antipater, in order to oppose them, called into his aid Craterus and Philotas, but in the attempt was defeated by them, and forced to secure himself at Lamia, a city of Thessalia; where he was besieged by Leosthenes, who, in the course of the siege, was slain by a stone. Amphilius succeeded him in the command. Ptolemy Lagus, being suspicious of Perdiccas, joined himself with Antipater.

322 A. Cornelius Avina, the dictator, defeated the Samnites. The Greeks lost two naval battles.

Demosthenes was recalled from banishment, and honourably received by the Athenians.

The Lacedæmonians beat the Greeks in a battle near Cranon, in Thessaly. The Athenians sued for a peace. Demosthenes fled into the

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the island of Calauria, where he poisoned himself. Aristotle died at Chalcide, aged 63; he was succeeded by Theophrastus.

Perdiccas defeated Ariarathes, the governor of Cappadocia, and gave that province to Eumenes. Cyrene became subject to Ptolemy. Perdiccas married Cleopatra, the sister of Alexander, notwithstanding he was engaged to Nicæa, the daughter of Antipater.

Perdiccas wanted to make himself king of the empire. Antipater and Craterus made war against the Ætolians; Antigonus joined with the former; a peace was concluded. The three generals united in opposing Perdiccas's design of making war against Ptolemy. Alexander's corpse was carried into Egypt; Ptolemy sent it to Alexandria. Perdiccas attacked Ptolemy, and sent Eumenes into Hellespont against Antipater and Craterus, who were assisted by Nectas and Neoptolemus; the latter of whom was slain in a battle with Eumenes, as was also Craterus by Eumenes. Perdiccas was killed, as he was passing the Nile. The Macedonians appointed Pithon and Aridæus to be the tutors of Alexander's son, who was acknowledged king. Eumenes and Electas were proscribed, as public enemies. Attalus, who commanded a naval army, took Tyre.

321

The Roman army with the consuls was surrounded by the Samnites at a place since known by the name of the Caudine Forks, and obliged to pass one by one under the yoke, to their great disgrace and grief.

The Ætolians, who had possessed themselves of Thessaly, were defeated by Polyperchon. Eurydice, the wife of Aristidæus, obliged Pithon to quit his government. Antipater was put in his place, who divided the government, and appointed Antigonus general of the army, who marched against Eumenes, and forced him to shut himself up in Nora, a castle in Cappadocia. Ptolemy seized upon Phœnice. Antigonus, having defeated Eumenes, attacked Electas and Attalus, and beat them in Pisida. Antigonus made Polyperchon governor of the empire; Cassander being offended at the preference given to the latter, joined himself to Ptolemy. Polyperchon caused Olympias, Alexander's mother, to come back, to take upon her the care of her grandson. Antipater being dead, Antigonus made new disturbances. Aridæus besieged Cyzicus, but was not able to take it.

320

The Romans being greatly exasperated at the disgrace that they had sustained last year by the Samnites, sent Papirius against them, who defeated and obliged them in their turns to pass under the yoke.

Eumenes being reconciled to Antigonus, he re-established his affairs. Antigonus dissipated the royal money. Polyperchon restored the liberties of the cities, recalled the exiles, and made a friendship with Eumenes.

319

The Samnites were subdued, Satricum taken, and a truce for 2 years concluded between them and the Romans.

318

Nicanor being sent by Cassander to Athens, seized on the fortress of Piræus, and put a garrison into it.

Alexander, Polyperchon's son, marched with an army into Attica. Cassander arrived with Antigonus's fleet at Piræus, which Polyperchon besieged; but being in want of provisions, he went into Peloponnesus, and besieged Megalopolis; but he did not succeed. Clitus, Polyperchon's general, defeated Nicanor, the general of Cassander, and

- Before
Christ in the end was beat by Antigonus. Eumenes fled, and Antigonus transported his forces into Persia. The Athenians surrendered to Cassander, who appointed Demetrius Phalereus governor of their city.
- 317 The Apulians submitted to the Romans. Agathocles, the son of Carcinus, who as well as his father was a potter, after having been chosen general several times, made himself tyrant of Syracuse.
- Eumenes declared war against Antigonus.
- 316 L. Æmilius was elected dictator, and routed the army of the Samnites near Saticula.
- Antigonus had an engagement with Eumenes, the success of which was dubious.
- Cassander gave up the siege of Tegea, marched into Macedonia, laid siege to the city of Pydna, where Olympias was retired with Roxana, and the son of Alexander the Great, and corrupted the soldiers of Polyperchon. The Epirots were the occasion of Æacides, their king's, losing Epirus. Æacides had sent succours to Olympias, but they mutinied, and surrendered themselves to Cassander, who took Pydna, and put Olympias to death.
- Cassander married Thessalonica, and a little after went into Peloponnesus.
- 315 Q. Fabius was chosen dictator. The Romans besieged and took Saticula. The inhabitants of Sora separated themselves from the Samnites. Fabius feigned to set fire to the tents of his army, with a view to animate his soldiers, to reimburse their loss by their enemies, and not to think of a retreat; which had the desired effect, and the Samnites were defeated.
- In Greece, Cassander rebuilt Thebes, 20 years after it had been destroyed; he also founded the city of Cassandria, in Macedonia.
- In Asia, Antigonus marched against Eumenes, overcame him in a battle, took him prisoner, and carried him to Antigonus, who put him to death. He went afterwards into Media, where he did the same by Python, who had been troubling that state. He also appointed governors, and deprived Peucestas of his government.
- The island of Rhodes was very near being destroyed by a great inundation.
- Antigonus came to Babylon, where he was honourably received by Seleucus, the governor of it; who, upon his being called upon to render an account of his government to Antigonus, fled to Ptolemy; and being assisted by him, and joined by Cassander, he prepared for a war, against Antigonus and a part of Egypt, with a fleet of 100 ships. Antigonus prepared for the war; Alexander, the son of Polyperchon, came to him, and made an alliance with him: they threatened Cassander with making war, unless he suffered the cities of Greece to have their liberty.
- Apollonides commanded the army of Cassander, and subdued the cities of Arcadia.
- Alexander went over to Cassander, in hopes of obtaining the government of Peloponnesus.
- Polycritus, Seleucus's general, gained a battle by land, and another by sea.
- 314 The city of Sora was taken by the Romans, through the treason of a deserter.

Before Christ Lucera was admitted to capitulate. C. Mœnius was appointed dictator, to inquire into and punish crimes committed against the state; but being himself accused, he abdicated his dictatorship, and upon being tried was acquitted.

Aristodemus, Antigonus's general, joined himself with the Ætolians, and declared war against Alexander. The inhabitants of Dyma, quitting the party of Cassander, were besieged by Alexander; during which he was murdered by Alexion, a Sicyonian: but Cratefipolis, his wife, after his death assumed the command of his army, and behaved with manly courage.

Cassander assembled the scattered Arcanians, and opposed Glaucias, king of the Illyrians. The Arcanians were beat by the Ætolians, and put to the sword, contrary to a promise given.

Cassander sent succours into Caria. Antigonus left his son Demetrius in Syria, with the old soldiers of Alexander, and marched into Asia against Cassander.

The Agrigentines in Sicily, and the other cities of that country, declared war against Agathocles. The Lacedæmonians gave the command of their army to Acrotatus, the son of Cleomenes, who governing with tyranny, was deposed. The Agrigentines agreed with Agathocles, whose power gradually increased.

C. Pœtilius Libo, the dictator, reduced the city of Nola. Colonies were sent to Sueſſa and Pontia.

312 The Callantians, inhabitants of Pontus, in the neighbourhood of Thrace, revolted from Lyſimachus, who reduced them again to their obedience. Antigonus sent Theſſphorus to command in Peloponnesus, and to set the inhabitants at liberty. The Epirots were defeated by Philip, the general of Cassander, and Æacidas, their king, was killed. Antigonus possessed himself of the cities of Caria.

THE SEVENTH EPOCH A.

Here commences the seventh and last Epoch of ancient history. Which is called the era of the Seleucids, when Seleucus Nicator, one of Alexander the Great's generals, rendered himself absolute master of Babylon, and was soon after declared king of Syria. This Epoch was also by the Jews called the era of contracts, because they were obliged to use it in all their contracts, and civil writings. It is used in both the books of Maccabees, with this difference, that it begins in the first book, at the month Nisan, or our March; and in the second with the month Tizri, or our September; the first computation being six months earlier than the second.

During this Epoch, which contains 312 years, several very great revolutions happened. The kingdoms that were raised out of the ruins of Alexander's monarchy, after having gained a considerable height, fell again, and with them all the splendor of Greece: when the Roman republic, which had languished till then, grew powerful, and became the greatest empire that has been ever known.

Before Christ **T**HE Tuscan war commenced. Valerius marched against the Samnites. C. Junius Bubucius was elected dictator. Appius Claudius and Plautius, both censors, made themselves famous by their noble

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noble actions : the former made the famous highway from Rome to Capua, and from him called Appia via, besides a famous aqueduct. Plantius resigned the office of censor, because he had been irregularly chosen, and Claudius remained sole censor.

Antigonus restored the cities of Greece to their liberty. He endeavoured, but in vain, to pass into Macedonia.

The rebellious Cyreneans were reduced by Ptolemy, who also subdued the island of Cyprus, by the assistance of Seleucus ; he defeated Demetrius, near Gaza, and made himself master of Phœnice.

In Europe, Thelesphorus, who commanded the fleet of Antigonus, quitted his party. Ptolemy declared war.

Alektas, after the death of Æacidas, was made king of Epirus ; with whom Cassander made an alliance. Seleucus possessed himself of Babylon, and with a small number of men defeated Nicanor the general ; Antigonus took Media, Susiana, and many other cities. Demetrius beat Celles, a general of Ptolemy. Antigonus returned to Egypt, as did also Ptolemy. Antigonus sent Athenæas against the Arabs, but that expedition did not end as well as it began. Demetrius was reconciled. He was taken by Antigonus, and sent to Babylon.

Agathocles, by a stratagem, seized upon the city of Messene. The Carthaginians made an incursion into Sicily, the inhabitants of which they treated with great cruelty. Agathocles distressed the Carthaginians.

311 The Roman senate granted the people two magistrates, and passed two laws : by the first, the people were permitted to choose six military tribunes ; the second was to appoint two officers to take care of the naval affairs.

The Tuscans were defeated.

Cassander, Lyfimachus, and Ptolemy concluded a peace with Antigonus.

Cassander killed Roxana and her son Alexander.

The Carthaginians beat Agathocles, near the river Himera.

310 The Tuscans were subdued by Q. Fabius, who had sent his brother in a disguise to take a view of their country ; he slew 60,000 of them in one battle. Marcius took several cities from the Samnites.

Papirius Cursor was made dictator.

Agathocles removed the war from Sicily into Africa, where, when he had landed, he burned his fleet, that his soldiers being deprived of the means of a retreat, might fight with the more courage. The Carthaginians sustained several defeats, recalled Hamilcar from Sicily, who was afterwards vanquished by Agathocles, and sacrificed their children to Saturn.

Antigonus began a new war against Ptolemy. A general of Antigonus, named Ptolemy, left him, and took Cassander with him.

Polysperchon engaged Barsina, the widow of Alexander the Great, to come to him at Pergama, with her son Hercules, whom he proclaimed king.

Nicocles was put to death in Cyprus, by Ptolemy's order.

Parysades, king of Bosporus being dead, his three sons, Satyrus, Prytanis, and Eumelus contended for the kingdom ; Eumelus, who survived his brothers, reigned 5 years.

L. Papirius

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309

L. Papirius was made dictator, and obtained a great victory over the Samnites, and took from them their gold and silver shields. Fabius subdued the Tuscans. Perugia was taken.

Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, retook all the cities of Cilicia, and killed Ptolemy, the son of his brother Antigonus, who had quitted his party. Polyperchon, through the persuasion of Cassander, murdered Hercules, the son of Alexander.

Cleomenes, king of Lacedæmon, died having reigned 60 years, and 10 months.

The diviners of Sicily predicted to Hamilcar, that he should sup the next day at Syracuse; that prince was defeated in battle the next day, and put to death at Syracuse. The Agrigentines endeavoured to deliver themselves from the tyranny of the Carthaginians and Agathocles; the life of the latter was in great danger in Africa, from his own soldiers, who revolted, but he appeased the mutineers, and re-established his affairs.

308

Fabius gained a victory over the Marfi and Pelegni, and P. Decius over the Tarquinienses. Fabius made peace with the Umbri.

Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, set the cities of Greece at liberty; but soon after he made an alliance with Cassander, and again distressed them greatly. Cleopatra, the sister of Alexander the Great, was killed by Antigonus, as she was upon the point of marrying Ptolemy.

Agathocles again defeated the Carthaginians, and killed Ophellas, king of Cyrene. Bomilcar was slain, as he was endeavouring to make himself master of Carthage.

L. Volumnius made war with success against the Salentines; and Fabius, who was continued in his office, subdued the Samnites.

307

Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, after he had got possession of Pyreus, and had raised the siege of Munichia, restored the city of Athens to its liberty, of which it had been deprived 15 years.

Demetrius Phalereus retreated to Ptolemy.

Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, entered the city of Athens, on the 11th of May, which day they afterwards decreed to be kept as a festival in honour of him; such was the servile flattery of the Athenians to their kings. He afterwards went into Cyprus, and defeated Menelaus, Ptolemy's general, took several cities, and beat Ptolemy at sea. The reason why Antigonus and Demetrius did not assume the title of kings, as well as Agathocles, was because they made others kings.

Agathocles, who had taken Utica, and passed into Sicily, from whence he had been obliged to remove, to assist his son, Archagathus, whom he had left in Africa, finding his attempts proved insufficient, was determined to have returned to Sicily, with his younger son, Heraclides; but his soldiers being apprised of his intentions, seized on him, and kept him in custody: however they afterwards had compassion on him, and restored him to his liberty, when he fled into Sicily, where he revenged himself on his army, by massacring all their wives and children, because they had, on his flying from them, put his two sons to death.

Diodorus observes, that Agathocles lost both his army and his children the same month, and the same day of the month, on which he

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Christ treacherously murdered Ophellas, and brought over his army to him, that he had raised to assist him.

306 Marcius defeated the Hernici. The two consuls gained a victory over the Samnites. The Romans concluded a third alliance with the Carthaginians.

Antigonus sailed for Egypt with a great number of infantry aboard his ships; but being hindered by various accidents from reaching that place, he returned to Syria.

Agathocles being driven to great distress, sued in vain to the Sicilians for a peace, but obtained one from the Carthaginians.

305 The Samnites were twice beat. A statue was erected in the capitol of Rome, in honour of Hercules.

Antigonus, enraged at the Rhodians, because they had refused to assist him in his war against Cyprus, sent his son Demetrius to besiege them; but they nobly defended themselves.

Agathocles obtained a victory over Dinocrates, the Sicilian general, and put the remainder of the conquered army to death, after they had delivered up their arms on a promise of pardon from him.

304 A peace was made between the Romans and Samnites. The consuls vanquished the Æqui, and took 41 cities in 60 days.

Demetrius continued the siege of Rhodes, and invented several military engines; amongst others, a curious large one, called Helepolis: but at length, the vigorous resistance of the besieged obliged him to conclude a peace with them, on condition that they should afford assistance to his father Antigonus.

Agathocles massacred the inhabitants of Lepari, and did not even spare the temples of the gods; but a tempest destroyed his ships, as they were carrying away the spoils.

Demetrius went to the assistance of the Greeks.

Eumelus, king of Bosporus Cimmerius, died, having reigned 6 years. Spartacus succeeded him, who reigned 20.

Seleucus founded the city of Antioch, Laodicea, Apamea, Edessa, Bercea, and Pella.

303 The Romans sent colonies to Sora, Alba, and also into the country of the Æqui.

Demetrius restored the cities of Greece to their liberties. After he had undertaken the rebuilding of Sicyone, he changed the site of it to another part, as he did also by Corinth, and many other cities.

Cleonymus, the Spartan, defeated the Lucanians, besieged the city of Tarentum, and rejected the friendship of Demetrius and Cassander.

302 C. Junius Bubulcus was chosen dictator for the war against the Æqui, who had refused to receive the colony that had been sent to them from Rome. Eight days after the election of Bubulcus, he dedicated the temple of Health, which he had vowed during his consulship, and built when he was censor.

The Grecian fleet took Thuriae, a city of the Salentines, but their fleet was afterwards so dispersed by Æmilius, that scarcely more than a fifth part of it escaped.

Cassander, not being able to make peace with Antigonus, joined Lysimachus, Seleucus, and some others; whilst Antigonus endeavoured to

Before Christ to strengthen himself, by uniting with Demetrius, marched his forces into Asia.

Here ends Diodorus Siculus's history.

301 Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Valerius Corvus were made dictators : the latter having subdued the Tuscans had a triumph.

Antigonus and Demetrius joined their armies, which amounted to more than 70,000 foot, 10,000 horsemen, and 75 elephants. They engaged the armies of Seleucus, Lyfimachus, and Cassander ; which consisted of 74,000 infantry, 10,500 cavalry, and 120 chariots : the battle was fought near the city of Ipsus, in Phrygia, and lost by Antigonus, who was slain. Pyrrhus was in the camp of Demetrius, who had married his sister Deidamia. Demetrius fled into Greece, where he was refused protection by the Athenians. The conquerors divided their dominions amongst themselves.

Seleucus founded Antioch, the 12th year of his reign.

300 Valerius, the dictator, was made consul. Prætors were chosen from among the plebeians. Appius Claudius debased the priesthood, by admitting to that order the meanest of the people.

Seleucus married Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius, and made an alliance with him who espoused Ptolemaida, a daughter of Ptolemy.

Agathocles left the siege of Corcyra to Cassander, and on his return from thence put to death the murderers of his son.

Simon, sur-named the Just, the son of Onias, the high-priest, distinguished himself by his eminent piety.

Arcefilaus, the academician, flourished at this time.

299 Sempronius Sophus, and P. Saverrio, added two more tribes to the Roman republic. Manlius, being killed by a fall from his horse, M. Valerius Corvus was elected dictator in his place.

Demetrius left garrisons in the cities of Tyre, Sydon, and Cilicia, and went to Athens, and declared war against Lachares, who was attempting to seize on that city.

The inhabitants of Cisalpine Gaul returned home with great spoils.

Agathocles went into Italy, and besieged Crotona.

298 The Romans made peace with the Lucanians, and gave battle to the Hetrurians. Fulvius triumphed over the Samnites.

Cassander, king of Macedon, died, having reigned 19 years ; he left three sons, Philip, Antipater, and Alexander.

Philip, the 26th king of Macedon, from Caranus, reigned 1 year.

297 The Samnites were defeated. The consuls continued in their office 6 months.

After the death of Philip, Antipater and Alexander contended for the kingdom, and the former put his mother Thessalonica to death, because she had taken the part of his brother. Notwithstanding their contention, they reigned jointly 3 years.

Demetrius Poliorcetes besieged the city of Athens a whole year.

296 Decius, the pro-consul, forced the Samnites back to their country, who endeavoured to engage the Tuscans to declare war against the Romans ; in the mean time, Decius subdued several of the cities that belonged to the Samnites. L. Volumnius, having received orders to march against the Tuscans, put them to flight : he also defeated the Samnites, and took Egnatius their general.

Lachares,

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Lachares, the tyrant, fled from Athens, and Demetrius took possession of the city, and treated the inhabitants with so much generosity, that he intirely dissipated their fear of him; when having supplied them with provisions, and put a garrison into the city, he left it. Alexander, king of Macedon, applied to Demetrius for assistance against his brother Antipater, but he not answering what he expected from him, he had recourse to Pyrrhus, who seized upon a part of Macedon.

295

There was a dispute among the consuls about the government of Tuscany, which was determined by the people in favour of Q. Fabius. The two consuls marched into Tuscany, and gave battle to the Samnites; P. Decius, who commanded the left wing, observing that his men gave back, devoted himself to death, by offering himself to the Dii Manes; after which, the enemy was forced to fly, and was defeated by Volumnius. Titus Livius reckons this the 46th year of the war against the Samnites, which commenced 411 after the foundation of Rome.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus, according to Velleius Paterculus. *See the life of Pyrrhus in Plutarch.*

Demetrius attacked the Lacedæmonians, and having beat Archidamus, their king, he besieged the city of Lacedæmon; but hearing that Pyrrus had invaded Macedon, he returned home.

294

Atilius seized upon several cities of the Samnites, during the sickness of Posthumius, and gave them battle, which for some time was dubious; but at last they were defeated, and obliged to pass under the yoke. Atilius, the consul, vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator. He was refused a triumph, because 700 men had been slain in the battle. Volutius fought with success in Hetruria, and entered Rome in triumph contrary to the will of the senate. A truce for 40 years was concluded with the cities of Volturni, Perugia, and Arretium.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, the 28th king of Macedon, reigned 6 years. Antipater fled to his father-in-law, Lysimachus, who put him to death.

Antiochus, son of Seleucus, fell sick, the cause of which Erasistratus the physician discovered to be a violent love that he had conceived for Stratonice, his father's wife; upon which Seleucus resigned his wife and a part of his kingdom to his son.

A new census was taken at Rome, by which it appeared, that the number of men in Rome, fit to bear arms, amounted to 270,000.

293

Papirius obliged the Samnites to retreat. Carvilius triumphed over the Tuscans.

Demetrius permitted the exiles to return to Athens, made war against the Boeotians, and took the city of Thebes.

Agathocles passed into Italy, and ravaged the country of the Brutii, took hostages of them, and returned to Syracuse. The Brutii, after his departure, retook their city, and recovered their hostages. The first funeral that ever had been seen at Rome, was fixed upon the temple of Quirinus, by Papirius.

292

Q. Fabius Gurges was defeated by the Samnites.

Lysimachus being taken prisoner by Dromichetes, king of Getæ, his son Lysimachus procured his liberty, upon condition that his father should give Dromichetes all that part of the country which lay beyond

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Christ beyond the Danube. Demetrius retook Thebes, the inhabitants of which had been conquered by his son Antigonus, and drove Pyrrhus out of Thessaly, where he continued a little time, and put a garrison into it.

291 Whilst the senate of Rome were deliberating on the recalling of Fabius Gurgus, under whose command the Romans had been defeated, Fabius Maximus, his father, offered himself to command under his own son, which was accepted: he defeated the Samnites, took prisoner Pontius their general, and killed 24,000 of the enemy. Fabius Gurgus was admitted to the honour of a triumph.

Demetrius celebrated the Pythian games at Athens, because the Ætolians had shut up the passages to Delphi, so that he could not go thither. He declared war against the Ætolians, and appointed Pantauchus general, and marched himself against Pyrrhus; but not meeting with him, he ravaged Epirus; during which, Pyrrhus defeated Pantauchus. From that time, Demetrius grew melancholy; he nevertheless repulsed Pyrrhus, and afterwards made peace with him.

290 Manlius Curius defeated the Samnites, granted a peace to the revolted Sabines, and enjoyed, during his consulship, two triumphs. *Eutropius finishes at this time the Samnite war, which had lasted 49 years.*

Agathocles sent his son to Demetrius, by whom he was honourably received, and presented with royal robes. Oxithemis departed from that prince, with orders to inform himself of the state of Sicily. In the mean time, Demetrius Poliorcetes, intending to attempt the recovery of all Asia, raised a numerous army, consisting of 98,000 foot, and 12,000 horsemen, and built 100 ships: which great preparations gave offence to Seleucus, Lyfimachus, Ptolemy, and Pyrrhus, who joined together to attack him.

Seleucus placed the Jews in the cities which he had built, and gave them the right of citizens, and the same privileges that the Greeks enjoyed.

289 Agathocles was poisoned by Mænon, through the persuasion of his grandson Archagathus. Mænon, having committed that horrid crime, possessed himself of the command of the army of the late Agathocles, about the length of whose reign authors are not agreed; some say 28, others only 18 years.

At the same time, Ptolemy, Lyfimachus, and Pyrrhus, invaded and spoiled the dominions of Demetrius, who in vain made use of the assistance of the cities of Greece: the Athenians were the first who revolted, and established a prætor in the place of the magistrate that they had before.

Demetrius collected some troops together, and with them he would have besieged Athens, but was persuaded by the philosopher, Crates, to conduct them into Asia, which advice he followed.

After Demetrius was driven out of the kingdom of Macedon, Pyrrhus reigned there 7 months.

288 Demetrius, unable to procure an asylum, went to Seleucus, and surrendered himself to him.

286 Pyrrhus, being slighted by the Macedonians, abdicated, and Lyfimachus was elected in his place.

Demetrius died.

Q. Hortensius,

Before
Christ

Q. Hortensius, the dictator, made a law, by which the same sanction was given to the decrees made by the people, as to those of the patricians.

Serapis, the Egyptian god, was transported from Synope, in Pontus, to Alexandria.

285

Lyfimachus caused his son, **Agathocles**, who was married to **Lyfandra**, daughter of **Ptolemy Lagus** and **Eurydice**, to be poisoned: the occasion of which was thus: **Arfinoe**, his mother-in-law, having in vain solicited him to commit incest with her, instigated his father to kill him. **Lyfandra** fled with her children to **Seleucus**. **Philotærus**, the eunuch, treasurer to **Lyfimachus**, being discontented at the death of **Agathocles**, retired to **Pergamus**, and offered to surrender that city to **Seleucus**; but he neglecting to accept of it, and dying soon after, **Philotærus** established a kingdom there, of which he was the first king. **Ptolemy Philadelphus** began to reign with his father, and continued king 38 years.

284

The inhabitants of **Patra Dyma**, and **Pharæ**, began now to lay the first foundation of the **Achæan republic**, which at first consisted of 12 cities; the government of it was democratical during 25 years, having only one register and two prætors to direct the business of the republic.

Ptolemy, son of **Lagus**, died. It was in this year and the preceding, that the **Seventy** made the version of the holy scriptures into Greek.

Demetrius Valerus died by the bite of an asp.

The **Gauls** made an attack upon the **Romans**, and besieged **Aretium**, 10 years after their last and fourth attack.

283

The **Senones** of **Gaul** besieged **Aretium**, against whom the **Romans** sent **L. Cecilius**, the prætor, who was slain, and 30,000 of their men: **Manius Curius** was sent in his place. Deputies were sent from **Rome** to the **Gauls**, to treat about the ransom of their prisoners, who, contrary to the rights of nations, murdered them. The **Romans** sent another army against the **Gauls**, and defeated them. They sent a colony to the city of **Sena**, and subdued the **Hetrurians** and **Boii**. **Eutropus** says, all this was done by the advice of the consul **Dolabella**.

282

The **Boii** of **Gauls** attacked the **Romans** again with very great success, and forced them into a peace.

Lyfimachus, at the age of 74, made war against **Seleucus**, who was then 77 years old, but was killed, and his army entirely routed.

281

Seleucus was king of **Macedon** for 7 months.

The **Tarentines**, having treated with great indignity the deputies who had been sent to them by the **Romans**, the latter declared war against the former.

Seleucus, having laid an ambuscade for **Ptolemy**, lost his own life in it, and the kingdom of **Macedon** that he had taken from **Lyfimachus**. He was succeeded in the kingdom of **Syria** by his son, **Antiochus Soter**, who reigned 20 years.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, the 31st king of **Macedon**, since **Caranus**, the 1st king of it; he reigned 1 year and 5 months. He concluded a peace with **Antigonus** the son of **Seleucus**, **Eumenes**, **Antigonus** son of **Demetrius**, and **Pyrrhus**, and gave his daughter in marriage to the latter. He himself married his sister, **Arfinoe**, the widow of **Lyfimachus**, and by her got possession of **Cassandria**; but on the day of the nuptials

Before
Christ nuptials he murdered her two sons, Lyfimachus, who was 16 years old, and Philip, who was 13, and banished her to Samo-Thrace.

The Romans declared war against the Tarentines. The consul Barbula defeated them, and the Samnites and Salentines also, who sought to Pyrrhus for help, and engaged him to come into Italy.

280 Pyrrhus came into Italy, and defeated the Romans, who were intimidated by the elephants which he had brought with him. Pyrrhus generously restored, without any ransom, the Romans whom he had taken prisoners, to C. Fabricius Luscinus, who, with two other senators, had been sent to him to treat about them.

279 The Gauls invaded Macedonia and Illyria, and killed Ptolemy Ceraunus. Meleagar, his brother, usurped the crown of Macedonia, but at the end of 2 months he was deposed; when Antipater, the son of Cassander, ascended the throne, which he enjoyed but 45 days; at length Sothenes, who had delivered the Macedonians from the Gauls, accepted of their crown, after having several times refused it; but would not permit his soldiers to take their oath to him as a king, but only as a general.

Nicetas, after having governed 9 years, was driven out of Syracuse by Thymen. Pyrrhus sent Nicetas to Rome to negotiate a peace, but it was obstructed by Appius Claudius.

Pyrrhus received a wound in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000, and they 5000 men.

A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of those who were able to bear arms were found to be 278,222.

278 Fabricius marched against Pyrrhus. A physician who belonged to Pyrrhus came to Fabricius, and offered to poison his master; but the brave Roman, far from accepting of the proposal, delivered him up to Pyrrhus, who, quitting Italy, removed to Sicily to defend it against the Carthaginians, who had besieged Syracuse both by sea and land: as soon as he arrived in Sicily, all the cities surrendered to him. He concluded a peace with the Romans, after having carried on the war in Italy 2 years and 4 months.

Brennus, the Gaulish general, made an incursion into Macedon, and Sothenes their king was put to death. Brennus penetrated into Greece by the same way that the Persians had entered it formerly, and marched with an intention to have pillaged the temple of Delphos. The Gauls were terrified by an earthquake, attended by lightening. Brennus died of his wounds.

277 Antigonus Gonatus reigned in Macedon 36 years.

The Romans continued the war against the Tarentines and Samnites.

Pyrrhus gave battle to the Carthaginians in Sicily.

The Gauls seized on Thrace, and levied contributions on the Byzantines.

276 Pyrrhus continued the war in Sicily, and besieged Lilybæum, but could not take it.

275 Pyrrhus finding his affairs bad in Sicily, returned into Italy, where, being defeated in an engagement with the Romans, he was forced to retire to Tarentum: the Romans seized on his camp. Pyrrhus having put a garrison into Tarentum, under the command of Milo, left it. M.

Fabricius

- Before Christ** Fabricius the censor, made a new census at Rome, when the number of citizens capable of bearing arms were 271,244.
- Hiero, the son of Hierocles, was elected general of the Syracusans, and made himself tyrant.
- 274** Pyrrhus returned to Epirus with 7000 infantry, and 5000 cavalry. After having carried on the war as well in Italy as in Sicily 6 years, he resided at Macedon, of which he was entirely possessed, after the defeat of Antigonus. Ptolemy Philadelphus formed an alliance with the Romans. The vestal Sentilia was buried alive, having been convicted of unchastity.
- 273** Pyrrhus was called to Lacedæmon, by Cleonymus, who complained that his nephew Areus had been preferred before him in the succession to that crown.
- 272** Pyrrhus marched to Lacedæmon, and undertook the siege of it, but Areus the king returning from Crete, obliged him to retreat. He afterwards went and attacked Argos, where, as he was valiantly fighting, a woman threw a tile at his head, and killed him.
- The Tarentines, Samnites, and Brutii, who had formed a league against the Romans, were all defeated, and the city and fortress of Tarentum was surrendered by Milo: the Romans having completely triumphed over them, made a peace, and gave them their liberty. Thus ended the Samnite war, after the space of 71 years.
- 271** The legion, which had basely seized upon the city of Rhegium that they had been sent to protect, were taken prisoners by L. Genucius the consul, but the greater part of them were killed in the siege, and only 300 remained, who being carried to Rome, were first beaten with rods, and then put to death.
- Epicurus died, aged 72.
- 270** Cn. Blasio, the consul, triumphed over the Sarcinates.
- 269** Fabricius and Apronius, two young patricians, and at this time ædiles, having insulted two Apollonian ambassadors at Rome, were given up to the Apollonians to be punished as they should think proper, who generously released them.
- The Romans this year coined silver money.
- The Picentes declared war against the Romans. Hiero was declared king of Syracuse.
- 268** The consuls triumphed over the Picentes. During the engagement the Romans soldiers were terrified by an earthquake, but Sempronius immediately restored them to their quiet, by vowing a temple to the goddess Tellus.
- 267** The Romans declared war against the Salentines, and defeated them, and took their city, and also that of Brandusium.
- 266** The Romans subdued the Salentines and Messapians.
- 265** By a new census taken this year at Rome, the number of citizens fit to bear arms appeared to be 292,224.
- Mamertines, who possessed Messina, being distressed, as well by Hiero, as by the Carthaginians, implored the assistance of the Romans, which they at length granted.
- 264** The commencement of the first Punic war between the Romans and Carthaginians. Appius Claudius went to Sicily, and obliged Hiero to quit Messina, and retreat to Syracuse.

- Before Christ** Eumenes reigned 22 years at Pergamus, after the death of his brother Philotærus.
- 263 Two consuls went into Sicily, and concluded a peace with Hiero.
- 262 The two consuls took the city of Agrigentum.
Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, having enlarged the city of Astacus, called it after his own name Nicomedia.
Antiochus III. the king of Syria, reigned 15 years.
- 261 The Romans prepared a fleet.
- 260 The Romans, for the first time, obtained a naval victory under C. Duilius over the Carthaginians.
- 259 L. Cornelius engaged the Sardinians and Corsicans, and defeated them, and killed Hanno the Carthaginian general. C. Aquilius defended himself in Sicily against Hamilcar.
- 258 Calpurnius Flamma, a military tribune, disengaged the whole Roman army under Attilus, which was surrounded by the enemy, by his great ingenuity and valour with only 300 men.
Calatinus took several cities in Sicily.
Areus, king of Lacedæmon, died.
- 257 C. Atilius Regulus was beat by sea at first, but afterwards gained a victory. Hannibal, after his naval defeat, was crucified by his own men.
- 256 The Romans fitted out a fleet of 330 ships, and the Carthaginians 350. The Romans designed to sail to Africa, but the Carthaginians, to hinder them, gave them battle, and were beat; after which Atilius sailed for Africa with 40 ships, 15,000 foot-soldiers, and 5000 horse-men, where he took many cities, and obliged the Carthaginians into a disadvantageous peace. L. Manlius returned to Rome with 27,000 captives, whilst Atilius continued in Africa, and defeated the two Asdrubals and Hamilcar, and killed a prodigious serpent on the banks of Bagrada, near Carthage.
Antigonus Gonatus gave the Athenians their liberty.
- 255 Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, being appointed general of the Carthaginian army, killed 30,000 of the Romans, and took 15,000 prisoners, with Atilius at their head. On the news of this loss, the consuls sailed for Africa, and defeated the Carthaginians by sea; but as they were returning home laden with the spoils, they were shipwrecked; 80 ships only escaped, and 220 were lost.
The Achæans began this year to double the number of their prætors.
- 254 The Romans repaired their fleet, consisting of 220 sail, and sent their two consuls into Sicily, to gather up the remainder of the late wreck, and with 300 ships besieged Palermo.
- 253 The Romans suffered a second shipwreck, by which they lost 150 of their ships.
Manasseh was chosen high-priest of the Jews.
- 252 A new census was taken at Rome, when there appeared to be 297,797 men able to bear arms.
The Carthaginians, after the retreat of the Romans, made themselves masters of the sea.
- 351 Metellus defeated Asdrubal, and slew 20,000 Carthaginians, 26 elephants, and took 104 and led them through all Italy; the Romans began now to despise those animals, of whom at first they had been afraid.

Before Christ afraid. Asdrubal was obliged to fly. He was afterwards put to death by the Carthaginians.

Aratus, the Sicyonian, being about 20 years old, joined his country to the republic of the Achæans, and was himself made a prætor.

250 The Romans having fitted out a fleet of 200 sail, besieged the city of Lilybæum. Hannibal came from Africa, and defeated the Romans, and obliged them to fly.

Justin pretends, that this year the Parthians, under the command of Ariaces, taking the opportunity of the divisions of Seleucus and Antiochus, shook off the Macedonian yoke; but others place that event 6 years earlier.

Much about this time Theodates revolted in Bactria, and from governor became king of that province. His example, and that of Ariaces, were followed by all the nations of those parts, each of them shaking off at the same time the Macedonian yoke.

249 P. Claudius lost 94 ships, which were seized on by the Carthaginians, for which he was degraded from his consulship. The Romans sent L. Junius to assist at the siege of Lilybæum. The Carthaginians set fire to the Roman fleet which lay before that city. Junius having lost his fleet returned to Rome.

248 The Romans not having fitted out another fleet, the Carthaginians ravaged all along their coasts. Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Antiochus Theos concluded a peace, which was strengthened by the latter marrying Bernice, the daughter of the former, he having repudiated Laodice his wife for that purpose.

247 The 38th census of the Roman citizens was taken this year by Atilius Catalus and A. Manlius Torquatus, when the number of those who were able to bear arms appeared to be 231,222.

Seleucus Callinicus succeeded his father Antiochus Theos in Syria, and reigned 20 years.

Ptolemy Euergetes reigned in Egypt 26 years. Ptolemy Philadelphus died, after whose death Antiochus put away his wife Bernice, and recalled Laodice, who poisoned him, and killed Bernice and her son.

246 Onias II. the high-priest, son of Simon the Just, having wrongfully withheld the tribute money from Ptolemy, and thereby offended him, was restored to his favour by Joseph his sister's son.

244 The Romans sent a colony to Brundisium.

243 Aratus, a prætor of the Achæans, seized upon the fortress of Corinth by stratagem, and drove out the garrison of Antigonus. *See his life in Plutarch.*

242 The Ætolians quitting the Macedonians, joined with the Achæans. The Romans repaired their fleet, and sent out 100 ships, under the command of C. Lutatius the consul, against the Carthaginians, whom they defeated, sunk 50 of their ships, and took 70.

Attalus succeeded Eumenes in the kingdom of Pergamus, and reigned 43 years.

Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, was king of Macedon, and reigned 10 years.

241 The Romans concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, upon condition that the latter should surrender to them all the islands that they

Before they possessed between Italy and Africa, and pay to them an annual
Christ tribute of 2200 talents for 20 years.

The Carthaginian war began at this time, at Lybia, in Africa.

240 The poet Livius Adronicus was the first who caused comedies and tragedies to be presented at Rome.

239 Ennius the poet was born now, according to Varro.

237 The Gauls revolted, 45 years after they had made peace with the Romans.

The Romans began a war against the Ligurians.

The troubles of Africa being appeased, Asdrubal was sent into Spain, and took Hannibal with him, who was then but 9 years old.

235 The Romans declared war against the Sardinians, at the persuasion of the Carthaginians, and sent ambassadors to Carthage, who made a peace. Rome being now at peace with all the world, the temple of Janus was shut up for the first time since Numa Pompilius.

234 Carvilius triumphed over the Sardinians. Nævius the poet wrote a hundred pieces for the Roman stage.

233 Fabius defeated the Ligurians, and gained a victory over the Sardinians.

232 Demetrius, king of Macedon, died: his son Philip being very young, Antigonus Doson, his uncle, took the care of him, and governed Macedon 12 years.

C. Flaminius revived the agrarian law, for the division of the country of the Picentes in Cisalpine Gaul, among the poor citizens of Rome, which so much offended the Gauls, that they revolted.

Sp. Carvilius was the first Roman who divorced his wife.

231 The Romans defeated the Sardinians and Corsicans. C. Papirius Mæso was the first who subdued the Corsicans: he entered Rome in triumph, though the senate had refused him that honour.

230 Teuta, who succeeded her husband Agron in the kingdom of Illyria, permitted her subjects to commit piracy. The inhabitants of the coasts of Italy having complained to the Romans of the piracies of the Illyrians, they sent Caius Coruncanius and Lucius to Teuta to demand justice of her. Lucius, who spoke with great boldness, and his colleague, were by her orders murdered; which occasioned the Romans to declare war against her, and to erect statues in honour of their two greatly injured ambassadors.

229 The Romans carried on the war against the Illyrians, both by sea and land. Demetrius Pharos, who governed Corcyra for Teuta, surrendered it to the Romans; who also took a great many other cities from the Illyrians.

228 Teuta obtained a peace from the Romans, and became tributary to them.

Hamilcar was killed in Spain, and was succeeded by Asdrubal, who governed 8 years.

227 The Romans augmented the number of their prætors, by adding two more to them.

The Ætolians, supported by Antigonus king of Macedon, and Cleomenes, king of Lacedæmon, conspired against the Achæans.

Seleucus III. sur-named Ceraunus, the son of Callinicus, became king of Syria, and reigned 3 years.

- Before Christ** The Romans made great preparations for the war against the Gauls. Hiero furnished them with provisions for their army, for which he was rewarded after the war was finished.
- 226
- 225 The Senones who inhabited the Cisalpine Gaul, that is, the Insubres and Boii, declared war against the Romans, upon account of the agrarian law, which had been revived by Flaminius, to divide the land of the Picentes among the Roman citizens. The Picentes also engaged to their assistance, the inhabitants of Transalpine Gaul, near the Rhone. The Romans on their part raised 700,000 infantry, and 70,000 cavalry, and gave them battle; 40,000 Gauls were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners. C. Atilius the consul was killed, as was also Concolitanus king of the Gauls: Aneroestus, king of the Gæfatae, killed himself.
- 224 The consuls marched into Gaul, and defeated the Boii and Insubres, when the Romans for the first time passed the Po.
- Antiochus the Great, the 6th king of Syria, reigned 36 years.
- The famous Colossus at Rhodes was thrown down by an earthquake.
- 223 The Roman consuls subdued the Gauls. The Romans made an alliance with the Macedonians, Achæans, Epirots, Phocians, Bœotians, Arcadians and Thessalians.
- 222 The Romans subdued the Insubres. Marcellus in a single combat killed Viridomarus, the king of the Gæfatae.
- Antigonus made himself master of Lacedæmon, having defeated Cleomenes, the king of it, who fled into Egypt.
- 221 The Romans reduced the inhabitants of Istria, who had made a piratical seizure of several of their ships.
- Ptolemy Philopator IV. king of Egypt, reigned 17 years. Antigonus Dofon, king of Macedon, died, after he had defeated the Illyrians, and celebrated the Nemean games.
- Philip, grandson of Antigonus Gonatus, became the 15th king of Macedon, from Alexander the Great, and reigned 42 years.
- 220 A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of persons capable to bear arms, were found to be 270,213. The libertini, or freedmen, who lived dispersed among all the tribes, were formed into four tribes, viz. the Esquilina, the Palatina, the Subarrana, and the Collina.
- Asdrubal was killed by a Gaul; he had governed Spain 8 years, and had greatly increased the dominions of the Carthaginians, rather more by his prudent management, than by the force of his arms. Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barcas, succeeded him, invaded the Olcades, seized upon the famous city of Althœa, and afterwards took up his winter quarters in New Carthage.
- 219 L. Æmilius, the consul, defeated the Illyrians, and Demetrius Pharos, their king, who retreated to Philip, king of Macedon.
- Hannibal took Salmantica, and subdued all Spain, as far as to the Iberus.
- Prusias, king of Bithynia, defeated the Gauls, who had committed depredations upon the coasts of the Hellespont.
- Archagathus a Peloponnesian, son of Lyfanius, introduced the art of surgery into Rome.

Hannibal,

Before
Christ

Hannibal, after a siege of 7 months, took the city of Saguntum, (contrary to the late treaty concluded between the Romans, by Afdrubal, by which that city was declared free :) all the inhabitants of it were destroyed, partly by the enemy, and partly by their own hands. The Romans had sent ambassadors to Carthage, on behalf of that city, but were not regarded.

The commencement of the war of the allies, which the Achæans carried on against the Ætolians, under the command of Philip, king of Macedon; but his country being invaded in his absence, he was obliged to return home to defend it. The Achæans seized on all the country of Asia, in the neighbourhood of mount Taurus, and erected a new kingdom. Cleomenes being dead in Egypt, Agefipolis and Lycurgus reigned at Lacedæmon.

The Byzantines, being obliged to pay a tribute to the Gauls, laid a duty upon all kinds of goods that were imported into their country.

The Rhodians, who were joined by Prusias, king of Bithynia, declared war against the Byzantines.

The Ætolians elected Dorimachus to be their prætor, who marched his forces into Epirus, and entirely destroyed the temple of Dodona.

THE SECOND PUNIC WAR.

- 218 The Romans sent the consul Scipio into Spain, Sempronius into Africa, and assistance to the new colonies of Placentia and Cremona, whom the Boii had invaded. Hannibal, having crossed the Alps, entered Italy with 90,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry.

Philip continued the war of the allies.

Antiochus and Ptolemy Philopater made war against each other for Cœle-syria.

- 217 C. Flaminius, the consul, having rashly engaged Hannibal's army, was slain, and 15,000 of his men defeated; upon which the senate, of their own authority for the first time, chose Q. Fabius Maximus dictator; but out of regard to the ancient custom, gave him only the title of pro-dictator; and pitched upon Q. Minucius Rufus, to be general of the horse: they followed Hannibal, who entered into Apulia. Fabius, by his prudent management entirely restored the Roman affairs. They sent deputies from Rome to demand Demetrius Pharos of Philip of Macedon.

Antiochus, being defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, made a truce with him for one year. The latter marched to Jerusalem, and attempted to enter into the holy place of the temple, but was miraculously hindered.

Philip of Macedon concluded the war of the allies.

- 216 Hannibal gained a very great victory at the battle of Cannæ over the Romans; 40,000 of whom were killed on the spot, 2700 of which were Roman knights, 3000 were made prisoners of war, besides 300 knights.

Antiochus the Great passed mount Taurus, made an alliance with Attalus, and declared war against the Achæans.

Philip retook all the cities which had been taken from him in his absence.

The Romans being unwilling to ransom the prisoners whom Hannibal had taken at the battle of Cannæ, because he had demand-

Before
Christ ed an extravagant sum; many of the cities of Italy submitted to Hannibal.

Philopater, endeavouring with great cruelty to force the Jews to abjure their religion, was restrained in a very miraculous manner.

Philip, king of Macedon, made a treaty with Hannibal.

215 The Romans put the Macedonian deputies in chains, and sent them to Hannibal.

After the death of Hiero, his grandson Hieronymus succeeded him in the kingdom of Sicily, and entirely ruined that state.

The Achæans, having taken refuge in Sardis, were there besieged by Antiochus.

214 T. Gracchus, the pro-consul, happily defeated Hanno near Beneventum. Q. Fabius retook Cusilinum. Marcellus went and besieged Syracuse, which was for a long time retarded by the celebrated Archimedes, who invented a great number of curious machines for the defence of it. M. Valerius Lævinus, the prætor, conducted the war against Philip, whose fleet being burned, retreated to Macedon.

Cn. Scipio effected wonders in Spain.

Antiochus took the city of Sardis.

Philip came into Peloponnesus, where the Messenians had occasioned a great many troubles. He caused Aratus to be poisoned.

213 Fabius, the consul, made a treaty with the inhabitants of Arpi. Philip possessed himself of the city of Lyssa, in Illyria.

212 Hannibal took the city and fortrefs of Tarentum. Marcellus took Syracuse, after a siege of 3 years. Capua was besieged by the consuls.

The two Scipios were slain in Spain. They had both always nobly opposed the entrance of Asdrubal into Italy. L. Marcius, a Roman knight, fought two battles with the Carthaginians, of whom 37,000 were killed in the field of battle.

Gracchus, the pro-consul, was treacherously assassinated by his host. The prætor Valerius Lævinus entered into a treaty with the Ætolians, king Attalus, and ravaged Greece. The Achæans and other states of Greece demanded the assistance of Pyrrhus, which gave occasion to a war against that prince.

211 Hannibal, not being able to take either the city or fortrefs of Tarentum, and having quitted the assistance of Capua, marched directly for Rome; but being hindered from reaching it by a storm, he retired into Rhegium, and made war against the Lucanians. Capua surrendered to the Romans. A great many of the senators of Capua poisoned themselves, and the remainder of them were put to death by the Romans, and the city reduced to a colony. P. Scipio, at the age of 24 years, was sent into Spain.

Antiochus the Great added Judea to the number of his conquests.

210 P. Scipio in one day took the city of New-Carthage.

Cn. Fulvius, the pro-consul, was defeated in Apulia. Agrigentum was taken by the consul Lævinus.

209 Marcellus obtained a battle against Hannibal. Fabius made a treaty with the city of Tarentum. P. Scipio fought successfully against Asdrubal. A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of those who were able to bear arms appeared to be 227,107.

Before
Christ

208

The consul Marcellus was killed in an ambuscade that he had laid for Hannibal, and the other consul was wounded.

The different powers of Spain joined with Scipio, who forced Asdrubal to retreat into Africa.

Sulpicius, the prætor, and Attalus the king, marched to assist the Ætolians against Philip. Asdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, invaded Italy with a numerous army. The consul C. Claudius Nero, having intercepted Asdrubal's letter, joined his colleague Lævius, after a march of 6 days, with so much secrecy, that Asdrubal had not heard of his marching till he had got up to Lævius. The two consuls having united their forces, entirely defeated Asdrubal. When Hannibal heard the news, he retreated to the Brutii.

In Spain, L. Scipio forced Mago to fly, and took Hanno prisoner. Lævinus entered into the country of Carthage, and defeated their fleet.

206

P. Scipio defeated Asdrubal, the son of Gisco and Mago; and having driven the Carthaginians out of Spain, he went into Africa, and made an alliance with Syphax, king of Masæsyia, and then returned to Rome with 120,000 pounds weight of silver, which he put into the public treasury. However, he was not allowed a triumph, because he held no office in the government.

Philopæmen, prætor of the Achæans, defeated and killed Macanidas, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, near Mantinæa, who was succeeded in his tyranny by Nabis.

205

Scipio, having provided himself with necessaries in Sicily, went into Africa, where the city of Locha surrendered to him. The war which was raised in Spain by Mardonius and Indibilis, was entirely suppressed. Mago went into Italy.

The Romans sent deputies to king Attalus, to fetch the statue of the mother of the gods.

204

The statue of the mother of the gods was brought to Rome, and Scipio Nasica, notwithstanding his youth, was, on account of his great probity, appointed to receive the divinity.

The Romans sent deputies into Sicily, to inquire into the conduct of Scipio. He was accused of luxury, and other crimes, tried, condemned, and fined; but his conduct afterwards being justified, he was sent into Africa, where he besieged Utica; but afterwards raised the siege to go and meet Syphax and Asdrubal, who were marching with an army of 100,000 men to the relief of that city. P. Sempronius fought successfully against Hannibal.

Ptolemy Philopator died, and was succeeded by Ptolemy Epiphanes, who was then but 4 years old.

203

Scipio, in one and the same day, took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners. The two defeated generals re-assembled their troops, but were again defeated by Scipio, who afterwards took several cities.

The Carthaginians recalled Hannibal to Africa. Lælius went into Numidia, and took Syphax prisoner. Scipio reproached Sophonisba with her infidelity to her husband Masinissa, she having married Syphax, although she had been promised to Masinissa. Sophonisba died by poison, which she voluntarily received from Masinissa. Scipio made peace with the Carthaginians, who sent deputies to Rome, who

Before Christ returned without concluding upon any thing. Hannibal quitted Italy, and returned into Africa.

Antiochus and Philip of Macedon made a league together against Ptolemy Epiphanes, with a view of dividing his kingdom between themselves.

202 Hannibal used his utmost endeavours to obtain a peace, but in vain. Scipio engaged Hannibal, and entirely defeated him, and Vermina the daughter of Syphax, who came to his assistance. Scipio granted a peace to the Carthaginians.

A sedition happened in Alexandria, occasioned by Agathocles, who, supported by some Macedonian troops, endeavoured to displace Tlepolemus, who was first minister to the young Ptolemy Epiphanes; but he miserably perished in the attempt.

201 The Romans granted a peace to the Carthaginians. P. Scipio led Syphax into Rome in triumph, who died some time after in prison.

The first year of the MACEDONIAN WAR.

200 The Romans declared war against Philip, king of Macedon, because he was an enemy to the Athenians, to Attalus king of Pergamus, and to other states, with whom the senate of Rome was in alliance. Philip besieged the city of Abydos, the inhabitants of which, in imitation of those of Saguntum, chose rather to destroy themselves, than to submit to the Macedonian yoke.

199 Cn. Bebius Tamphilus, the prætor, was with his whole army surrounded by the Insubres of Gaul.

198 The consul, T. Q. Flaminius, attacked Philip in the straits leading to Epirus, forced him to retire to his own kingdoms, whilst Flaminius made his way into Thessaly. His brother, L. Quintius, who commanded the fleet, and who was assisted by the forces with which king Attalus and the Ætolians had provided him, seized upon the city of Eubœa, and all the sea-coast thereabout. The Romans concluded a treaty with the Achæans. Antiochus promised his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy.

197 Eumenes succeeded to the crown of Pergamus, on the death of Attalus, who reigned 38 years; he left at his death by his wife Cyfica four sons, Eumenes, Attalus, Philetærus, and Atheneus, who lived together in great friendship.

The Romans, for the first time, sent two prætors into Spain, which they divided into two provinces, the Further and the Hither.

Quintius defeated Philip, near Cynocephalus in Thessaly. L. Quintius, brother to the consul, made a treaty with the Acarnanians, after he had taken the city of Leucadia. Antiochus the Great, defeated Scopas the general of Ptolemy Epiphanes, possessed himself of Syria, and treated the Jews with great mildness.

196 The senate of Rome prescribed to Philip the terms of a peace, agreeable to the advice of their ten deputies, whom they had sent to that province.

The Bœotians revolted from the Romans.

Hannibal having raised new troubles in Africa, and being afraid of the Romans, fled to Antiochus, who prepared for a war with the Romans.

Before
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194 The senators of Rome, for the first time, sat in the orchestra at the Scenic shows, apart from the other spectators. Cato, the pro-consul, was honoured with a triumph, for having subdued Hither Spain.

Flaminius triumphed three days.

192 The Romans made war against Antiochus, who had been induced to make war with them, by Thoas, king of the Ætolians, and Hannibal.

Antiochus seized upon Greece, and the adjacent islands, and sent his daughter Cleopatra to Polemy, in Egypt, with whom he gave as a portion, Coele-syria and Judea. Antiochus took up his winter-quarters in Eubœa.

Nabis being murdered by the Ætolians, Philopæmen advised the Lacedæmonians to unite with the Achæans.

191 Acilius the consul defeated Antiochus in the straits of Thermopylæ, and obliged him to fly into Asia, and took the city of Heraclea. The Ætolians sued for a peace. C. Lucius obtained a famous naval victory over the Athenian generals. The Romans set Demetrius, the son of Philip, at liberty, in consideration of that prince's having furnished them with provisions for their expedition against the Athenians.

190 The consul Scipio, and his brother Scipio Africanus, were the first Romans who had ever led an army into Asia. Antiochus, who had been defeated by Scipio, sent deputies to him to sue for a peace, whom he engaged to go to Rome with their proposals.

189 The senate of Rome gave audience to the deputies, who came from Eumenes, the Rhodians, and from several other states, and concluded a peace with Antiochus; one of the conditions of which was, that he should give up to the Romans all the country that lay beyond mount Taurus. Scipio had a triumph after he had been chosen consul.

The consul M. Fulvius took the city of Ambracia, and granted a peace to the Ætolians.

Cn. Manlius triumphed over the Galatians.

The Lacedæmonians separated from the Achæans, and joined the Romans.

188 The pro-consul Manlius finished the treaty of peace with Antiochus.

The Roman senate gave ambiguous answers to the deputies from the Lacedæmonians and Achæans. Philopæmen obliged the Lacedæmonians to demolish the walls of their city, and to renounce the laws of Lycurgus.

187 The two tribunes, both named Petilius, cited Scipio Africanus before the tribes, where he was charged with having sold a peace to Antiochus; upon which Scipio retired to his country house near Liternum, where he soon after died. L. Scipio, his brother, was condemned, fined, and his goods confiscated, for having embezzled the public money.

Fulvius triumphed over the Ætolians, and Manlius over the Galatians.

M. Æmilius the consul joined the road, which leads from Placentia to Ariminum, to the road called Flamina Via.

Seleucus IV. surnamed Philopater, son of Antiochus the Great, was the seventh king of Syria; he reigned 11 years after the death of Antiochus,

- Before
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- 185 The deputies from Eumenes, and those from Greece, complained against Philip to the senate of Rome, who sent Q. Cecilius to that province.
- 184 Ap. Claudius was at the head of the deputation, which was sent from Rome to Philip of Macedon, to demand satisfaction for the death of the Maronites: Philip promised to send the authors of that massacre to Rome.
- 183 Philip sent his son Demetrius to Rome, to excuse his late conduct; who happily obtained a ratification of the late peace that had been made with his father; his excuses on his behalf being favourably received by the senate. Philopæmen, at the age of 70 years, was taken by the Messenians and put to death. *See his life in Plutarch.*
At this time Scipio Africanus and Hannibal died.
This year and the following, Perseus, son of Philip, caballed against his brother Demetrius, being envious of the great esteem in which he was held at Rome.
- 182 Lycortas, the Achæan prætor, revenged the death of his predecessor Philopæmen.
The city of Sparta was joined to the Achæans.
- 181 L. Æmilius, the pro-consul, gained a battle against the Ingauni of Liguria.
Eumenes and Ariarethes, kings of Cappadocia, made war against Pharnaces, king of Pontus, because he had invaded the dominions of the former; a truce ensued, and deputies were sent to Rome from Attalus, and the other brothers of Eumenes.
Ptolemy Philometor reigned 35 years after the decease of Ptolemy Epiphanes.
- 180 Philip, king of Macedon, had two sons, Perseus, who was 30 years of age, and Demetrius 25; the latter became suspected by his father, partly thro' the false accusations of his elder brother, and partly on account of the great favour he was in at Rome: he therefore ordered him to be privately poisoned, which was accordingly done; but the poison operating slowly, he was ordered to be strangled.
The Romans succoured the exiled Lacedæmonians, and protected them against the Achæans, whose power now began to decrease.
- 179 A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of fighting men were found to be 273,244.
T. Sempronius Gracchus, the prætor, destroyed 300 cities in Hither Spain.
Callicrates, the Achæan prætor, restored the Lacedæmonians and Messenian exiles.
Pharnaces, Eumenes, and Ariarethes made peace among themselves.
- 178 Perseus, king of Macedon, succeeded his father Philip, and reigned 10 years.
A war commenced between the Istrians and king Carmelus.
- 177 The Romans committed the care of the war against the Istrians to Claudius Pulcher, and of that against Sardinia to Sempronius. Claudius subdued the Istrians and the Ligurians, and entered Rome in triumph.

- Before Christ** The Rhodians accused the Lycians, before the senate, of Rome of having treated them with great severity, and were redressed.
- 176** Petilius being dead, was succeed by C. Valerius Lævinus. Sempronius, the pro-consul, subdued the Samnites. Antiochus Epiphanes reigned, after the death of Seleucus, over Syria 11 years and some months. Jason got his brother Onias III. removed from the high-priesthood, and himself to be placed in his room, by an order from Antiochus Epiphanes.
- 175** Perseus sent deputies to the Carthaginians, to whom they gave an audience by night.
- 174** Perseus, intending to declare war against the Romans, did his utmost to gain the good-will of the Greeks and Achæans, and sent deputies to Macedon. Antiochus, having sent Apollonius to command his army in Egypt, went himself to Jerusalem, where he was honourably received by Jason. Antiochus designing to attack Egypt, fitted out a fleet at Phœnice.
- 173** Jason having sent to Antiochus a large sum of money by his brother Menelaus, he added 300 talents to it, and bought the office of high-priest for himself of Antiochus. Menelaus procured the good Onias to be murdered by Andronicus, who was himself soon after put to death by the order of Antiochus, on the very spot where he had killed Onias; and Menelaus was dispossessed of his office, and his brother Lyfimachus invested with it.
- 172** After the death of Cleopatra, the guardians of her son Philometor demanded Cœle-syria, and other provinces of Antiochus. The first expedition of Antiochus into Egypt, in which he defeated the generals of Ptolemy. The Alexandrians, intimidated by the late defeat, quitted the king's party; Ptolemy Euergetes, and his sister Cleopatra, retired to Alexandria, and fortified themselves there. Ptolemy marched to meet Antiochus, who besieged the city of Alexandria; but not being able to take it, he put a garrison into Pelusium, and returned into Syria.
- 171** The Romans declared war against Perseus, king of Macedon, who defeated the Roman army under the command of Licinius, and then sued for a peace, which the Romans refused him, unless he would surrender himself and his whole army to them. The prætor Lucretius took the cities of Haliartus and Thebes. The consul Licinus, in a second battle, obtained a victory over Perseus. Deputies from Antiochus and Ptolemy, arrived at Rome. Antiochus entered Egypt again; but was stopped of a sudden by Popilius, the Roman deputy, who obliged him to give an answer, on the spot, to his embassy.
- 170** Jason, who had been deprived of the high-priesthood, upon a false report of the death of Antiochus, entered Jerusalem by main force, and drove out Menelaus. Antiochus hearing of the revolt of the Jews, and being highly disgusted at his having been obliged by the Romans to quit Egypt, marched to Jerusalem, and in 3 days massacred 80,000 of its inhabitants, made 40,000 captives, and sold as many more for slaves. He also entered into the holy temple, profaned the sacred vessels, and plundered it of its treasures.

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Ptolemy Philometer made peace with his brother Ptolemy Euergetes, surnamed Physcon, and their sister Cleopatra, and was received into Alexandria: they sent to Rome for assistance against Antiochus.

169 The consul Martius having surprised Perseus, and put him to flight, and seized on many cities which belonged to that prince, the deputies from the Rhodians declared to the senate of Rome, that if they did not make a peace with Perseus, they would afford him their assistance. The Romans sent 3 deputies to Alexandria, C. Popilius, C. Decimus, and C. Hostilius. Perseus received some succours from the king of Illyria. The deputies who had been sent to Macedon gave the senate of Rome an account of the affairs of Perseus.

168 Perseus, king of Macedon, and Gentius, king of Illyria, were defeated by the consul Paulus Æmilius.

Popilius, in his journey to Egypt, stopped at Rhodes.

Antiochus came from Jerusalem to Antioch, where he put many of the Jews to death, and among other, the venerable Eleazar, a doctor of the law, and the 7 brothers, known by the name of the Maccabees.

It was about this time, that Mattathias retired to the city of Modin, after he had slain an officer belonging to Antiochus, because he had forced the Jews to sacrifice to idols.

167 P. Æmilius reduced the kingdom of Macedon to a province, and demolished the walls of Epirus, because that city had assisted Perseus. That consul was honoured with a triumph, at which Perseus and his two sons walked before his car. Mattathias died, and was succeeded by his son Judas, surnamed the Maccabee, who entered upon a war against Antiochus, which he conducted with great valour.

166 Marcellus, the consul, defeated the Gauls, who inhabited near the Alps. Sulpicius subdued the Ligurians.

Judas, the Maccabee, marched against Apollonius, the general of Antiochus, whom he defeated and killed; Judas took his sword and used it ever after.

165 Antiochus marched into Persia, having left the care of his son Antiochus to Lyfias, who commanded in Syria. The Jews defeated both Lyfias and Gorgias. Judas purified the temple, and restored the divine worship on the 25th day of the month Cisleu, which answers to the 25d of November.

164 A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of citizens capable of bearing arms were found to be 327,032.

Antiochus went into the province of Persis, to see the city of Elymais with an intention to have plundered the rich temple which was there; but the inhabitants of that city, being informed of his approach, took up arms and forced him to retreat to Babylon, where he heard that the Jews had defeated his army commanded by Lyfias, which determined him to march against them; but it pleased God to strike him with an incurable disorder, from which he suffered inexpressible torments, occasioned chiefly by the vermin which bred in his body, and the stench which made him insupportable even to himself: he importunately sought pardon of God, but it did not appear that he obtained it, for having suffered great misery he died.

Antiochus, before he expired, appointed his friend Philip regent of his kingdom, and delivered into his hands his diadem, and the other ensigns

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Christ
163 enflags of royalty, to carry to his son Antiochus Eupator. Philip
marched to meet Ptolemy Philometor.

Antiochus Eupator reigned 2 years, during which the Jews gained many victories over him.

Antiochus Eupator came near to Jerusalem at the time that Judas was besieging the citadel, and commenced the siege of the city; but being informed that Philip had taken possession of his empire for himself, he concluded a peace with the Jews, and was admitted into the city, the walls of which he afterwards basely ordered to be demolished, and then set out for Antioch, of which Philip had then made himself master.

The Romans sent Cn. Octavius to Antioch, where he was assassinated by one Leptis.

162 Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus, who had been sent to Rome as an hostage in the place of his brother Antiochus Epiphanes, escaped privately from Rome to Syria, where he recovered the dominions of his father, and put Antiochus Eupator and Lysias to death.

Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus, the 10th king of Syria, reigned 21 years. Alcimus, who aspired to the priesthood, accused Judas the Maccabee and his brethren, to Demetrius of many crimes, and got himself made high-priest. Demetrius sent Nicator against Judas, who beat him. The good old Razis, being afraid of falling into the hands of Nicator, killed himself. Nicator attempted a second battle, in which he was entirely defeated: after which Demetrius concluded a peace with the Jews.

161 Judas the Maccabee was killed by Bacchades, a general of Demetrius, and was succeeded in the command of the army of the Jews, by his brother Jonathan.

160 L. Paulus Æmilius died in battle: that very disinterested ancient consul scarcely left sufficient to support his surviving consort.

159 Terence the poet died. A new census was taken at Rome, when there appeared to be 338,214 persons capable of bearing arms.

Eumenes, king of Pergamus died, and left his kingdom to his son Eumenes, to whom, on account of his extreme youth, Attalus his uncle was guardian.

158 Attalus arrived at Rome, on the part of his brother Eumenes, to make satisfaction to the Romans. Demetrius, the king of Syria, sent deputies to Rome, who carried with them Leptis, who had assassinated Cn. Octavius.

The young king Eumenes reigned 1 year.

156 The consul Marcius defeated the Dalmatians.

154 Scipio Nasica opposed the censors, who wanted to build a stone theatre.

153 The Romans made war in Spain against the Celtiberians and Lusitanians.

Alexander Balas, son of Antiochus Epiphanes, declared war against Demetrius; they each of them endeavoured to procure Jonathan's interest, who declared for Alexander; as did also the inhabitants of Antioch, who were offended at the effeminacy and pride of Antiochus.

152 Ambassadors were sent from Rome to Africa, to compose the differences that subsisted between Masinissa and the Carthaginians, who made

Before
Christ made a report of the preparations which were making at Carthage for a war.

The Roman consuls behaving with great severity, were sent to prison by the tribunes. Spain having revolted, an army was intended to be sent there, but no person would accept of the command, when young Scipio Æmilianus voluntarily offered himself, and was accepted for that service by the senate, and by his prudent conduct gained several victories.

Alexander Balas, after having vanquished and killed Demetrius, reigned 5 years. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometor. Jonathan was invited to and received at their nuptials with great honour.

- 150 The Carthaginians having, contrary to their word, ravaged the country of Masinissa, and fitted out a fleet, the Romans deliberated whether they should declare war against them, and determined to send ambassadors to Carthage.

The THIRD PUNIC WAR.

- 149 The consul M. Manlius commanded the army by land, and Censorinus the fleet. The city of Utica surrendered to the Romans, even before their fleet arrived in Africa; the Carthaginians made the same offer, but the senate, at the persuasion of Marcius Cato, sent two consuls who destroyed their fleet, and ordered the Carthaginians to demolish their city, and to re-build it 10 miles distant from the sea: this last proposal so provoked the Carthaginians, that they disposed themselves for a vigorous defence. The consuls began to besiege their city, at which Scipio shewed that extraordinary valour, of which the Romans so greatly boasted.

Andriscus, who pretended that he was the son of Perseus, fled from Rome, where he was a prisoner, and seized upon Macedon.

- 148 Masinissa, king of Numidia, when he was dying, desired the consul Manlius to send for Scipio Æmilianus, that he might die in his embraces: after his death, Scipio, according to the desire of the late king, divided the kingdom of Numidia among the three sons of Masinissa.

The Romans made themselves masters of a great many cities in Africa.

Andriscus, who had assumed the name of Philip, was defeated by the prætor Q. Cecilius Metellus.

Demetrius, son of Demetrius, made war against Alexander Apollonius. The general of Demetrius was defeated by Jonathan the high-priest, who on that occasion was greatly honoured by Alexander, and presented by him with several noble gifts.

- 147 P. Scipio possessed himself of the port of Carthage, the inhabitants of which he reduced to the utmost distress. The Romans declared war against the Achæans, because they had driven away their ambassadors, whom they had sent to mediate between them and the Lacedæmonians. The first battle against them was fought by Q. Metellus the prætor.

Ptolemy Philometor came into Syria to see his son-in-law, by whom he was honourably received. Ptolemy gave his daughter Cleopatra, whom he had taken from Alexander, in marriage to Demetrius.

Q. Metellus,

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146

Q. Metellus, whom the Romans had continued in the consulship, gave the Achæans battle. He also defeated the Bœotians in two different engagements, one of which was near Thermopylæ, and the other near Phocis. The consul L. Mummius took possession of Achaia, and burned the city of Corinth. Soon after ten commissioners arrived in Achaia from Rome, who dissolved the assembly of the Greeks, and imposed an annual tribute on the Achæans, and appointed a magistrate to be yearly sent there from Rome, to be called the prætor of Achaia.

Scipio entirely destroyed the city of Carthage, and returned to Rome in triumph.

Viriathus made himself master of Lusitania, defeated the army of C. Vetilius the prætor, and took him prisoner.

Demetrius being killed, Demetrius Nicator reigned after him 5 years in Syria.

Ptolemy Euergetes, or Physcon, reigned 29 years in Egypt, after the decease of Ptolemy his brother.

145

The prætor C. Lælius fought with success against Viriathus, and used a very exact discipline under the conduct of Fabius the consul.

The people of Antioch, whom Demetrius had offended, declared war against him; but the Jews who took the part of Demetrius, killed in one day 100,000 of them, and delivered him from his palace, where he was shut up.

Antiochus, the son of Alexander Balas, by the advice of Tryphon, invaded the kingdom of Demetrius, seized on the city of Antioch, and entered into a treaty with the high-priest Jonathan, as did the latter with both the Romans and Lacedæmonians.

144

Q. Fabius, the proconsul, defeated Viriathus.

Tryphon, who aimed at making himself king of Syria, raised an army, and treacherously killed Jonathan and his brethren.

The Jews sent letters from Jerusalem to their brethren in Egypt.

Simon was made high-priest in the place of Jonathan.

143

The Romans made war against Philip of Macedon, who was defeated by the quæstor Trebullius.

Q. Fabius obliged Viriathus to fly into Lusitania.

Simon the high-priest, having made himself master of the city of Gaza, and the fortrefs of Jerusalem, repaired the fortifications of it, and settled himself at Jerusalem.

141

Q. Fabius granted very favourable conditions of peace to Viriathus, although he had it in his power to have exacted the most rigid. The senate of Rome ratified the peace.

The commencement of the Numantine war; the occasion of which was thus, the Numantines had succoured some of their allies whom the Romans had attacked, and refused to deliver up their arms to Metellus, who had made a demand of them.

Demetrius Nicator went into Persia to seek assistance against Tryphon, where Phrahates, the Parthian king, gave him a kind reception, and his daughter Rhodoguna in marriage.

Tryphon having procured the death of Antiochus Alexander's son, usurped the kingdom of Syria, which he governed about 4 years.

140

Q. Serv. Cæpio, not regarding the peace that his brother had made with Viriathus, obtained leave of the senate of Rome to attack him; which

Before Christ which he did, and defeated him, and afterwards caused him to be assassinated by some of his own people.

Q. Pompeius, who succeeded Metellus in the war against the Numantines, being unsuccessful in it, concluded a peace with them, but without any order from Rome.

Antiochus Sidetes, son of Demetrius Soter, hearing that his brother Demetrius Nicator was under confinement in Parthia, went into Syria, and married Cleopatra his brother's wife.

139 M. Popilius continued the war against the Numantines, the Roman senate having declared the late peace concluded by Pompeius void.

Antiochus reigned 9 years in Syria, after Tryphon, who was killed.

138 The consul D. Junius carried the war into Lusitania. The Numantines obliged the proconsul M. Popilius to retreat.

Antiochus Sidetes, who till now had highly esteemed Simon the high-priest, made war against him, and gave Cendebeus the command of his army, who was defeated by John the son of Simon.

Attalus, king of Pergamus, the brother of Eumenes, died, and was succeeded by Attalus, the son of Eumenes, who reigned 5 years.

137 The Numantines with only 4000 men defeated 30,000 Romans. Mnacinus having made a shameful peace with the Numantines, was recalled to Rome, and M. Æmilius sent in his place.

136 Brutus the proconsul continued the war in Lusitania with success. The Romans gave up Mancinus to the Numantines, but they refused to receive him.

135 Q. Calpurnius fought successfully against the Numantines. C. Fulvius Flaccus defeated the Illyrians, as did M. Cosconius, the prætor, the Scordisci in Macedonia.

Simon, the high-priest, was basely put to death by his son-in-law Ptolemy; John, surnamed Hyrcanus, escaped the fury of Ptolemy, and was elected high-priest; which office, with that of prince of the Jews, he possessed 31 years.

The history of the OLD TESTAMENT ends with this year.

John Hyrcanus besieged Ptolemy, who had murdered his mother.

The war of the slaves in Sicily was undertaken by Eunus, a Syrian, at the head of 70,000 slaves.

Antiochus besieged Jerusalem, and afterwards concluded a peace with the inhabitants of that city.

134 The consul Scipio went into Spain, and restored the military discipline of the Roman army.

133 Attalus died, and left his kingdom to the Romans.

Caius Calp. Piso defeated the slaves in Sicily, and Scipio the Numantines.

132 The consul P. Rupilius put an end to the insurrection of the Sicilian slaves, and settled the government of Sicily.

131 Aristonicus, the natural son of Attalus, possessed himself of Asia. P. Licinius the consul, who commanded the Roman forces, was subdued, taken prisoner, and put to death.

130 Perpenna the consul died sometime after he had conquered Aristonicus.

Antiochus Sidetes undertook an expedition against the Parthians, in which he was accompanied by John Hyrcanus.

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M. Aquilius finished the war in Asia. Antiochus, after having beat Phraates, king of Parthia, in many battles, was at last himself defeated and put to death. Demetrius Nicator returned into Syria, and recovered his kingdoms. Hyrcanus, being informed of the death of Antiochus, took the cities of Madeba, Shechem, and Garrizzim, where he destroyed the temple of the Samaritans, that had been built 200 years.

The Egyptians burned the palace of Ptolemy Pyscon, who was forced to fly to Cyprus, being driven out of his kingdom for his cruelties: he had inhumanly murdered his own son, whose mangled limbs he caused to be sent to his wife Cleopatra, whom he had divorced.

P. Corn. Scipio having been found dead in his bed, his wife was suspected of having poisoned him.

128 The high-priest John subdued the Idumeans, and forced them to be circumcised.

127 Demetrius being universally hated, the Syrians requested another king of Ptolemy, who sent them Alexander Zebina. He defeated Demetrius, who was soon after murdered by his wife Cleopatra, who was jealous because he had married Rhodoguna. Cleopatra killed Seleucus her son by Demetrius, because he had possessed himself of the kingdom of Syria, which she governed.

125 Fulvius Flaccus behaved in a very seditious manner in his consulship, and made the Italian allies expect to be made citizens of Rome; which he not being able to effect, they revolted, and commenced a war against the Romans.

124 C. Sextius the consul entirely defeated the Italians of Gaul, and sent a colony to Aix in Provence, as it is now called. Seleucus, who was killed by his mother Cleopatra, was succeeded by Antiochus Gryphus, and reigned 12 years. He married Tryphæna, daughter of Ptolemy Physcon, and killed his brother Alexander Zebina.

123 The Romans made war against the Belearic islands, on account of their piracies, and sent the consul Metellus to conduct that war. The senate gave orders to rebuild Carthage, which had been destroyed 22 years before by the Romans.

122 Cn. Domitius subdued the Averni, and the Allobroges.

121 Fabius concluded the war against the Allobroges. Bitultick, king of the Averni, was defeated, 120,000 of his men killed in the field, himself treacherously made prisoner, and sent to Rome to give an account of his conduct to the senate, who imprisoned him at Alba.

The senate of Rome reduced the city of Narbonensis, or Narbonne, as it is now called, to a province. C. Gracchus, a tribune of the people, raised a sedition at Rome, and was killed by the consul Opimius.

Antiochus Gryphus obliged his mother Cleopatra to drink a draught of poison, which she had prepared to destroy him.

119 C. Marius, a tribune of the people, put Metellus in prison.

118 A colony was sent to Narbonne.

The proconsul Marcius defeated the Gauls near the Alps.

117 Ptolemy Lathyrus succeeded his father Ptolemy Physcon, and reigned 10 years. He had two brothers, Ptolemy Alexander, and Ptolemy Apion; to the last Physcon had bequeathed the kingdom of Cyrene.

- Before
Christ
- Cato fought unsuccessfully against the Thracians.
- 114 Antiochus Cyzicenus made war against his brother Gryphus, who had married Cleopatra, who had been divorced by her husband Ptolemy Lathyrus, drove him quite away, and reigned 18 years.
- 113 Carbo the consul drove the Cimbri and Teutones out of Italy, who had passed the Alps.
- 112 Antiochus Cyzicenus was driven out of Antioch by his brother Gryphus, and his wife Cleopatra put to death by Tryphæna.
- 111 The senate of Rome declared war against Jugurtha, because he had killed Hiempsal, and driven Adherbal, the sons of Micipsa, out of Numidia. L. Calpurnius commanded the Roman army, which was sent against Jugurtha, who found means to corrupt that general by his bribes.
- Antiochus Cyzicenus put Tryphæna, the wife of Antiochus Gryphus, to death.
- The consul Posthumius, who was general of the Roman army against Jugurtha, forfeited his integrity by receiving bribes from that prince.
- 110 The Thracians were defeated by Minucius the consul.
- 109 The Cimbri, being driven out of Gaul and Spain, retired into Italy, and requested an asylum of the Romans, but were refused and defeated by M. Silanus the consul.
- Hyrcanus besieged Samaria, and took it, having put Ptolemy Lathyrus to flight, who came to its relief.
- Metellus restored the discipline of the Roman army, defeated Jugurtha, and obliged him to retreat in two succeeding battles.
- 108 Scaurus the consul marched into Gaul, where he was beat by the Cimbri.
- The Romans renewed the war in Lusitania.
- 107 L. Cassius the consul was defeated by the Helvetii of Basle, or Basile. Marius put Jugurtha several times to flight. Bocchus, king of Mauritania, an ally of Jugurtha, was defeated.
- Q. Cæpio the consul, took the city of Tolosa, now Toulouse, the capital of Tectosages, and got a prodigious spoil; he brought to Rome about 120,000 weight of gold, and about 5,000,000 weight of silver.
- Bocchus betrayed Jugurtha to Marius.
- Tullus Cicero and Cn. Pompeius were born.
- Q. Scipio the proconsul, and C. Manlius the consul fought against the Cimbri and Teutones, when 80,000 of the Romans and their allies, and 70,000 slaves remained dead on the spot.
- The senate of Rome took from Cæpio the command of the army, who had behaved extremely ill after his late success.
- 104 Marius obtained a victory over Jugurtha, and entered Rome in triumph.
- The Cimbri came into Spain. The Celtiberians drove them out, and forced them to seek assistance from the Teutones.
- Aristobulus, who succeeded his father Hyrcanus in the priest-hood, was the first high-priest who wore a crown. He reigned but one year: he starved his mother to death, appointed Antigonus his successor, who was the eldest of his three brothers whom he kept in prison; but he afterwards, through the false accusations of his queen Salome, put Antigonus to death.

Cn. Domitius

Before
Christ
103 C. Domitius, the tribune of the people, made a law, by which he gave to the people the power of electing the prætors, who before were chosen by the other prætors,

Alexander Janneus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, reigned 27 years, and married Salome, his late brother's widow.

102 Marius made a very great slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix; 200,000 of them were left dead on the field, and 80,000 made prisoners.

M. Antonius, the prætor, suppressed the robbers who infested the province of Cilicia.

101 L. Apuleius Saturninus, having killed his competitor Aulus Nonius, got himself elected a tribune of the people, and being supported by Marcius, proved very troublesome to the republic.

100 L. A. Saturninus revived the law for the dividing of the lands which had been taken from the Cimbri, and procured the banishment of Metellus Numidicus, who had opposed it. Saturninus was killed in an insurrection of the people.

Ptolemy Lathyrus, being deposed by his mother Cleopatra, retired to Cyprus, and Ptolemy Alexander his brother assumed his place.

99 Metellus was recalled from banishment at the solicitation of Calidius, a tribune of the people. The Lusitanians were subdued by Lucius Dolabella the pro-consul.

Alexander Janneus besieged the city of Ptolemais, the inhabitants of which sent for help to Ptolemy Lathyrus; but changed their mind upon Janneus's raising the siege, and desired Ptolemy to come no further, who was marching to their assistance. Alexander Janneus sent deputies to Cleopatra.

98 The law called Cæcilia Didia was made at Rome by Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Didius consuls, for regulating the proceedings in enacting laws; ordaining, that in one question but one single matter should be proposed to the people, lest while they gave their suffrage in one word, they should be forced to assent to a whole bill, if they liked the greatest part of it, though they disliked the rest; or throw out a bill for several clauses which they did not approve of, though they would have been willing to pass some part of it: requiring also, that before any law was preferred at the Comitia, that it should be exposed to public view three market days. Didius fought successfully against the Celtiberians.

Ptolemy Lathyrus defeated Alexander. Cleopatra, having marched with her forces into Judea, obliged Ptolemy to fly, and made a treaty with Alexander.

The consul Crassus made war in Lusitania.

97 Ptolemy Lathyrus entered Cœlesyria, and seized upon the city of Gadara, and the fortrefs of Amathunta. Alexander besieged and took the cities of Raphia and Anthedon.

96 Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon, died, and left his kingdom to the senate of Rome, who made a province of it, and set all the cities of it at liberty.

Antiochus Grypus was assassinated at the age of 45 years, by Heracleon, having reigned 29 years, and was succeeded by his son Seleucus. Alexander razed the city of Gaza.

Before
Christ

95 The consul Q. Mucius Scaevola, governed Syria with so much integrity and disinterestedness, that he was proposed by the Roman senate, as a worthy example to their magistrates.

P. Rutilius Rufus, having been the means of suppressing the unjust oppression of the publicans, or Roman knights in Syria, was falsely accused, and banished by that powerful body.

Seleucus, the son of Grypus, defeated the army of Antiochus Cyzicenus, who was killed in the engagement.

94 The senate of Rome, by a decree, ordered Sylla, the proprætor of Cilicia, to put Arobarzanes in possession of the kingdom of Cappadocia; out of which that proprætor had driven Cordius, the general of Mithridates, who had put Ariarathes, the king of Cappadocia to death, and had given the kingdom to his son Ariarathes.

Fulvius Flaccus defeated the Celtibereans.

Seleucus, son of Antigonus Grypus, being defeated by Antiochus Eusebes, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus, he fled to the city of Mopiestia; where, for his cruel treatment of his people, he was burned alive, with all his attendants, in his own palace.

93 Antiochus Eusebes put to death Antiochus, the son of Antiochus Grypus, and carried off his army.

91 M. Livius Drusus endeavoured to restore the senate of Rome to its first authority, and for that purpose enacted several laws; among others, one by which the Roman allies were admitted to the freedom of the city of Rome; some time after he was killed by an unknown hand.

The allies of Rome took the opportunity of the *Feræ Latinæ*, to revolt. As soon as their defection was become known, the *Asculans* seized upon Q. Servilius, who was pro-consul of *Asculum Picenum*, and killed him. The Romans declared war against the *Marfi*, who were the first in the revolt. Thus a war commenced, which was called the *Marrian war*.

90 The war of the allies grew more fierce.

Vettius Cato who commanded the *Marfi*, fought Julius Cæsar the consul, and obliged him to retreat; but he rallied his forces and attacked him again with success.

The senate of Rome passed a decree to restore *Nicomedes*, who had been driven out of *Bithynia*, by his brother *Socrates*, and out of *Cappadocia* by *Ariobarzanes*.

Alexander, king of Egypt, son of *Physcon*, put his mother *Cleopatra* to death.

89 L. Sylla, general of the Roman army, defeated the *Samnites*. L. Porcius the consul was killed, and many battles fought.

Ptolemy Lathyrus was recalled to his kingdom, and reigned 8 years. Alexander was driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, and afterwards was killed in a battle by *Chærcas*.

88 The Romans declared war against *Mithridates*, because he had dispossessed *Ariobarzanes* and *Nicomedes* of their kingdoms. The command of the Roman army was given to Sylla; which offending *Marius*, who wanted to have had that command, he procured a law by which Sylla was removed from the army.

Sylla being returned, and having possessed himself of Rome by force, caused *Sulpitius* to be killed, who had been concerned in making a law against him, and *Marius* to be proscribed; but he escaped death

Before
Christ

death by flying from Rome. In the mean time Mithridates ravaged the country of Phrygia, killed all the Romans in Asia, put to death Q. Oppius and M. Aquilius the Ambassadors from Rome, attacked Rhodes, but was unable to take it; but possessed himself of Macedon, Thrace, Athens and Greece.

- 87 Cinna the consul being driven out of Rome by his colleague, and put out of his consulship for endeavouring to establish several bad laws, and for having instigated the Italians to revolt, L. Cornelius Merula, a prætor of Jupiter, was elected consul in his room. From this time Cinna being supported by the exiled Marius made war against his own country, and Rome was besieged by the four different armies of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius, by whom Rome suffered the greatest miseries, after it was taken.

Plotius Gallus was the first who taught Rhetoric in Rome.

- 86 Sylla killed Aristio the tyrant of Athens, and retook the city. He defeated Archelaus in Bœotia, who had with him 100,000 horsemen, of whom only 10,000 escaped, whilst Sylla lost but 12,000 men. Dorilas, who commanded an army of king Archelaus, was also beat in a second battle, at the head of 80,000 men.

The consul Marius died. Valerius Flaccus succeeded him in the consulship.

- 85 L. Flaccus, who was sent by Cinna, to succeed Sylla in the command of the Roman forces, was killed by his lieutenant Fimbria, who succeeded him in the command of the army. Archelaus, by an order from Mithridates, king of Pontus, made a peace with Sylla.

Tygranes, king of Armenia, ascended the throne of Syria, by invitation of the inhabitants of it.

- 84 Cinna and Corbo the consuls prepared for a war against Sylla.

Cinna being killed by his own soldiers, Corbo remained sole consul.

Mithridates, by the peace which he made with Sylla, yielded to him the countries of Asia, Bithynia and Cappadocia. The army of Fimbria, having deserted to Sylla, he killed himself. The senate of Rome sent deputies to Sylla to treat of a peace, who appeared inclined to have granted a very advantageous one, but Corbo would not accept of it.

- 83 Sylla brought his army to Italy by sea, and landed his forces at Brundisium and Tarentum; he was soon after joined by the soldiers of Scipio, whose whole army deserted to him. Sylla at the head of 200,000 men engaged and defeated Norbanus. The Capitol of Rome was burned.

Q. Sertorius, finding the affairs of Marius were likely to terminate very badly, went into the province of Further Spain, the prætorship of which had fallen to his lot.

Cn. Pompey joined himself to Sylla, with three legions of volunteers.

- 82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos,

Sylla defeated Marius, who fled to the city of Præneste, upon which Sylla besieged that city. Damasippus, the præfect of Rome, having assembled the senate murdered a great number of the Roman nobility. Sylla being in possession of Rome, sold the goods of his enemies by public sale; obliged Corbo to fly from Rome; defeated

Before
Christ

Damasippus, Carrinas, and the army of the Samnites, near the gate Collina. Marius slew himself upon the reduction of Præneste.

Sylla was elected dictator. L. Murena renewed the war against Mithridates.

81 Murena continued the war with great vigour against Mithridates.

Sylla recalled Murena, took upon himself the command of the army, defeated Mithridates, and returned to Rome in triumph. The senate decreed a triumph to Cn. Pompey, for his victories in Africa. Cicero, in a public oration, defended Quintius.

Ptolemy Alexander succeeded Alexander Lathyrus, in the kingdom of Egypt; but he held it but a short time, for he was killed 18 days after he had ascended the throne, and was succeeded by another Alexander, who reigned 17 years.

80 The consul Metellus commanded the Roman army against Sertorius, Cicero pleaded for Sex. Roscius.

79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorship. Cicero went to Athens.

Alexandra, the widow of Alexander Jannæus, governed Judea, and procured her son Hircanus to be made high-priest; she reigned 11 years, during which, Salome, the wife of Aristobulus, governed the greatest part of the kingdom.

78 Sylla died, aged 60 years; his body was brought to Rome with great pomp, and was burned in the field of Mars: he was the first patrician of the family of the Cornelii, who desired to have his body burned.

Q. Catulus opposed his colleague, M. Lepidus the consul, for having attempted to procure the abrogation of the laws which had been made by Sylla, and obliged him to leave Rome. Lepidus retired to Further Gaul.

77 Lepidus raised a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Catulus and Pompey, and retired to Sardinia, where he died.

Cn. Dolabella the pro-consul defeated the Macedonians, and entered Rome in triumph. Claudius the pro-consul made war in Thrace. Pompey marched against Sertorius, who had taken several cities.

76 Sertorius and Perpenna fought against Metellus and Pompey, and Sertorius was defeated and obliged to fly.

74 Mithridates made an alliance with Sertorius, possessed himself of Bithynia, and besieged the consul Cotta, in the city of Chalcedon; but Lucullus the consul came and raised the siege.

P. Servilius Isauricus subdued the pirates, made Cilicia and Crete provinces, and entered Rome in triumph.

73 The commencement of the war of the slaves in Italy, of which Oenomaus and Cryxus were the chiefs.

Mithridates besieged Cyzicus; he was defeated in several battles by the consul Lucullus, and at last obliged to fly to Pontus. Sertorius was killed by the conspirators, of whom he had been the head 8 years. Marcus Perpenna succeeded him. Pompey recovered Spain.

72 C. Curio, having defeated the Lacedæmonians, entered Rome in triumph.

71 M. Terentius Lucullus overcame the Bessi and Thracians. Lucullus was beat by Mithridates, obliged to fly into Armenia and get assistance from Tigranes.

Before
Christ

70

The senate of Rome established the cenfors, whose election had been interrupted: Gellius and Lentulus were chosen. All the cities of Pontus submitted to Lucullus.

Cicero, at the age of 36 years, made an oration against Verres, sued for the office of ædile, and obtained it.

Virgil was born.

69

Lucullus marched into Armenia, defeated Tigranes, who had an army of 200,000 infantry, and 60,000 cavalry; he also took the cities of Tigranocenta or Tigranopolis.

Cicero was chosen one of the ædiles curules.

Salome, the wife of Alexander, died. Hyrcanus was made king of Judea, and continued high-priest also; but was dispossessed of his kingdom, by his brother Aristobulus, and suffered to be high-priest only.

68

Lucullus besieged and took the city of Nisibis. Triarius the lieutenant of Lucullus defeated Mithridates. Antiochus Asiaticus was acknowledged king of Syria by Lucullus.

The commencement of the war in Crete. Metellus besieged the city of Cydon or Cydonia.

67

Several laws were made at Rome; Piso made a law called Lex Altilia Calpurnia, to prevent bribery; Roscia Lex Theatralis, ordaining, that none should sit in the first fourteen seats of the theatre, unless they were worth 400 Sertertiums, which was then reckoned the census equestris; and Aulus Galbinus, tribune of the people, made a law to invest Pompey with the command of the army against the pirates.

The army which was commanded by Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, was entirely defeated by Mithridates. Lucullus's soldiers deserted from him. Mithridates recovered his kingdom. Metellus took several cities in the island of Crete, of which he made himself master.

66

Cicero was created a prætor. C. Manlius, tribune of the people, made a law, at the persuasion of Cicero, to give the command of an army, against Mithridates, to Pompey.

Mithridates, being defeated by Pompey, fled to Tigranes, king of Bosphorus, who refused to protect him; which so greatly provoked him, that in revenge he slew Machates, the son of Tigranes.

Tigranes came and surrendered himself to Pompey, who had taken Cappadocia, Phœnice, part of Syria, and had only left Tigranes Armenia. Pompey seized on the kingdom of Syria, which Lucullus had granted to Antiochus Asiaticus.

A conspiracy was formed at Rome by Piso, Cataline, and Autronius, to murder the consuls who were designed to be elected for the next year; but it was happily discovered. Piso, who was sent quæstor and prætor into Spain, was assassinated there.

Hyrcanus, the high-priest, was deposed, and succeeded by Aristobulus, who enjoyed that preferment but 3 months.

65

Pompey defeated the Iberians, and Artoces their king, pursued Mithridates, and killed all the Albanians.

Alexander, king of Egypt, being driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, retired to Tyre, where he died; Auletes succeeded him, and reigned 11 years.

Cicero delivered his second oration against the Agrarian law.

Before
Christ

- 64 Phraates, king of Parthia, declared war against Tigranes, who demanded assistance from Pompey, which not arriving soon enough, he made a peace with Phraates.
- 63 Pharnaces revolted against his father Mithridates, and drove him to such great distress, that he killed himself.
- Pompey made war against Aretas, king of Arabia, took possession of Jerusalem, exacted a tribute from the inhabitants, restored Hyrcanus to the government of the kingdom of Judea, and sent Aristobulus and his two sons and two daughters prisoners to Rome. The Cataline conspiracy still subsisted at Rome; but was at length ended by the vigilance of Cicero.
- Augustus was born.
- 62 Cataline's army was entirely destroyed by Petreius, lieutenant of the proconsul Antonius, and Cataline was killed.
- 61 Cn. Pompey entered Rome in triumph. Clodius was accused of a criminal conversation with Cæsar's wife, but was cleared through favour.
- Cn. Pompey commanded the Roman army against Catagnat, the head of the Allobroges. C. Cæsar made war in Lusitania.
- 60 Metellus, for opposing the Agrarian law, which Pompey endeavoured to establish, was put into prison by the tribunes of the people.
- Clodius demanded to be made a tribune. Cæsar returned to Rome, and strongly solicited to be consul. Cæsar leagued with Pompey and Crassus, by which means the first triumvirate was formed.
- 59 Cæsar proposed a new Agrarian law, sent Cato to prison for opposing it, and insulted his colleague, who was obliged to hide himself from the resentment of the populace.
- The senate appointed Cæsar to be governor of Illyria, and Cisalpine Gaul for 3 years, and of Transalpine Gaul for 5. Cæsar married Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, and gave his own daughter, Julia, to Pompey.
- 58 Clodius, the tribune of the people, made several bad laws, by one of which he procured the banishment of Cicero; he also proposed a law for the selling of the goods of Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, and converting his kingdom into a province. L. Mummius, tribune of the people, endeavoured to have Cicero recalled, in which he was opposed by Ailius Ligus the tribune, and by Pompey; notwithstanding which, the senate boldly insisted on recalling Cicero. Cæsar defeated the Helvetians, in Gaul, and Ariovistus, king of the Germans.
- 57 Cicero returned from banishment, and as corn was then very dear, he procured for Pompey a commission to supply Rome with corn for 5 years.
- Ptolemy Auletes, being driven out of his kingdom of Egypt, came to Rome for protection; the Alexandrians gave his crown to his daughter Berenice, whom they married to Seleucus, king of Syria, afterwards called, in derision by the Egyptians, Cybiosactes; that is, the Scullion; for his behaviour was extremely mean: Bernice, sometime after her marriage murdered him, being provoked by his base actions, and married Archelaus, high-priest of Comana in Pontus. Cæsar subdued the Belgæ and the Nervii. P. Crassus his lieutenant admitted the Britains, Unelli, and some others in little Bretagne, to a peace, and then went into Italy.

Before
Christ

M. Cato regulated the government of the island of Cyprus, according to the Lex Clodia.

56 Ptolemy the king of Cyprus died. Ptolemy king of Egypt retired to Ephesus.

Cæsar defeated the Veneti, who were ancient inhabitants of Vannes in Bretagne, at sea Titurius Sabinus subdued the Unelli, Aulerci, and others in the same country. Crassus vanquished the Sociates in Aquitaine. Cæsar put his troops into winter quarters, in the countries of Aulerci and Lexovii; Pompey and Crassus went to meet Cæsar, who spent his winter in the city of Luca.

Cato, the tribune of the people, opposed the re-establishment of Ptolemy in Egypt. Hyrcanus was restored to the office of high-priest by Gabinius the governor of Syria, who was appointed to administer justice in Judea.

55 Cato was deposed from his prefecture by the consuls.

Trebonius, the tribune of the people, appointed Crassus to be governor of Syria; and Pompey of Spain, each for 3 years; he also ordered Cæsar to continue the government of Gaul for three years. Crassus during his consulship went into Syria. Cæsar defeated the Germans, who had passed the Rhine; he also built a bridge over that river, and marched into Germany.

Cæsar, for the first time, invaded Great Britain, the inhabitants of which nobly defended themselves; but after three defeats accepted of a peace, which Cæsar was very glad to grant them.

Pompey built a stone theatre for publick sports, in which 500 lions and 18 elephants appeared in the arena; five of the lions and ten of the elephants were killed.

Gabinius the pro-consul of Syria, by Pompey's order re-established Ptolemy Auletes in his kingdoms. Ptolemy put his daughter Berenice to death; on his arrival at Babylon, appeased the disturbances in Judea. Aristobulus, who had escaped out of prison from Rome, was taken and sent back again.

54 C. Pontinus, who had been elected prætor during the consulship of Cicero, had a triumph, for having defeated the Allobroges. Crassus made war against the Parthians, and took some of their cities.

Cæsar, having subdued the Treveri, made a second invasion of Great-Britain, with five legions and 2000 horse, and subdued it. Cotta and Titurius, two lieutenants of Cæsar, were surrounded by an army of the Gauls, and cut in pieces. The Gauls marched to the camp of Q. Cicero, to whose assistance Cæsar hastened, killed part of the enemy, and forced the rest to fly.

Gabinius freed himself from an accusation of treason; but being accused of extortion, he could not escape the condemnation of the senate, tho' Cicero pleaded in his defence.

53 Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians.

Cæsar re-passed the Rhine, and defeated the inhabitants of Liège.

Cicero was appointed augur in the room of Crassus, deceased.

52 Milo, Hypseus, Metellus and Scipio, caballed about the consulship, and occasioned great disturbances in the senate. Pompey was elected sole consul, with a power of electing a colleague; 5 months afterwards he joined with Q. Metellus Scipio, his father-in-law.

Before
Christ

Milo was condemned to banishment, for having killed Clodius; which happened before Pompey was chosen consul. The Gauls revolted. Cæsar set out from Italy to reduce them to his obedience; he took the cities of Avaricum, Alexia, or Alefia, supposed to be the same which is now called Alife, Gergovia, and obliged Vercingetorix, a young and brave prince, to submit to him.

51 The senate of Rome sent Cicero the pro-consul into Cicilia, where he governed with success, and was saluted by the title of general, an honour that was conferred on those, who did any great action.

Cassius nobly defended Syria against the Parthians; but was at length obliged to retreat from that province.

Ptolemy Auietes died, and was succeeded by Ptolemy Dionysius, who reigned 5 years.

50 Cæsar, being in fear of losing the command of the army, and the government of the Gauls, conciliated to himself the friendships of the consul Paullus, and of Curio the tribune of the people. The senate of Rome proposed to disband Cæsar's army, to which Curio promised to consent, provided the same should be done by the other armies. The senate decreed, that Cæsar and Pompey should each send a legion to make war against the Parthians, Cæsar sent two, which Marcellus delivered to Pompey. A new census was taken at Rome, when the number of citizens able to bear arms were found to be 320,000.

49 The civil war between Cæsar and Pompey commenced. The senate of Rome fixed a day for Cæsar to disband his army. Antony and Cassius, tribunes of the people, declared themselves for Cæsar, and retired to him with Curio. Cæsar refused to disband his army, unless Pompey was obliged to do the same, which he refused to do; upon which a powerful army was raised, and the command of it given by the consuls to Pompey, with full power to take care of the republic. Cæsar made himself master of Ariminum. Pompey set out for Rome. Cæsar marched into Spain, defeated a part of Pompey's army, and made a treaty with the remainder; on his return, he took Marseilles; and on hearing that M. Æmil. Lepidus had got him made dictator, he returned to Rome, and took on him his new dignity, but resigned it 11 days after. The senate made him consul with P. Servilius.

Aristobulus, the pontiff of the Jews, whom Cæsar had delivered from prison on his being made dictator, was poisoned by the means of Pompey, who afterwards also killed his son Alexander.

The Æra of Antioch commenced in the month of October, in this year, the 706th from the foundation of Rome, and the 43th before the era of Christ.

48 Cæsar went into Macedonia, and defeated Pompey in the plain of Pharsalia, who retired to Egypt, where he was killed by order of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and his head brought to Cæsar, who had followed him there, and is said to have wept on seeing it; he ordered it to be sumptuously buried in the temple of Nemesis, in the suburbs of Alexandria. Cato retired into Africa. Milo was killed in the country where he had raised some disturbances.

Antipater, the father of Herod, having afforded Cæsar some assistance in his expedition to Egypt, he appointed him procurator of Judea.

Cæsar

Before
Christ
47 Cæsar took upon him the office of dictator at Alexandria, and having engaged the Alexandrians, defeated them. During this war the Alexandrian library, in which were deposited 400,000 valuable books, was consumed by fire. Cleopatra married her brother, and obtained from Cæsar the kingdom of Egypt.

Cæsar marched against Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, the treacherous son of Mithridates the Great, whom he subdued with so little difficulty, that it gave him occasion to say, *veni, vidi, vici*. Cæsar returned to Rome at the end of this year, and was chosen consul.

46 Cæsar went into Africa and defeated Scipio, Cato, and Juba king of Mauritania. Cato, Scipio and Petreius killed themselves. Cæsar returned to Rome, and had a triumph, which lasted 4 days, for having conquered the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces and Juba.

Cæsar applied himself to reform the Roman state by new laws, took a census of the citizens of Rome, whom he found to be less by more than half than what they were before their late civil wars.

The reformation of the Roman Calendar by Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar, having observed the faults that had been admitted into the calendar, attempted the rectifying of them, with the assistance of Sosigenes the mathematician, and other learned men: he abolished the lunar year and introduced the use of the solar. The first Julian year began with the first day of January, the year 45 before Jesus Christ. The year was again altered at Rome in 1582, by Pope Gregory III.

THE FIRST JULIAN YEAR.

45 Cæsar marched into Spain, and entirely defeated the two sons of Pompey; Cneius Pompey, the elder of them, was killed in battle. The civil wars being now ended, Cæsar returned again to Rome, which he entered in triumph, was saluted with the title of emperor, and chosen consul for 10 years, and dictator for life. He abdicated the consulship in the September following.

44 Cæsar, according to some authors, rebuilt the cities of Corinth and Carthage. He was assassinated in the senate house, on the 15th of March, after having fought 50 pitched battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken above 1000 towns by assault; the principal conspirators were Brutus and Cassius, whom Cæsar at his return to Rome had pardoned, they having been of Pompey's party. The conspirators seized on the capitol, whilst the city was in the greatest consternation, which Cicero endeavoured to restore to its usual tranquility, and kept it quiet till Cæsar's funeral, which was conducted by M. Antony, with great pomp, who made a funeral oration on Cæsar's death, with which the people were so greatly affected, that the principal conspirators thought it prudent to leave Rome. Antony, who had at first retired through fear of Cæsar's enemies, afterwards returned, and in a public oration laboured to raise a sedition in the city. He abolished the dictatorship, obstructed the execution of Cæsar's will, and committed several other disturbances.

Octavius, Cæsar's great nephew, and adopted son, came to Rome and took possession of his uncle's estate, but was opposed by M. Antony; upon which, Octavius gathered to himself a great number of soldiers to defend his right. The senate of Rome appointed M. Antony governor of Macedon, and made Dolabella governor of Syria. M. Antony endeavoured

Before
Christ

deavoured to possess himself of Gaul by force; but Decimus Brutus opposed him, and went afterwards to Mutina, now Modena, where he was besieged by Antony. The remembrance of Cæsar, and Cicero's protection of Octavius, concurred to procure him the favour both of the senate and people; but Octavius did not preserve as grateful a sense of Cicero's kindness as he ought to have done.

The MONARCHY of the ROMANS.

The death of Cæsar being known in Judea, gave Malichus an opportunity to raise new disturbances, who could not contentedly see the sovereign power in the hands of Antipater, who was a stranger and an Idumean, whom he therefore found means to poison.

- 43 The Roman senate ordered Octavius Cæsar and the consuls to march into Cisalpine Gaul against Antony. Pansa the consul was attacked and defeated by Antony, who was himself immediately afterwards beat by Hirtius the other consul. The two consuls died of their wounds. Antony joined with Lepidus. Octavius was made consul the 22d of September, and leagued with Antony and Lepidus; and they three agreed to divide the empire between themselves, and so constituted the second triumvirate: they all three arrived at Rome with their army, on the 27th of November. They banished a great many of the citizens, and put many noble senators to death, of which number Cicero had the unhappiness to be one. The senate and Cæsar appointed C. Cassius pro-consul of Syria, who exacted 800 talents of the Jews.

The Rhætians, now called the Grisons, revolted from the Romans; but were reduced the same year, and obliged ever after to submit to the republic.

At this time the city of Lyons is said to have been founded by Lucius Minucius Plancus; it was called Lugdunum, because it was built at first on an elevation, upon the confluence of the rivers Soane and Rhone.

- 42 Octavius Cæsar and Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus, near the city of Philippi; after which Brutus killed himself.

Tiberius was born the 16th of November.

Herod, having supplied Cassius with some troops, thereby gained the friendship of Antony, and married Mariamne, the daughter of Hyrcanus.

- 41 Antony went again into Asia, and Cæsar returned to Italy. There was a great famine at Rome. Sextus Pompey, one of the sons of Pompey the Great, made himself master of the sea.

Lucius got possession of Rome, and drove Cæsar out of it, who retreated to Perugia.

- 40 L. Antony, the brother of M. Antony was besieged in Perugia; he surrendered to Octavius Cæsar. Tiberius Claudius Nero fled from Campania, with his wife Livia and his son Tiberius. Cæsar to procure the friendship of Sext. Pompey married his daughter.

Antony returned to Italy, and married Octavia, Cæsar's sister.

The Parthians invaded Syria, cut off the ears of Hyrcanus the high-priest, and carried him into captivity, having put Aristobulus in his place.

Herod came to Rome to solicit the assistance of Cæsar and Antony, where he obtained by a decree of the senate, contrary to his expectation.

Before
Christ the kingdom of Judea : from this time the first year of Herod's reign must be reckoned.

39 The magistrates were appointed for 8 years.

Young Pompey, son of Pompey the Great, made peace with Cæsar and Antony.

Ventidius was sent into Asia by Pompey, where he defeated the Parthians, recovered Syria and Palestine, and through the favour of Antony, and his own noble actions, he arrived at great honour.

38 The senate made 67 prætors. Octavius Cæsar divorced his wife Scribonia, and married Livia, who was then with child by him. Menas quitted Pompey's party, and went over to Cæsar, who made him a Roman knight.

The fleet of Augustus was defeated by Minecrates, Pompey's commander ; but he was killed in the engagement.

The Æra of Spain.

37 The Spanish æra commenced this year, which is of great use in the history of that kingdom ; also in that of the South of Gaul, and a great part of Africa.

Sextus Pompey, having gained the empire of the sea, through a foolish vanity, called himself the son of Neptune, and committed a great many violences on the coasts of Italy.

Herod, with the assistance of Socius took Jerusalem, on the fast of the sabbatic year.

Antigonus was taken prisoner, and put to death : thus ended the reign of the Asmoneans, after 226 years. Herod raised Anancel, whom he had brought from Babylon, to the high-priesthood.

36 Antony returned to Italy, which he soon left again. Menas quitted the part of Pompey, and afterwards returned back to him. Cæsar defeated Pompey in a naval engagement.

Lepidus made himself master of Messina, in Sicily ; but Cæsar obliged him to give it up, and to return to Italy.

Cæsar possessed himself of Africa, by means of Statilius Taurus. Antony entered Parthia, where he was very ill treated.

35 S. Pompey surrendered himself to Antony, and was killed by his orders in Phrygia, a province of Asia. Herod made Aristobulus, the brother of Mariamne, high-priest ; but finding that he was greatly beloved by the people, caused him to be smothered in a bath.

34 Antony, having induced Artabazus, the son of Tigranes, and his successor in the kingdom of Armenia, to come to see him, contrary to the most solemn oaths, seized on him and conducted him in triumph to Alexandria, where he put him in prison, and killed him at the time that the battle of Actium was fought. Antony, after he had possessed himself of Armenia, divided it among the children of Cleopatra.

33 The kingdom of Bocchus was reduced to a province.

The king of Media made an alliance with Antony. The Dalmatians were defeated, and Augustus with the spoils that were taken from them built a portico.

- Before Christ** The consuls favoured Antony; Sosius the consul declared himself against Cæsar; but afterwards both the consuls quitted Antony and joined with Cæsar. Pompey's will was read in public by Augustus.
- 32 The senate declared war against Antony and Cleopatra, who both retired to Ephesus, where Antony got together 800 ships, of which 200 were supplied by Cleopatra.
- 31 The battle of Actium in Epirus was fought on the 2d of September, when Augustus obtained a complete victory over Antony, who retreated into Egypt with Cleopatra, who left him there, and took with her 60 of her own ships. Antony being greatly concerned at the departure of Cleopatra, went aboard one of the ships and sailed in quest of her, abandoning his fleet; the greater part of which afterwards surrendered to Octavius Cæsar.
- Herod made war against the Arabians. The sects of the scribes and Pharisees commenced this year.
- 30 Cæsar went into Egypt, and took the cities of Pelusium and Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves. Cæsar was sorry for the death of Cleopatra, as his ambition had designed her to adorn his triumph.
- Herod, seeing that the party of Antony was entirely destroyed, went to Rhodes, where Cæsar was then arrived, to make his court to him, and to apologize for his having attached himself to Antony. Cæsar gave Herod back the crown of Judea, which he had laid at his feet.
- The Epocha of the battle of Actium began this year.*
- 29 Cæsar returned from the East to Italy and triumphed 3 days, for having subdued the Dalmatians, gained the battle of Actium, and for having reduced Egypt: He afterwards deliberated with Mecænas and Agrippa, about resigning his authority; but continued it at the desire of Mecænas, and made several regulations in the senate.
- 28 Herod put to death his wife Mariamne, and his mother-in-law Alexandra.
- 27 The title of Augustus was given to Cæsar, through the persuasion of Munacius Plancus; by which name he is best known in history, and which became afterwards his surname, and passed from him to all his successors in the empire.
- Cornelius Gallus, the governor, of Egypt, being sent into banishment for his tyranny and oppression, killed himself.
- Cæsar made war against the Asturians and Cantabrians, who had revolted. Cæsar fell sick.
- 26 The Salassi were subdued by Varro.
- 25 C. Antistius defeated the Cantabrians. Augustus founded the city of Augusta Emerita, in Lusitania, now Portugal. Agrippina built the Portico and temple of Neptune; in which was painted the story of the Argonautæ; he also reared that noble edifice the Pantheon. There was a great famine in Palestine.
- 24 The Cantabrians and Asturians, after Augustus's departure, were defeated by L. Æmilius.
- 23 Cæsar, who was dangerously sick, was cured by Antonius Musa, a celebrated Greek physician. Marcellus died. Agrippa went into Syria; the senate appointed him tribune and pro-consul to Cæsar.

P. Æmilius

Before
Christ

22 P. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Munacius Plancus were elected censors, which office ceased with them. Augustus transferred the care and expence of the public shews and sports from the ædiles to the prætors, to save that expence to the former, to whom he committed the care of extinguishing fires, allowing them for that service 600 slaves. Musena and some others formed a conspiracy against Cæsar, which being discovered they were put to death. The Cantabrians and Asturians revolted; but were suppressed by Burnius. Caius Petronius, governor of Egypt, defeated Candace, queen of Ethiopia, who had invaded Egypt, and done much mischief there, and obliged her to accept of a peace.

21 Augustus, gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Marcus Agrippa, whom he had made governor of Rome, made Syracuse a colony, sailed from thence into Greece, conferred several favours on the Lacedæmonians, and revoked several privileges that had been granted to the Athenians, because they had favoured the part of Antony: he afterwards sailed to Samos, where he passed the winter.

20 Augustus sailed into Asia, where he deprived the Cyziceans of their privileges, for having caused some Roman citizens to be whipt and put to death. He also punished the Tyrians and Sidonians for the same crimes. He obliged Phraates, king of the Parthians, to send back all the prisoners, Roman eagles, and ensigns which his predecessors had taken from Crassus and M. Antony, in the late Parthian wars.

Augustus, in his return to Rome, sent Tiberius into Armenia, and raised Tigranes to that throne instead of Artaxias, whom the people had chosen for their king; but who was become odious to them by his tyranny.

Cæsar then returned to Samos, where Porus, king of India sent an embassy to him, desiring his alliance, offering him his assistance, and that of 600 kings, who reigned under him.

Caius Cæsar, the son of Agrippa and Julia, was born.

19 At Rome, on the return of Augustus, an altar was erected to fortune, with this inscription, *Fortunæ reduci*; sacrifices were made, and several shews were exhibited to express their joy at his appearance. Agrippa subdued the Cantabrians, and modestly declined a triumph.

The waters, Virgo, Julia and Jepula, were by Agrippa conveyed, at his own expence, into the city, by aqueducts of a most magnificent structure; and the aqueducts of Appia and Marcia were also repaired by him, at a vast expence. He accepted the office of tribune for five years.

Virgil died in the 51st year of his age, at Brundisium; his body was, according to his own desire, conveyed to Naples, and there laid in a monument erected for that purpose, on the road from Naples to Puteoli.

18 Herod, in the 18th year of his reign, began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. *Josephus, lib. 15. ch. 14.*

17 Augustus revived the secular games, which were celebrated with great pomp. Lucius Cæsar, the brother of Caius Cæsar, was born.

16 Agrippa went into Syria, to quell some commotions there, and was invited by Herod to come into Judea, where he received him with great magnificence.

15 The kingdom of Gaul was put under a new regulation. The Rhætians who had invaded Italy, were defeated by young Drusus, the son of Livia and Tiberius.

The

Before
Christ

- The temple of Vesta and the portico of Paulus were burned.
- This year Lepidus the triumvir died; Augustus took upon him the office of Pontifex Maximus, in the room of Lepidus, and prepared for a war.
- Agrippa died. Tiberius subdued the revolted Pannonians, and was adopted by Cæsar, and married to his daughter Julia. Drusus made war against the Sicambri and Chauci.
- Drusus defeated the Usipetes beyond the Rhine, and led his army as far as to the Visurgis, now the Weser.
- The temple of Janus was shut up; but opened again soon after. Herod built the city of Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus.
- Drusus made war against the Catti and Cherusci; but died as he was about to pass the Rhine.
- Augustus corrected a remarkable error which had crept into the calendar, namely, making the leap-year to fall out once in three; he therefore ordered, that for 12 ensuing years, there should be no leap-year, and that afterwards there should be one every four years. A decree was passed, that the month Sextilis, should thenceforth from the emperor's name be called Augustus, which name it retains to this day.
- Mecænas died. Augustus went into Gaul.
- Tiberius passed the Rhine, and defeated the Barbarians.
- Tiberius triumphed over the Germans, who revolted from the Roman empire.
- Augustus, with a view to humble the pride of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, made Tiberius tribune for 5 years, and appointed him governor of Armenia.
- Matthias was high-priest of the Jews.
- Augustus commanded the senate to elect a consul, that he might have an opportunity of sending Caius with the army to improve himself in the concerns of the republic. Tiberius went into the East, and staid some time at Rhodes.
- C. Cæsar was appointed consul for 5 years.
- The great council of the Jews put Alexander and Aristobulus, the sons of Herod, to death.
- Quintilius Varrus was sent to govern Syria, which he impoverished by his extortions.
- This year Augustus published an edict, for taking a new census of all the people in the Roman empire, and Cyrenius or Quirinius was appointed to number the people of Judea, of which he was governor.

The BIRTH of JESUS CHRIST.

According to the computation of the Jewish historian, Josephus; and Dion Cassius, the Roman historian; the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, when she conceived Jesus Christ, was on the 25th of March in this year; and the birth of our Saviour, on the 25th of the December following.

- Jesus Christ was circumcised on the first of January.
- The adoration of the Magi was on the 6th of January; Joseph fled into Egypt with the child Jesus, and Mary, his mother.

Before
Christ

A little before the death of Herod, Joazar was made high-priest of the Jews; but soon after the death of Herod he was deposed by Archelaus, and Eleazer his brother was appointed in his room.

Josephus says, that Herod died at the time of the passover in this year. Archelaus went to Rome to ask of Augustus his father's kingdom; when Augustus, by the advice of the senate divided the government of that kingdom, and gave half to Archelaus, and the other half between his two brothers Antipas and Philip, and his sister Salome.

3 Caius Cæsar left Rome, to go and settle the affairs of the provinces of the Roman empire.

Joseph and Mary, Herod being dead, returned to Nazareth with the child Jesus.

2 Augustus commanded the consuls who were appointed for the 5 succeeding years, to examine into the public transactions of Lucius Cæsar. Augustus banished his daughter Julia, on account of her adulteries.

Augustus caused a very large canal to be made at Rome, and the Flaminian water to be let into it, in which was exhibited a mock sea fight, and other diversions. Caius Cæsar came to assist at the public shews, and afterwards went into the East with M. Lollius his governor.

Some writers are of opinion, that our Saviour was born at the latter end of this year.

The vulgar Æra of Jesus Christ with which we shall begin the modern history, answers to the 754th year from the foundation of Rome.

The TABLES of SACRED and PROFANE HISTORY compared.

EPOCH A I.

THIS Epocha, extends from the creation of the world unto the universal deluge, and contains the history of 1656 years. It regards sacred history only; for the profane is not so ancient by many centuries.

EPOCH A II.

This Epocha reaches from the deluge unto the calling of Abraham. It is attended with many difficulties in point of chronology. According to the computation of the vulgar Hebrew, it contains the history of 427 years; but according to that of the Samaritan of 1018.

EPOCH A III.

This Epocha extends from the calling of Abraham unto the Israelites departure from Egypt, and contains the history of 430 years, according to the vulgar Hebrew.

EPOCH A IV.

This Epocha begins with the Israelites departure out of Egypt, and extends to the laying the foundation of the temple at Jerusalem, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, and contains many difficulties, especially in the chronology of the history of the judges of Israel.

EPOCH A V.

This Epocha commences with laying the foundation of the temple of Solomon, 1015 years before Christ, and extends unto the first year of Cyrus's establishing his empire over all Asia, when he restored liberty to the Jewish captives at Babylon, and contains the history of 479 years.

EPOCH A VI.

This Epocha contains the history of 224 years, and reaches from Cyrus's delivering the Jews from their captivity, 536 years before Christ, unto the æra of the Greeks or Seleucidæ, 312 years before Christ.

EPOCH A VII.

This seventh and last Epocha of ancient history reaches from the æra of the Seleucidæ, when Seleucus Nicator made himself absolute master of Babylon, unto the æra of Christ, and contains an history of 312 years.

These Epochas are taken from the sacred history, by whose infallible authority all other histories ought to be regulated.

T H E T A B L E S O F S A C R E D and P R O F A N E H I S T O R Y C O M P A R E D.

Vulgar HEBREW.		Samaritan HEBREW.		The SACRED HISTORY. EPOCH A I.
Years of W.	Before Christ	Years of W.	Before Christ	
1	4004	1	4700	The CREATION of the world, and of Adam and Eve, in a state of manhood.
2	4003	2	4699	The birth, of Cain.
3	4002	3	4697	—— of Abel.
130	3874	130	4570	—— of Seth.
235	3769	235	4465	—— of Enos.
				<i>Enos set up the public worship of God.</i>
325	3679	325	4375	The birth, of Cainan.
395	3609	395	4305	—— of Mahalaleel.
460	3544	460	4240	—— of Jared.
622	3382	622	4078	—— of Enoch.
687	3317	687	4013	—— of Methuselah.
874	3130	874	3826	—— of Lamech.
930	3074	930	3770	The death of Adam, at 930 years of age.
987	3017	987	3713	Enoch did not die, but was translated at 365 y. of age.
1042	2962	1042	3658	Seth, the son of Adam, died, aged 912 y.
1056	2948	1056	3644	The birth of Noah.
1140	2864	1140	3660	Enos died, aged 905 y.
1556	2448	1556	3144	The birth, of Japhet, the eldest son of Noah.
1558	2446	1558	3142	—— of Shem.
1651	2353	1651	3093	The death, of Lamech, the father of Noah.
1656	2348	1656	3044	—— of Methuselah, aged 969 y.
<p><i>There are not many books necessary for studying the chronology of the sacred history, besides the bible; reading Josephus's antiquities, Usher, or P. Tournemine will be sufficient; or Calmet's history alone: but great attention and reflection are necessary on the part of the reader.</i></p>				

T H E

S A C R E D H I S T O R Y

Vulgar
HEBREW. Samaritan
HEBREW.

Years Before
of W. Christ Years Before
of W. Christ

1656 2348 1656 3044

1658 2346 1659 3041

1653 2311 1794 2906

1723 2281 1924 2776

1757 2247 2058 2642

1758 2246 3059 2641

1759 2245 2060 2640

S A C R E D H I S T O R Y.

E P O C H A II.

An UNIVERSAL DELUGE.

The birth of Arphaxad.

The Seventy place here the birth of another Cainan.

The birth, of Salah.

——— of Heber.

——— of Peleg.

They now began to build the tower of Babel.

The birth of Joktan, the second son of Heber.

Nimrod usurped the sovereignty of Babylon. *See his successors under Profane Epoch II.*

In the time of Peleg happened the dispersion of the people, and from thence the formation of empires. We do not find that profane history reaches higher than this time. On the dispersion of the people, read Bochart, in Peleg. Kircher, in Turri Babel, and Method for Studying History, chap. VII.

2005 1998 2106 2595 The death, of Noah.

2153 1840 2159 2541 ——— of Sem.

1787 2217 2188 2512 The birth of Reu.

2120 1878 2225 2474 The death of Salah, son of Arphaxad.

1819 2185 2320 2380 The birth of Serug.

2187 1817 2388 2312 The death of Heber.

1849 2155 2450 2250 The birth, of Nahor.

1873 2126 2529 2171 ——— of Terah.

1996 2008 2587 2113 The death of Arphaxad and of Peleg.

2008 1996 2599 2101 The birth, of Abraham.

2018 1986 2609 2091 ——— of Sarah.

2088 1929 2669 2031 Abraham went into Mesopotamia.

EGYPT

2965 MENES, king of all Egypt reigned 62 years. His successors.

At THEBES.				In LOWER EGYPT.			
2903	Athothes I.	-	59	2903	Sa, or Curudes	-	63
2844	Athothes II.	-	32	2840	Spanius	-	30
2812	Diabies	-	19	2804	Two anonymous	-	72
2793	Pemphos	-	18	2732	Sefonchosis	-	49
2775	Toegar Amachus Momch:	-	79	2683	Amenemes	-	29
2691	Stoechus	-	6	2654	Amosis	-	32
2685	Goformies	-	30	2622	Acesephres	-	13
2655	Mares	-	26	2609	Achoreas	-	9
2629	Anoyphes	-	20	2600	Amyfes	-	4
2609	Sirius	-	18	2596	Chamois	-	12
2591	Chnubus-Gneurus	-	22	2584	Amesifes	-	65
2569	Rauosis	-	13	2519	Anonymous	-	14
1556	Biyris	-	10	2505	Use	-	50
2546	Saophis	-	29	2455	Rameses	-	29
2517	Sen-Saophis	-	27	2426	Rameso-menes	-	15
2490	Moscheris	-	31	2411	Thysimares	-	31
2459	Mufthis	-	33	2381	Rameses-fcos	-	23
2426	Pammus-Archondes	-	35	2358	Rameses-menos	-	19
2391	Apappus the Great	-	100	2339	Rameses, son of Bactis	-	39
2291	Echefus Carus	-	1	2300	Rameses son of Vaphres	-	29
2290	Nitocris the queen	-	6	2271	Concharis	-	5
2284	Myrtæus	-	22	2266	Salitis	-	19
2262	Thyosimares	-	12	2247	Bæon	-	44
2250	Thinillus	-	8	2203	Apachnas	-	37 y. 7. m.
2242	Semphucrates	-	18	2163	Apophis	-	61
2224	Chuther.Taurus	-	7	2104	Janias	-	50
2217	Meures the philosopher	-	12	2054	Certus	-	44
2205	Choma-Ephta	-	11	KINGS of BABYLON.			
2194	Anchunius Ochy	-	60	2640	Nimrod	35 y.	
2134	Penteathyris	-	16	2605	Evechoos	6 y. 8 m.	
2218	Stamenemes	-	23	2598	Chomas-Belus	7 y. 8 m.	
2095	Sistofi-chermes	-	55	2590	Porus	35 y.	
2040	Maris	-	45	2555	Nechubcs	43 y.	
				2512	Abius	48 y.	
				2464	Oniballus	40 y.	
				2424	Zinzirus	45 y.	

KINGS of ASSYRIA.

2640 ASHUR established himself in Assyria, to which he gave his own name, and built Nineve.

2229	Belus	-	55
2174	Ninus	-	52
2164	Ninus took Babylon		
2122	Semiramis	-	42
2090	Ninyas, or Zames	-	38
2042	Arius	-	30

ARAB. KINGS of BABEL.

2379	Mardocentes	45 y.	
2334	Anonymous	40 y.	
2294	Sisymordachus	28 y.	
2266	Nadius, or Nabius	-	37
2234	The beginning of the Chaldeans astronomical observations.		
2229	Parannus	-	40
2189	Nabennalus	-	25

SACRED HISTORY.

EPOCH A III.

Years of W.	Before Christ	Years of W.	Before Christ	
2083	1921	2674	2026	The calling of Abraham.
2084	1920	2675	2025	The famine which afflicted the land of Canaan, and obliged Abraham and Lot to remove into Egypt.
2092	1912	2683	2017	Melchisedek blessed Abraham, who had defeated Cherdorlaomer, and God promised the holy pa- triarch a numerous offspring.
2094	1910	2685	2015	The birth of Ishmael.
2107	1897	2698	2002	Circumcision established. Sodom consumed by fire from heaven.
2108	1896	2699	2001	The birth of Isaac.
2133	1871	2724	1976	God commanded Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac.
2145	1859	2736	1964	Sarah died, aged 127 years.
2148	1856	2739	1961	Isaac married Rebecca.
2068	1836	2759	1941	Jacob born.
1183	1821	2774	1926	Abraham died.
2246	1758	2844	1856	The birth, of Reuben.
2247	1757	2845	1855	———— of Simeon.
2248	1717	2846	1854	———— of Levi.
2249	1755	2847	1853	———— of Judah.
2249	1755	2847	1853	———— of Dan.
2250	1754	2848	1852	———— of Nepthali and of Gad.
2255	1749	2849	1851	———— of Issachar and of Asher.
2256	1748	2850	1850	———— of Zebulon.
2259	1745	2850	1850	———— of Joseph.
2265	1739	2857	1843	Jacob returned into the land of Canaan.
2275	1729	2867	1833	Benjamin born.
2276	1728	2868	1832	Joseph sold and carried into Egypt.
2289	1715	2880	1820	Joseph made governor of Egypt.
2292	1712	2888	1817	The birth, of Manassih, son of Joseph.
2293	1711	2884	1816	———— of Ephraim, son of Joseph.
2296	1708	2887	1813	The beginning of the 7 years famine.
2298	1706	2889	1811	Jacob and his family went into Egypt.
2311	1689	2906	1794	Jacob died, aged 147 years.
2342	1662	2906	1794	Kohath, the son of Levi born.
2369	1635	2960	1740	Joseph died in Egypt.
2374	1630	2946	1754	The birth, of Amram, the son of Kohath.
2430	1574	3021	1679	———— of Aaron, the son of Amram.
2431	1573	3023	1677	Pharaoh ordered the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed.
2435	1571	3024	1676	The birth of Moses, the son of Amram.
2113	1491	3104	1596	Moses went into Egypt to deliver the Hebrews.

See the remainder, pag. 118.

P R O F A N E H I S T O R Y

Under EPOCH A III.

Before
Christ

E G Y P T.			A S S Y R I A.	
T H E B E S.			L O W E R E G Y P T.	
1996	Siphoas Hermes	14	2010	Afeth 49
1983	<i>Anonymous</i>	14	1961	Mespragmuthsis
1969	Phruron, or Nilus	5		25 y. 10 m.
1964	Amythanoecus	63	1936	Tmosis or Tuthmosis 9 y. 8 m.
1926	Amenophthis I. <i>king of Lower Egypt, subdued all Egypt</i>		-	30 y. 10 m.
1896	Horus	-	-	36 y. 5 m.
1859	Achencheres	-	-	12 y. 1 m.
1847	Athoris	-	-	9 y.
1838	Achencheres I.	-	-	12 y. 5 m.
1826	Achencheres II.	-	-	12 y. 3 m.
1813	Armaeus or Danaus	-	-	54 y. 1 m.
1809	Rameses	-	-	1 y. 4 m.
1808	Ramases Myamun	-	-	66 y. 2 m.
1742	Amenophthis II.	-	-	19 y. 6 m.
XIX. D Y N A S T Y.				
1722	Sesostris, or Rameses	-	-	59 y.
1663	Rhaphses	-	-	66 y.
1597	Amenophthis III.	-	-	2 y.
2012	Aralius	40		
1972	Xerxes, or Balæus	30		
1942	Armamithres	38		
1904	Belochus	35		
1869	Balæus	52		
1817	Sethos, or Altadas	32		
1785	Mamythus	30		
1755	Manchaleus	28		
1727	Sphærus	22		
1705	Mamylus	30		
1675	Sparetus	42		
1633	Afcatales	38		

See the remainder, pag. 119.

The K I N G S of B A B Y L O N

and A S S Y R I A.

According to USHER.

1762	Evechoos	-	-	6 y. 8 m.
1755	Chomasbolus	-	-	7 y. 8 m.
1747	Porus	-	-	35
1712	Nechobes	-	-	43
1669	Abios	-	-	48
1621	Oniballus	-	-	40
1582	Zinzirus	-	-	45

See the remainder, pag. 119.

S A C R E D H I S T O R Y.

E P O C H A IV.

Vulgar HEBREW.		Samaritan HEBREW.			
Years of W.	Before Christ	Before Christ	Years of W.		
2513	1491	3104	1596	The miraculous departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, and wandering in the wilderness	40 y.
2553	1451	3145	1555	Joshua governed	14 y.
				The Israelites passed over Jordan.	
2550	1444	3152	1548	Joshua divided Palestine among the Israelites.	
2570	1434	3159	1541	Caleb, the elders, and an anarchy	12 y.
2591	1413	3171	1529	I. Servitude	8 y.
2599	1405	3179	1521	Othniel, the first judge	40 y.
2661	1343	3219	1481	II. Servitude under Eglon	18 y.
2661	1325	3237	1463	Ehud, the second judge	80 y.
2679	1305	3317	1383	III. Servitude under Jabin	20 y.
2699	1285	3337	1363	Deborah, the third judge	40 y.
2719	1252	3377	1323	IV. Servitude	7 y.
2752	1245	3384	1316	Gedeon, fourth judge	40 y.
2959	1236	3424	1276	Abimelech commanded	3 y.
2768	1232	3427	1273	Tolah, fifth judge	23 y.
2772	1209	3450	1250	Jair, sixth judge	22 y.
2795	1205	3472	1228	V. Servitude	18 y.
2817	1187	3490	1210	Jephtha, seventh judge	6 y.
2823	1181	3496	1204	Ibzan, eighth judge	7 y.
2830	1174	3503	1197	Elon, ninth judge	10 y.
2840	1164	3513	1187	Abdon, tenth judge	8 y.
2848	1156	3521	1179	VI. Servitude	40 y.
2848	1156	3541	1159	Eli, eleventh judge	40 y.
				the first 20 years of which was under the VI. servitude.	
		3501	1119	VII. Servitude under the Philistines	20 y.
				during which Sampson defended Israel.	
2888	1116	3601	1099	Samuel governed	20 y.
2908	1096	3621	1079	Saul, 1st king of Israel, reigned	20 y.
2919	1085	3611	1089	David born	
		3607	1073	David killed Goliath.	
2949	1055	3641	1059	David, 2d king, reigned	40 y.
2956	1048	3648	1052		
2959	1045	3652	1048	The ark of the covenant was removed to mount Sion.	
2971	1033	3659	1043	Solomon born.	
2989	1014	3681	1019	Solomon, 3d king, reigned	40 y.
2992	1012	3685	1015	Solomon built the temple.	

EGYPT

Before
Christ

E G Y P T.

Under EPOCH A IV.

1596	Amenopthis IV.	-	38 y.
1558	Rameses	-	60 y.
1499	Ammenemes	-	27 y.
1472	Thuoris	-	17 y.

XX. D Y N A S T Y.

1455	Nechepfos	-	19 y.
1436	Pfammuthis	-	13 y.
1423	Anonymous	-	4 y.
1419	Certos	-	20 y.
1399	Rhampfes	-	45 y.
1354	Amenes	-	26 y.
1328	Ochyras	-	14 y.
1314	Amedes	-	27 y.
1287	Thuoris, or Polybus	-	50 y.
1237	Achotis or Phufianus	-	28 y.
1209	Cenfenes	-	29 y.
1180	Vennephes	-	42 y.

XXI. D Y N A S T Y.

1138	Smedes	-	26 y.
1112	Pfufennes	-	46 y.
1066	Nephelcheres	-	4 y.
1062	Amenophthis	-	9 y.
1053	Ofochor	-	6 y.
2047	Pinaches	-	9 y.
1038	Pfufennes	-	30 y.

XXII. D Y N A S T Y.

1008	Sefenchosis or Sefac	-	34 y.
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See the remainder, pag. 123. col. 1 and 2.

A S S Y R I A.

Under EPOCH A IV.

1595	Amyntes	45
1550	Belochus	25
<i>Atossa, or Semiramis, his daughter reigned 12 years with her father; some of her actions are attributed to Semiramis, the wife of Ninus.</i>		
1525	Belatores, or Bel-lepares	30 y.
<i>From being superintendent of the gardens of Belochus, he became king of Assyria, and married Atossa.</i>		
1499	Lamprides	30
1465	Sofares	20
1445	Lamphraes	30
1415	Panyas	45
1370	Sofarmus	22
1348	Mithraeus	27
1321	Teutamus	32
1289	Teutæus	44
1245	Arabelus	42
1203	Chalaus	45
1158	Anebus	38
1120	Babios	37
1083	Thinæus	30
1053	Dercylus	40

Arab. Kings of Babylon.

According to USHER.

Under EPOCH A IV.

1538	Mardocentes	-	45
1493	Anonymous	-	40
1453	Sifymordach	-	28
1425	Nadius, or Nabius	-	37
1388	Parannus	-	40
1348	Nabonnadus	-	25

Kings of Assyria.

According to USHER.

1322	Belus the Assyrian	55
<i>made himself master of Babylon after Nabonnadus.</i>		
1267	Ninus	52
1215	Semiramis	42
1173	Zameys, or Ninyas	38
<i>All the succeeding kings until Pul are unknown, according to Usher.</i>		

See the remainder, pag. 123.

P R O F A N E H I S T O R Y

Under the III. and IV. EPOCH A.

KINGS of ARGOS.

Under Epocha III.

1823	Inachus	50
1773	Phoroneus	60
1713	Apis, a tyrant, at the same time	35
1713	Argus	70
1678	Crius, or Pira- fus	54
1624	Phorbas	35

Under Epocha IV.

1589	Triophas	46
1543	Crotopus	21
1522	Sthenelus	11
1511	Gelanor, a short time.	
1410	Danaus	50
1460	Lynceus	41
1419	Abas	23
1396	Præteus	17
1379	Acrisius	31
was killed by Perseus, who built Mycenæ.		

KINGS of MYCENÆ.

1348	Perseus II.	11 y.
1337	Stenelus	8
1329	Euryestheus	38
1291	Atreus and Thyestes	65
1226	Agamemnon	19
1209	Ægysthus	5
1202	Orestes, king of Mycenæ and Argos	70
1132	Tisamenes	3
1129	Penthiles and Co- metes, the last kings of Argos. Then the Heracli- dæ came into Peloponnesus.	

S I C Y O N.

Under Epocha III.

1773	Ægialeus	52
1721	Apis	25
1696	Ægydyrus	34
1662	Eratus	46
1616	Plemneus	48

Under Epocha IV.

1568	Orthopolis	63
1505	Coronus	55
1450	Epopeus	35
1415	Laomedon	40
1375	Sicyon	20
with Laomedon.		
	Alone.	25

1350	Polybus	40
1310	Janiscus	42
1268	Phebus	8
1260	Adrastus	4
1256	Zeuxipus	32
1224	Agamemnon	14
1209	Hippolitus	
Lacædæmus, between them both		80
1129	The Heraclidæ pos- sessed themselves of Sicyon.	

KINGS of ATHENS.

1582 Cecrops went into
Greece 50 y.

1532	Cranaus	9
1523	Amphictyon	10
1513	Erichtonius	50
1463	Pandion I.	40
Prochne and Philomele were his daughters.		

1423	Erechtheus	50
1373	Cecrops II.	40
1333	Pandion II.	25
1301	Ægeus	48
1260	Theseus	30
1230	Menestheus	23
1207	Demophon	33
1174	Oxyntes, or Zyn- this	12

1162	Amphydas	1
1161	Thymetes,	8
1153	Melanthus	37
1116	Codrus	21

Perpetual archons of Athens.

1095	Medon I. archon	20
1075	Acastus II.	36
1039	Archypus III.	19
1020	Thersippus IV.	29

The PROFANE HISTORY.

Under EPOCH A IV.

Kings of Lacedæmon.		Kings of Thebes.	Kings of the Latins.
1516 Lelex		1519 Cadmus came into	<i>The origin of the Roman history of the kings of the Latins before Romulus, is very uncertain, and more disputed by the antients than the moderns.</i>
Myles		<i>Bæotia, reigned</i> 62	
Eurotas		1457 Niſteus and Poly-	
Lacedæmon		dorus 42	
Amyclas		Niſteus and Labdacus	
Argalus		42	
Cynortas		1416 Nyſteus and Laius 1	
Oebalus		1415 Lycus and Laius	1389 Janus 36 y.
Hippocoon		the firſt 20 y.	
		1395 Amphion 38 y.	<i>There is ſcarcely any remains of the history of theſe kings.</i>
Tyndareus, father of		1358 Laius II. 56 y.	
Cajor, Pollux & Helena.		1302 Creon 10 y.	
Menelaus married He-		1292 Oedipus 38 y.	
lena.		1254 Eteocles 3 y.	
		1251 Creon, guardian of	1353 Saturnus 33 y.
		Laomedon 10 y.	<i>The Saturn and Jupiter of the Latins differ from thoſe of Greeks.</i>
1189 Oreſtes 58		1241 Therſander 22	
		1219 Tiſamenus	
1132 Tiſamenes 3		Damaſichthon	
		Ptolemeos	
<i>New kings of the race of</i>		Xanthus	1320 Picus, or Jupiter
<i>Hercules.</i>		<i>Thebes a Republic.</i>	37 y.
			1283 Faunus, or Mercur-
1129 Ariſtodemus			rus 44 y.
		<i>Kings of Corinth.</i>	1239 Latinus 35 y.
		1376 Siſypus Ornytion.	1204 Æneas 7 y.
1125 Eu-	1125 Pro-	Thoas.	1197 Aſcanius, or Iulus
rythe-	cles.	Damophon. Propo-	38 y.
nes 46	Sous.	das	1159 Sylvius Poſthumus
Agis 1	Eury-	Doridas. Hyanthidas.	30 y.
1056 E-	tion.		1130 Æneas Sylvius
cheſtra-			31 y.
tus 35	1021 Pri-	<i>Kings of Corinth. Heraclidæ.</i>	1099 Latinus Sylvius
1022 La-	tanis 35	1099 Aletes 38 y.	50 y.
botas 37		1061 Ixion 38 y.	1048 Alba Sylvius 39 y.

KINGS of TROY.

1552 Scamander came into Phrygia.	
1528 Teucer in Phrygia.	
1506 Dardanus 1ſt king.	31
1475 Erichthonius	75
1400 Tros	60
1340 Ilus	55
1285 Laomedon	36
1249 Priam	40
1209 The taking and deſtroying of Troy.	

See the remainder, pag. 125.

The FIRST KINGS of TYRE.

1255 Tyre was built, according to Joſe-	
phus	
1045 Abibal	19
1026 Hiram	34

The 12th year of Hiram, the temple was begun.

The

Before
Christ

The SACRED HISTORY

Under EPOCH A V.

1510 Solomon laid the foundation of the temple in the 4th year of his reign.

KINGS of JUDAH.

KINGS of ISRAEL.

980	Rehoboam	17 y.	980	Jeroboam	-	20 y.
963	Abijam 3 y. or 6 according to the LXX		959	Nadab	-	14 m.
960	Afa	41 y.	958	Baasha	-	24 y.
	<i>For reconciling the chronology of the kings of Israel and Judah, see one of the following tables, and Method of Studying History, ch. ix.</i>		935	Elah almost	-	2 y.
			934	Zimri	-	7 d.
			934	Omri	-	12 y.
			<i>Tibni reigned at the same time.</i>			
919	Jehosaphat	25 y.	923	Ahab	-	22 y.
902	Jehoram I. reigned with Jehosaphat his father		902	Ahaziah almost	-	2 y.
896	Jehoram II.	8 y.	901	Jehoram	-	12 y.
890	Ahaziah 2 y. and 1 y. with Jehoram II.		889	Jehu	-	28 y.
889	Athaliah	6 y.	861	Jehoahaz	-	17 y.
883	Joash	40 y.	848	Jehoash	-	16 y.
845	Amaziah	29 y.	831	Jeroboam II.	-	41 y.
816	Interregnum of 11 y.		790	Interregnum of	-	22 y.
806	Azariah, or Uzziah	52 y.	769	Zachariah	-	6 m.
	<i>Pezron's Essay on the history of the prophets.</i>		768	Shallum	-	1 m.
754	Jotham	16 y.	768	Menahem	-	10 y.
739	Ahaz	16 y.	758	Interregnum of	-	10 y.
724	Hezekiah	29 y.	757	Pekahiah	-	2 y.
696	Manassch	55 y.	755	Pekah	-	20 y.
	<i>Of the truth of the history of Judith, read P. Montfaucon and M. Gilbert.</i>		735	Hoshea killed Pekah, Interregnum	-	9 y.
641	Amon	2 y.	727	Hoshea reigned	-	9 y.
640	Josiah	31 y.	718	The kingdom of Israel or Samaria destroyed by Salmanasar, king of Assyria.	-	
			<i>Read the history of the Samaritans in Cellarius, or the history of the Jews by M. Basnage.</i>			
609	Jehoahaz	-			-	3 m.
609	Eliakim, or Jehoiakim	-			-	11 y.
605	<i>In the 4th year of this king began the CAPTIVITY of the JEWS at BABYLON, which lasted 70 years.</i>					
599	Jehoiakim, Conias, or Joakin reigned 3 months, and was carried to Babylon.					
598	Zedekah, or Mattaniah,					
587	NABUCHANEZZAR took Jerusalem, and destroyed the temple. Gadaliah was made governor of Judea.					
562	Evilmerodach delivered Jeconiah out of prison at Babylon, in the 37th year of his captivity.					
536	CYRUS became master of Asia, and put an end to the CAPTIVITY: Zerubbabel, and the heads of the Jewish nation returned into Judea.					

See the remainder, pag. 126.

EGYPT.

973 Oforoth	15	1013 Eupacmes, or Eu-	KINGS of ASSYRIA.
958 <i>Three anonymous</i>	25	pales	38
933 Tacellothis	13		<i>According to Usher.</i>
920 <i>Three anonymous</i>	42	975 Laothenes	45
875 Petubates	41		
836 Oforcho	8	930 Pyritiades	30
828 Pfammus	10		Pul, father of Sardana-
817 Zeth	31	900 Ophratœus	21
786 Bocchoris	44		palus.
742 Sabbacon	12	879 Epheceres	52
730 Suechus	12		767 Sardanapalus 20 y.
718 Taracus	20	827 Ocrazares, or Ana-	
698 Sabbacon	6	cyndarax	42
692 Sethon	5		
687 <i>An anarchy</i>	2	785 Sardanapalus	15
685 XII Kings	15		
670 Pfammitichus	54		
616 Necho	16		
600 Pfammis	6		
594 Apries, or Ephreus	19		
	6		
575 Perthamis	6		
569 Amasis	44		
526 Pfammenitus	6 m.		

DIVISION of the EMPIRE of ASSYRIA.

<i>Kings of the MEDES.</i>	<i>New kings of ASSYRIA.</i>	<i>Kings of BABYLON.</i>
770 Arbaces, Orbacus, or Pharnaces made war against Assyria.	770 Pul, called also Ninus 12 y.	770 Belesis
766 The Medes subdued the Assyrians.	758 Tiglath-Pileser 29 y.	Nanarus or Nanibrer
710 Dejoces, 1st king of the Medes 53 y.	729 Salmaneser 14	747 Nabonassar 14
657 Phraortes, the Arphaxad of Judith 22	714 Sennacherib 4 y.	933 Nadius 2
635 The Scythians came into Asia 28	710 Assaradinus, or Esarhaddon 42 y.	731 Chincerus and Porus 5
611 Cyaxares, the Assuerus of Tobit 40	680 Esarhaddon took Babylon, and reigned there 13	726 Jugens 5
607 The Scythians expelled.	668 Saosduchinus, or Nebuchadonosor 20 y.	721 Mardoc-Empadus, or Merodach 12
596 Aftyages, the Assuerus of Esther, and Darius the Mede of Daniel, alone, 35 y. and with Cyrus 23	648 Chinladan, or Sarac 22 y.	709 Arkianus 5
560 Cyrus with Aftyages, as king.	He burned himself in Nineveh, which was taken and destroyed.	704 Interregnum 2
561 Laborosoarchod, with Neriglissar, or Nericolassar	626 Nabopolassar, Nabuchodonosor of Tobit 21	702 Belibus 2
556 Laborosoarchod, alone	605 Nabocolassar, or Nebuchadnezzar the Great 43	699 Apronadius 6
555 Nabonidus Nabonadius, Labynitus, or Baltasar	562 Evilmerodach, or Ilvoradan 3	693 Rigibelus 1
538 Darius the Mede, or Aftyages, king of the Medes		693 Meseffimordacus 4
536 CYRUS began to reign over all Asia.		689 Interregnum 8 y.

The remainder, pag. 127.

The PROFANE HISTORY

Under EPOCH A V.

A T H E N S.

991	Phorbas, V. archon	30 y.
961	Megacles, VI. archon	28 y.
933	Diogenetus, VII. archon	40 y.
893	Phereclus, VIII. archon	4 y.
889	Ariphron, IX. archon	31 y.
858	Thespicus, X. archon	40 y.
818	Agamestor, XI. archon	40 y.
778	Æschylus, XII. archon	23 y.
756	Alcmæon, XIII. archon	2 y.

DECENNIAL ARCHONS.

754	Charops, governed	7 y.
747	Esimedes	10 y.
737	Clidicus	10 y.
727	Hippomenes	10 y.
717	Leocrates	10 y.
707	Apsander	10 y.
697	Erixias	10 y.
687	An anarchy of three years.	

ANNUAL ARCHONS.

684	Creon, 1st annual archon, the 1st year of the 24th Olympiad.
<i>The annual archons serve to regulate the Greek chronology.</i>	
<i>We have hereafter given a table of these archons.</i>	
624	Draco published his laws.
600	The massacre of of the Cylonites.
594	Solon published his laws.
501	Peisistratus, the tyrant

33 y.

The remainder, pag. 128.

L A C E D Æ M O N.

986	Dorissus	986 * Eunomus
9		907 * Polypetes
957	Agefilaus	
		898 Lycurgus, guardian of Charilaus
913	Archelaus	
		894 Lycurgus travelled 10 y.
<i>The reigns of the kings, marked with * are uncertain.</i>		
853	Telechus	884 Lycurgus published his laws.
813	Alcamenes	873 Charilaus 64
		809 Nicander 39
776	Polydorus.	770 Theopompus.
724 *	Eurycrates I.	723 Zeuxidamus.
687 *	Anaxander	690 Anaxidamus.
	Erycrates II.	645 Agasicles, or Hegesicles.
645 *	Leon.	597 Ariston.
597 *	Anaxandrides.	

Kings of Macedon, of the race of the Heraclidæ.

807	Caranus	-	28	678	Argeus	-	38
779	Cœnus	-	12	640	Philippus	-	38
767	Thurimas	-	38	602	Æropas	-	26
<i>Dodwell believes those 3 kings to be suppositions.</i>				576	Alcetas	-	29
729	Perdiccas I.	-	51	547	Amyntas	-	50

The remainder, pag. 128.

The

The PROFANE HISTORY

Under EPOCH A V.

C O R I N T H.

K I N G S of the L A T I N S.

1023 Agelaus	37 y.	1008 Capetus, or Sylvius Atis	-	34 y.
986 Prymnes	35 y.	974 Capis	- - -	28 y.
954 <i>Anonymous</i>	19 y.	946 Calpetus	- - -	13 y.
935 Bacchis	35 y.	933 Tiberinus	- - -	8 y.
900 Agelaſtes	30 y.	925 Agrippa	- - -	41 y.
870 Eudemus	35 y.	884 Alladius	- - -	20 y.
835 Ariſtodemus	35	864 Aventinus	- - -	37 y.
800 Agemon	16 y.	827 Procas	- - -	27 y.
784 Alexander	25 y.	800 Numitor	- - -	1 y.
759 Teleſtes	12 y.	799 Amulis <i>uſurped againſt Numitor</i>		44 y.
787 Automenes	1 y.	755 Numitor, <i>re-eſtabliſhed by Romulus</i>		2 y.
746 The Prytanes, annual magiſtrates	90 y.	753 The FOUNDATION of ROME.		
656 Cypſelus made himſelf tyrant of Corinth	30 y.	753 Romulus I. king	- - -	37 y.
626 Periander, ſon of Cypſelus	40 y.	716 Interregnum of more than	- - -	1 y.
<i>See his life in Diogenes Laertius.</i>		715 Numa Pompilius	- - -	43 y.
585 Pfammiticus	3 y.	672 Tullus Hoſtilius	- - -	22 y.
582 <i>Corinth was made a republic.</i>		669 <i>The battle of the Horatii and Curatii.</i>		
		640 Ancus Martius	- - -	24 y.
		616 Tarquin the elder	- - -	38 y.
		578 Servius Tullius	- - -	44 y.
		534 Tarquin the proud	- - -	25 y.
		<i>The remainder under profane Epoch a VII.</i>		

T Y R E.

Kings of Tyre.
continued.

Kings of Lydia.

985 Abdastartus	9 y.	633 Ithobal	24 y.	1223 Argon, 1st king	
976 <i>His nurse's ſon</i>	12 y.	609 Baal	13 y.		
964 Aſtartus	12	599 Ecnibal	2 m.	797 Adryſus	36 y.
952 Atharymus	9 y.	599 Chelbis	10 m.	761 Alyattes	14
943 Phelles	8 m.	598 Abbarus	3 m.	747 Meles, or Myrſes	
942 Ithobal	32 y.	598 Myttonus	6 m.		12
910 Badezor	6 y.	597 Geraſtratus	6 m.	735 Candaules	17
904 Margenus	9 y.	597 Balator	1 y.	718 Gyges	38
895 Pygmalion	47 y.	596 Merbal	4 y.	680 Ardyes	49
882 <i>Dido fled from the tyranny of her brother Pygmalion into Africa, and built Carthage. The ſucceeding kings are unknown until Ithobal.</i>		592 Irom	20 y.	631 Sadyates	12
				619 Alliattes II.	57
		572 <i>Tyre deſtroyed by Nebuchadnezzar the Great.</i>		562 Cræſus	14
				548 <i>Cræſus was taken by Cyrus, and his kingdom deſtroyed.</i>	

The

Before
Christ

Cyrus, in the first year of his reign delivered the Jews from their captivity, which had then continued 70 years.

536 Jeshua, the son of Joakim, was made the first high-priest, after the return from Babylon 48 years.

535 The Jews began building the second temple; but were interrupted by the Cutheans or Samaritans, who, through envy, misrepresented them to Cyrus.

534 Daniel had a prophetic vision of the four future great monarchies of the world.

520 The second year of Darius, the Jews obtained leave to continue the building of the temple.

516 The second temple was entirely finished by Zerubbabel and Jeshua the high-priest.

488 Joiakim was made the second high-priest, after the return from captivity, 36 years.

458 Artaxerxes, in the 7th year of his reign, invested Ezra with the power of life and death, and sent him to Jerusalem to restore the religion and policy of the Jews.

452 Eliashib, the son of Joiakim, was made the third high-priest after the return from Babylon, 40 years.

445 In the 10th year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah was sent into Judea with sovereign authority, and a full commission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

443 Nehemiah restored the religion and civil government of the Jews.

434 Nehemiah finished the building the walls of Jerusalem, and appointed a solemn fast.

433 Nehemiah, after having staid in Judea 12 years, went into Persia, to give an account to Artaxerxes of his works, and then returned to Judea.

412 Joiada, the son of Eliashib, was the 4th high-priest, after the return from Babylon, 36 years.

376 Johanan, the son of Joiada, was the fifth high-priest after the return from captivity, 32 years.

344 Jaddua, the son of Johanan, was the 6th high-priest after the return from Babylon, 20 years.

334 Alexander, in a vision saw the high-priest of Jerusalem.

332 Alexander besieged Tyre, and at his request was supplied with provisions by the high-priest Jaddua.

Alexander came to Jerusalem, gave the Jews their liberty, and offered sacrifices in the temple.

332 Onias, the son of Jaddua, was made the 7th high-priest after the return from the Babylonish captivity, 20 years. He received letters from Areus, king of Lacedæmon, 1 Macc. xii.

320 Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, took Jerusalem on the Sabbath-day, and carried 100,000 Jews captives into Alexandria.

The PROFANE HISTORY

Under EPOCH A VI.

E G Y P T.

XXVII. DYNASTY.

525	Cambyfes	-	3 y.
523	Smerdis the mage	-	7 m.
522	Darius the fon of Hyftafpes		36 y.
486	Xerxes	-	21 y.
465	Artaxerxes	-	41 y.
424	Xerxes II.	-	2 m.
424	Sogdianus	-	7 m.
424	Ochus, or Darius		10 y.

XXVIII. DYNASTY.

413	Amyrthæus	-	6 y.
-----	-----------	---	------

XXIX. DYNASTY.

407	Nepherites, or Nephreus		18 y.
389	Achoris	-	13 y.
376	Piæmmuthis	-	1 y.
375	Nephorites II.	-	4 m.

XXX. DYNASTY.

375	Nectanebis I.	-	12 y.
363	Taches	-	2 y.
362	Nectanebis II.	-	11 y.

XXXI. DYNASTY.

350	Artaxerxes Ochus		12 y.
339	Arfes, or Arfames		2 y.
336	Darius Codomanus		4 y.
332	Alexander conquered Egypt.		

The EMPIRE of the PERSIANS.

536 CYRUS became master of Asia,
by the death of Aftyages. 7 y.

529 Cambyfes 7 y. 5 m.

523 Smerdis, one of the Mageans
7 m.

522 Darius, the fon of Hyftafpes
36 y.

486 Xerxes the Great 21 y.

465 Artaxerxes Longimanus 41 y.

424 Xerxes II. - 2 m.

424 Sogdianus - 7 m.

424 Ochus, or Nothus 19 y.

405 Artaxerxes Mnemon 46 y.

360 Artaxerxes Ochus 21 y.

339 Arfes, or Arfames 2 y.

336 Darius Codomanus 6 y.

334 Alexander defeated the Persians at Granicus.

333 Alexander defeated Darius near the city of Issus.

331 Alexander defeated Darius between Gaugamela and Arbela.

The EMPIRE of ALEXANDER.

331 Alexander the Great obtained the empire of all Asia, and held it 7 y.

324 Alexander died.

The remainder, pag. 131.

The

The PROFANE HISTORY

Under EPOCH A VI.

MACEDON.	KINGS of PONTUS.	LACEDÆMON.
547 Amyntas I. again 50	<i>Æetas. The times of these ancient kings are unknown.</i>	519 Cleomenes. 510 * Demaratus
497 Alexander I. 43	486 Artabazes was made king of Pontus, by Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.	491 Leonidas II. 9. 491 Leontychides 22
454 Perdiccas II. 41	3 Anonymous.	480 Leonidas was killed at Thermopylae. 469 Archidamus 42
413 Archelaus 14	Rhodobates	427 Agis 27 y.
399 Amyntas 1	<i>These 5 first kings reigned together about 84 y.</i>	480 Cleombrotus.
398 Pausanias 1		479. Pausanias. 400 Agis 41. See his life in Plutarch and Xenophon.
397 Amyntas II. 6		469 Phistarchus.
392 Argæus II. a tyrant 2		466 Eliastanax.
390 Amyntas II. restored 18		58
371 Alexander II. 1		408 Pausanias 14
370 Ptolemæus Alorites, regent 4		349 Agesipolis 14
366 Perdiccas III. 6	402 Mithridates I. 38	380 Cleombrotus 9
360 Philip, son of Amyntas 24		371 Agesipolis II. 1 y.
355 Alexander born.		370 Cleomenes II. 61 y.
350 Alexander the Great 12 y. 5 m.		388 Archidamus II. 23 y.
324 Philip Aridæus 6 y. 7 m.	363 Ariobarzanes 26 y.	355 Agis II. 9 y. was conquered by Antipater.
317 Alexander Ægus 7 y.	336 Mithridates II. 35 y.	
317 Cassander the usurper 19		

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

The PROFANE HISTORY Under the SIXTH EPOCH. The REPUBLIC of ROME.

Under Epoch VI.

383 Dædalfus, or Dy-
dalfus.

Boteras.

*We do not know how
long the two first kings
reigned.*

378 Bas.

50

328 Zypætes.

47

509 Tarquin was driven out of Rome, the kingly government abolished, and two consuls elected to govern the republic. The two first consuls were, L. Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus. *We shall hereafter give a table of the Roman consuls.*

The same year the Romans made an alliance with the Carthaginians.

508 The Romans made war against Porfena, king of the Clusii.

498 A dictator was elected for the first time.

493 Two tribunes of the people were chosen, being the first of that institution.

491 Coriolanus was banished from Rome.

489 Coriolanus besieged Rome.

488 Coriolanus raised the siege of Rome.

477 Three hundred of the Fabii were slain by the Veientes.

456 The LUDI SÆCULARES were celebrated at Rome for the first time.

454 Ambassadors were sent to Athens, to procure the laws of Solon.

451 The decemvirs were established.

444 Military tribunes were chosen.

443 The first institution of censors.

406 The Romans, for the first time, had a standing army.

The city of Rome was taken by Brennus, the Gallic general, and recovered almost immediately by Furius Camillus.

390 Rome was taken by the Gauls.

375 An anarchy at Rome, which continued 5 years.

365 The first election of a prætor.

366 A consul was chosen from the plebeians for the first time.

358 The first Roman laws that were made against luxury.

343 The war against the Samnites, which lasted 49 years, commenced.

340 M. Torquatus caused his own son to be put to death, because he had fought, notwithstanding his orders to the contrary.

321 The Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites, at a place since called the Caudine Forks, and obliged to pass under the yoke.

The remainder, pag. 143.

The

<i>The Seventh Epoch, or the Æra of the Seleucidæ.</i>		
312	Simon, the son of Onias, 8th high-priest	- - 9 y.
303	Eleazar, the brother of Simon, 9th high-priest	- - 32 y.
294	Manassih, the son of Jaddua, 10th high-priest	- - 26 y.
286	Onias II, the son of Simon, 11th high-priest	- - 14 y.
222	Simon II, the son of Onias, 12th high-priest	- - 20 y.
217	Ptolemy Philopater attempted to enter the temple of Jerusalem.	
202	Onias III, the son of Simon, 13th high-priest	- - 26 y.
176	Jason, the son of Onias III, was made, by Antiochus, 14th high-priest	- - 2 y.
173	Menelaus, the brother of Jason, 15th high-priest	- - 10 y.
170	Antiochus Epiphanes took Jerusalem, and pillaged the temple	
168	Mattathias, a noble chief of the Asmonean family, declared war against Apollonius, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes, who had defiled the temple of Jerusalem, and put the 7 brothers to death.	
166	Mattathias died, and Judas the Maccabee, his son, was made chief of the Jewish nation.	
163	Alchimus, the 16th high-priest	- - 3 y.
161	Jonathan was chief of the Jews, after the death of his brother Judas.	
153	Jonathan was high-priest	- - 9 y.
144	Jonathan renewed the alliance with the Lacedæmonians and Romans.	
	Simon was made prince and high-priest of the Jews.	
143	Simon shook off the Syrian yoke.	
142	Simon established the reign of the Asmoneans.	
135	John Hyrcanus succeeded his father 28 years. <i>Here ends the history of the books of the Maccabees.</i>	
107	Aristobulus, the son of Hyrcanus, succeeded him, and was king	1 y.
106	Alexander Jannæus, the brother of Aristobulus, reigned	- - 27 y.
79	Alexandra succeeded her husband Alexander Jannæus, and reigned	9 y.
70	Hircanus II. after the death of his mother Alexandra, governed	3 y.
67	Aristobulus, the brother of Hyrcanus II, usurped the government, and held it	- - 3 y. and 2 m.
63	Hyrcanus II. was restored by Pompey, who took Jerusalem.	
55	The Jews formed a republic. Hyrcanus II. continued high-priest.	
55	Herod came to Rome, and was appointed king of Judea.	
55	Herod took Jerusalem. <i>From this time the 34 years of his reign are reckoned, or 37 from the time of his being appointed king when he was at Rome.</i>	
36	Ananeel was made high-priest.	
20	Herod rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem in the 18th year of his reign.	

5 The BIRTH of JESUS CHRIST.

- 4 Herod the Great, died.
- 3 Archelaus, the son of Herod, succeeded him in Judea Propria, Idumæa and Syria, Antipas his brother obtained the government of Galilee and Peræa, and Philip, his other brother, had Batanea, Trachonitis and Auranitis.

1 The ÆRA of CHRIST made use of by the Christians.

The DIVISION of the EMPIRE of ALEXANDER.

KINGS of EGYPT.		KINGS of SYRIA.	
323 Ptolemy Lagus	— 40 y.	312 Seleucus Nicator	31 y.
285 Ptolemy Philadelphus	40 y.	282 Antiochus Soter	20 y.
246 Ptolemy Euergetes	25 y.	262 Antiochus Theus	15 y.
221 Ptolemy Philopater	17 y.	247 Seleucus II. Callinicus	20
204 Ptolemy Epiphanes	24 y.	227 Seleucus III. Ceraucus	3
180 Ptolemy Philometer	34 y.	224 Antiochus III. the Great	37
146 Ptolemy Euergetes II. or Physcon	29 y.	187 Seleucus IV. Philopater	11
116 Ptolemy Soter, or Lathurus	10 y.	176 Antiochus IV. Epiphanes	12
106 Ptolemy Alexander	18 y.	164 Antiochus V. Eupater, <i>under the guardianship of Lyfias</i>	2
88 Ptolemy Soter, <i>restored</i>	8 y.	162 Demetrius Soter	11
80 Berenice, called Cleopatra, <i>alone</i>	7 m.	151 Alexander Balas	5
79 Berenice and Alexander	6 y.	146 Demetrius II. Nicator	1
73 Ptolemy Dionysius, or Auletes	23 y.	145 Antiochus, the son of Balas	2
58 Berenice, <i>during the absence of Auletes</i>	3 y.	143 Diodotus Tryphon	4
51 Ptolemy Dionysius, and Cleopatra	3 y. 8 m.	139 Antiochus VII. Sidetes	9
47 Ptolemy the younger, and Cleopatra	3 y. 6 m.	131 Demetrius Nicator, <i>re-established</i>	4
44 Cleopatra <i>alone</i>	14 y.	129 Alexander Zebina, the tyrant	
30 Egypt a Roman province.		127 Seleucus V.	1
		126 Antiochus VIII. Grypus	12
		114 Antiochus IX. Cyzicenus	18
		97 Seleucus VI. son of Grypus	2
		95 Antiochus X. son of Cyzicenus	1
		94 Antiochus XI. <i>He is not reckoned.</i>	
		93 Philippus Demetrius III. Antiochus XII. <i>at war together.</i>	
		84 Tigranes	18
		69 Antiochus XII.	
		66 Tigranes <i>subdued by the Romans.</i>	
		63 Syria <i>became a province of Rome.</i>	

KINGS of PARTHIA.		Kings of PERGAMUS.	
256 Arfaces I.	3 y.	282 Philetærus	20
253 Tridates, or Arfaces II.	37 y.	263 Eumenes I.	22
216 Artabanus	20 y.	241 Attalus I.	44
196 Phriapatius	15 y.	197 Eumenes II.	38
181 Phrahates	8 y.	159 Eumenes III.	1
173 Mithridates I.	27 y.	158 Attalus <i>Philadelphus</i>	21
136 Phrahates II.	9	138 Attalus <i>Philometor</i>	5
127 Artabanus II.	3 y.	133 Attalus <i>left his kingdoms to the Romans.</i>	
		133 Aristonicus, <i>natural son of Eumenes II. the usurper.</i>	
		126 <i>This kingdom was reduced to a Roman province.</i>	
		M. A.	

MACEDON.	KINGS of PONTUS.	LACEDÆMON.	
298 Philip 1	301 Mithridates III. 36 y.	309 Areus, or Aretas. 44 <i>He wrote a letter to the Jews,</i> 1 Maccab. xii. 20.	326 Eurydamidas, or Eudamidas I.
297 Antipater and Alexander together 3 y. 6 m.	265 Ariobarzanes.	265 Acrotatus I.	295 Archidamus. Eudamidas II.
294 Demetrius Poliorcetes 6 y.	2 Anonymous, Mithridates IV. } between both 82 y.	264 Areus II. 8 y.	244 Agis 4 y. <i>He was killed by the Ephori.</i>
287 Pyrrhus 7 m. <i>See his life in Plutarch.</i>	183 Pharnaces 16 y.	257 Leonidas 3. <i>driven out.</i>	<i>See his life in Plutarch.</i>
286 Lysimachus 5 y. 6 m.	157 Mithridates V. or Euergetes 33 y.	254 Cleombrotus 15	240 Euridamus.
282 Arfinoe, the widow of Lysimachus 7 m.	123 Mithridates VI. or Eupator 60 y.	239 Leonidas recalled.	Epiclidas.
281 Seleucus 7 m.	64 Mithridates died.	238 Cleomenes III. 222 <i>fled into Egypt. See his life in Plutarch.</i>	219 Lycurgus, tyrant.
280 Ptolemy Ceraunus 2 y.		219 Agepolis, a short time.	
279 Meleager 2 m.			
279 Antipater 45 y.			
279 Solithenes 2 y.			
277 <i>An anarchy</i> 14 m.			
276 Antigonus Gonatus 33 y.			
243 Demetrius II. 10 y.			
232 Antigonus Doson 12 y.			
220 Philip 42 y.			
179 Perseus 10 y. 3 m.			
168 Perseus was subdued by the Romans.			
149 Andrisus 1 y.			
140 Macedonia reduced to a Roman province.			

KINGS of BITHYNIA.

The REPUBLIC of ROME.

Under EPOCH A VII.

Under EPOCH A VII.

		301 Fabius, dictator.
		280 The war against Pyrrhus.
		264 I. Punic war.
		256 Attilius Regulus was taken prisoner.
		251 Asdrubal was defeated by Metellus.
281 Nicomedes I.	35	219 Hannibal took Saguntum.
		218 II. Punic war.
246 Zela —	16	216 The Romans defeated at Cannæ.
		214 I. war against Philip of Macedon.
230 Prusias I. —	40	212 Syracuse in Sicily, was taken by Marcellus.
		203 Hannibal returned to Africa.
190 Prusias II. —	41	202 Scipio defeated Hannibal in Africa.
		200 II. war against Philip of Macedon.
		192 War with Antiochus.
149 Nicomedes II.	57	184 Scipio Africanus the elder died.
		183 Philopæmen and Hannibal died.
92 Nicomedes III.	16	171 War with Perseus, king of Macedon.
		168 Perseus was defeated by Paulus Æmilius
		149 III. Punic war.
		148 III. War with Macedon.
		146 Corinth and Carthage were destroyed.
		145 War with Achaia ; Greece subdued.
		141 Numantine war.
		129 Scipio the younger, died.
		123 Carthage rebuilt ; Polybius died.
		113 War of the Cimbri.
		111 War with Jugurtha.
—5 Nicomedes, at his		106 Toulouse pillaged by the Romans.
death, left his kingdom		94 War with Mithridates.
to the Romans, who did		88 The war of Marius and of Sylla.
not get possession of it till		77 The war of Sertorius.
after a long war.		63 Catiline war.
		60 I. Triumvirate of Cæsar.
		52 Pompey sole consul.
		49 Civil war of Cæsar and Pompey.
		48 Pompey defeated at Pharsalia.
		45 The Roman calendar corrected.
		45 Cæsar perpetual dictator.
		44 Cæsar died.
		43 II. Triumvirate of Augustus.
		42 Brutus defeated at Philippi.
		31 The battle of Actium.
		The ROMAN MONARCHY.
		Augustus ————— 447.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the JUDGES,

<i>According to Usher.</i>	<i>According to P. Petau.</i>	<i>According to Tournemine.</i>
The Israelites departure from Egypt	The Israelites departure from Egypt	The Israelites departure from Egypt
Moses after their departure died 40 y.	Moses after their departure died 40 y.	The sojourning in the desert 40 y.
From the death of Moses until Joshua gave the Israelites rest 6 y.	Joshua governed 14 y.	<i>The division of the Land of Promise after a war of</i> 6 y.
From Joshua's giving the Israelites rest, unto the peace of Othniel 40 y.	The Elders governed 10 y.	Joshua was judge 8 y.
From Othniel's peace to that of Ehud 80 y.	I. <i>Servitude under Cushan-rishathaim</i> 8 y.	The Elders 10 y.
From Ehud's peace until Deborah 40 y.	Othniel was judge 40 y.	I. <i>First servitude under Cushan-rishathaim</i> 8 y.
From the deliverance by Deborah until that of Gideon 40 y.	II. <i>Servitude under the Moabites</i> 18 y.	Othniel was judge 40 y.
Gideon governed 9 y.	Ehud governed 80 y.	II. <i>Servitude under Eglon</i> 18 y.
Abimelech ——— 3 y.	III. <i>Servitude under Jabin</i> 20 y.	Ehud was judge 80 y.
Tola ——— 23 y.	Deborah was judge 40 y.	III. <i>Servitude under Jabin</i> 20 y.
Jair ——— 22 y.	IV. <i>Servitude under the Midianites</i> 7 y.	Deborah was judge 40 y.
Jephtha ——— 6 y.	Abimelech 3 y.	IV. <i>Servitude under the Midianites</i> 7 y.
Ibzan ——— 7 y.	Tola 23 y.	Gideon was judge 40 y.
Elon ——— 10 y.	Jair 22 y.	V. <i>Servitude under Abimelech</i> 3 y.
Abdon ——— 8 y.	V. <i>Servitude under the Philistines and Ammonites ; which has been omitted by most chronologers.</i>	Tola was judge 23 y.
Eli ——— 40 y.	Jephtha was judge 6 y.	Jair was judge under the Ammonites 22 y.
Samuel ——— 21 y.	Ibzan 7 y.	Jephtha 6 y.
Saul, first king 40 y.	Elon 10 y.	Ibzan alone 5 y.
David, second king 40 y.	Abdon 8 y.	Ibzan and Eli 2 y.
The foundation of the temple was laid in the year of Solomon's reign 4	VI. <i>Servitude under the Philistines</i> 4 y.	Elon and Eli 10 y.
	Sampson defended Israel 20 y.	Abdon and Eli 8 y.
	Eli governed Israel 20 y.	Eli alone, under the Philistines 20 y.
	Samuel and Saul together 40 y.	Samuel 20 y.
	Solomon began building of the temple in the year of his reign 4	Saul reigned 20 y.
		David 40 y.
		Solomon began to build the temple, in the year of his reign 4
The whole number of years } 480	The whole number of years } 520	The whole number of years } 520

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the JUDGES.

<i>According to Johannes Vossius.</i>	<i>According to Serrarius the Jesuit.</i>	<i>According to P. Pexron.</i>
The Israelites in the desert 40 y.	Israelites in the desert 40 y.	Israelites in the desert 40 y.
Joshua and the Elders governed 26 y.	Moses died, Joshua governed 25 y.	Moses died, Joshua was judge 27 y.
I. Servitude under Cushan-rishathaim 8 y.	Caleb and the Elders 34 y.	<i>An anarchy</i> 18 y.
Othniel 40 y.	<i>An anarchy</i> 18 y.	The Elders 40 y.
II. Servitude under Eglon 18 y.	I. Servitude under Cushan-rishathaim 8 y.	II. <i>Anarchy</i> 50 y.
Ehud 80 y.	Othniel judge 40 y.	I. Servitude under Cushan-rishathaim 8 y.
III. Servitude under Jabin 20 y.	II. Servitude under Eglon 18 y.	Othniel judge 40 y.
Deborah and Barak 40 y.	Ehud judge 80 y.	III. <i>Anarchy</i> 40 y.
IV. Servitude under the Midianites 7 y.	III. Servitude under Jabin 20 y.	II. Servitude 18 y.
Gideon 40 y.	Deborah and Barak 40 y.	Ehud judge 80 y.
Abimelech 3 y.	IV. Servitude under the Midianites. 7 y.	IV. <i>Anarchy</i> 40 y.
Tola 23 y.	Gideon judge 40 y.	III. Servitude 20 y.
Jair 22 y.	<i>An anarchy</i> 9 y.	Deborah judge 40 y.
V. Servitude under the Philistines and Ammonites 18 y.	Abimelech 3 y.	V. <i>Anarchy</i> 30 y.
Jephtha 6 y.	Tola 23 y.	IV. Servitude 7 y.
Ibzan 7 y.	Jair 22 y.	Gideon judge 40 y.
Elon 10 y.	V. Servitude under the Philistines and Ammonites 18 y.	VI. <i>Anarchy</i> 15 y.
Abdon 8 y.	Jephtha 6 y.	Abimelech 3 y.
VI. Servitude under the Philistines 40 y.	Ibzan 7 y.	Tola judge 23 y.
Sampson lived in this time 40 y.	Elon 10 y.	Jair 22 y.
Eli 40 y.	Abdon 8 y.	VII. <i>Anarchy</i> 45 y.
Samuel and Saul together 40 y.	VI. Servitude under the Philistines 40 y.	V. Servitude 18 y.
David 40 y.	Eli high-priest 40 y.	Jephtha 6 y.
Solomon began to build the temple, in the year of his reign 4	VII. Servitude under the Philistines 20 y.	Ibzan 7 y.
	Samuel 21 y.	Elon 10 y.
	Saul reigned 40 y.	Abdon 8 y.
	David reigned 40 y.	VIII. <i>Anarchy</i> 44 y.
	Solomon began to build the temple, in the year of his reign 4	VI. Servitude 44 y.
		Sampson 20 y.
		IX. <i>Anarchy</i> 20 y.
		Eli 40 y.
		X. <i>Anarchy</i> 20 y.
		Samuel alone 20 y. and 18 with Saul 20 y.
		Saul, 1. king; 18 y. of which Samuel was his counsellor 20 y.
		David 40 y.
		Solomon began the building of the temple, in the year of his reign 4
The whole number of years } 580	The whole number of years } 680	
The above computation is what we have used, and in which we are supported by the authority of the holy scriptures. Method of studying history, ch. ix.		The computation of Serrarius is supported by the scriptures.
		The whole number of years } 962

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

To reconcile the

Books of KINGS and the CHRONICLES

In their different accounts of the

KINGS of JUDAH and ISRAEL.

Before Christ	KINGS of JUDAH.	KINGS of ISRAEL.
980	1 REHOBOAM 17 years, 1 Kings,	1 JEROBOAM, near 22 y. 1 Kings,
979	2 xiv. 21. 2 Chron. xii. 13.	2 xiv. 20.
978	3	3
977	4 <i>Rehoboam corrupted himself.</i>	4 <i>At this time began the corruption of</i>
976	5 <i>Sesac, king of Egypt, pillaged the</i>	5 <i>religion in the kingdom of Israel,</i>
975	6 <i>temple of Jerusalem.</i>	6 <i>and the true worshippers of God</i>
974	7 ——— ———	7 <i>retired into the kingdom of Judah.</i>
973	8	8
972	9 ——— ———	9
971	10	10
970	11 ——— ———	11
969	12 ——— ———	12
968	13 ——— ———	13
967	14 ——— ———	14
966	15 ——— ———	15
965	16 ——— ———	16
964	17 ——— ———	17
963	1 Abijam began his reign in the	18
962	2 18 y. of Jeroboam, and reign-	19 <i>Jeroboam was defeated by Abijam,</i>
961	3 ed ——— ——— 3 y.	20 <i>king of Judah.</i>
960	1 Afa began his reign at the end	21
959	2 of 20 of Jeroboam, and reign-	22 1 Nadab 14 months.
958	3 ed ——— ——— 41 y.	2 1 Baasha killed Nadab, and
957	4 ——— ———	2 reigned 24 y. 2 Kings, xv. 23
956	5 ——— ———	3
955	6 ——— ———	4
954	7 ——— ———	5
953	8 ——— ———	6
952	9 ——— ———	7
951	10 ——— ———	8
950	11 <i>Afa made war against Baasha.</i>	9
949	12 ——— ———	10
948	13 ——— ———	11
947	14 ——— ———	12
946	15 <i>Zerah, king of the Ethiopians, was</i>	13
	<i>defeated by Afa. During this</i>	
	<i>war, Baasha enjoyed a peace of 10</i>	
	<i>years with his neighbours.</i>	

Before Christ	KINGS of JUDAH.		KINGS of ISRAEL.	
945	16	—	14	
944	18	—	15	
943	18	—	16	
942	19	—	17	
941	20	—	18	
940	21	—	19	
939	22	—	20	
938	23	—	21	
937	24	—	22	
936	25	—	23	
935	26	—	24	1 Elah, near 2 years.
934	27	—	3	Zimri 7 days. 1 Omri. 12 y.
933	28	—	2	6 y. of which in Tirzah.
932	29	—	3	Tibni, <i>at the same time</i> . 4 y.
931	30	—	4	Omri reigned alone over Israel,
930	31	—	5	in the 31st of Afa.
929	32	—	6	
928	33	—	7	
927	34	—	8	
926	35	—	9	
925	36	—	10	
924	37	—	11	
923	38	—	12	1 Ahab, 22 years. 1 Kings,
922	39	—	2	xvi. 29.
921	40	—	3	
920	41	—	4	
919	1	Jehosaphat, 25 years. 1 Kings	5	
918	2	xxii. 41, 42. 2 Chron. xxx.	6	
917	3	31.	7	
916	4	—	8	
915	5	—	9	
914	6	—	10	
913	7	—	11	
912	8	—	12	
911	9	—	13	<i>Elijah prophesied.</i>
910	10	—	14	
909	11	—	15	
908	12	—	16	
907	13	—	17	
906	14	—	18	
905	15	—	19	
904	16	—	20	
903	17	1 Jehoram I. reigned with his	21	
902	18	father Jehosaphat, which is	22	1 Ahaziah, near 2 years.
901	19	not observed by chronologers.	1	Jehoram, the son of Ahab reign-
900	20	<i>See Method of studying history,</i>	2	ed 12 years.
899	21	<i>chap. ix.</i>	3	
898	22		4	

KINGS

Before Christ	KINGS of JUDAH.		KINGS of ISRAEL.
897	23	1 Jehoram II. 8 years.	5
896	24	2	6
895	25	3	7
894	4		8
893	5	—	9
892	6		10
891	7	—	11
890	8	Ahaziah with Jehoram.	12
889	1	Ahaziah alone 1 y. Athaliah	1 Jehu 28 y.
888	2	usurped the kingdom 6 years.	2
887	3		3
886	4		4
885	5		5
884	6	—	6
883	1	Joash 40 years.	7
882	2	—	8
881	3		9
880	4	—	10
879	5		11
878	6	—	12
877	7		13
876	8	—	14
875	9		15
874	10	—	16
873	11		17
872	12	—	18
871	13		19
870	14	—	20
869	15		21
868	16		22
867	17	—	23
866	18		24
865	19	—	25
864	20		26
863	21	—	27
862	22		28
861	23	—	1 Jehoahaz 17 years.
860	24		2
859	25	—	3
858	26		4
857	27	—	5
856	28		6
855	29	—	7
854	30		8
853	31	—	9
852	32		10
851	33	—	11
850	34		12

Before Christ		KINGS of JUDAH.	KINGS of ISRAEL.
849	35	—	13
848	36	—	14
847	37	—	15 1 Jehoash 16 years.
846	38	1 Amaziah, with his father.	16 2
845	39	2	17 3
844	40	3	4
843	4	—	5
842	4	—	6
841	6	—	7
840	7	—	8
839	8	—	9
838	9	Amaziah alone.	10
837	10	—	11
836	11	—	12
835	12	—	13
834	13	—	14
833	14	—	15
832	15	—	16
831	16	—	1 Jeroboam II. 4 years.
830	17	—	2
829	18	—	3
828	19	—	4
826	20	—	5
826	21	—	6
825	22	—	7
824	23	—	8
823	24	—	9
822	25	—	10
821	26	—	11
820	27	—	12
819	28	—	13
818	29	—	14
817	1	Amaziah fled to Lachis, where	15
816	2	he was slain: an interregnum of	16
815	3	11 years ensued.	17
814	4	—	18
813	5	—	19
812	6	—	20
811	7	—	21
810	8	—	22
809	9	—	23
808	10	—	24
807	11	—	25
806	1	Azariah 52 years.	26
805	2	—	27
804	3	—	28
803	4	—	29

Before Christ	KINGS of JUDAH.		KINGS of ISRAEL.	
802	5		30	
801	6	—	31	
800	7		32	
799	8	—	33	
798	9		34	
797	10	—	35	
796	11		36	
795	12	—	37	
794	13		38	
793	14	—	39	
792	15		40	
791	16	—	41	
790	17		An interregnum of 22 years.	
789	18	—		
788	19			
787	20			
786	21			
785	22			
784	23			
783	24			
782	25			
781	26			
780	27			
779	28			
778	29			
777	30			
776	31			
775	32			
774	33			
773	34			
772	35			
771	36			
770	37			
769	38	—	1	Zachariah 6 months.
768	39			Shallum 1 month. Men-
767	40	—	2	hem 10 years.
766	41		3	
765	42	—	4	
764	43		5	
763	44	—	6	
762	45		7	
761	46	—	8	
760	47		9	
759	48	—	10	
758	49		1	An interregnum of one year.
757	50	—	1	Pekahiah 2 years.
756	51		2	

KINGS of JUDAH.	
before Christ	
755	52
754	1 Jotham reigned 16 years.
753	2
752	3
751	4
750	5
749	6
748	7
747	8
746	9
745	10
744	11
743	12
742	13
741	14
740	15
739	16 1 Ahaz, 16 years.
738	2
737	3
736	4
735	5
734	6
733	7
732	8
731	9
730	10
729	11
728	12
727	13
726	14
725	15
724	16 1 Hezekiah 29 years.
723	2
722	3
721	4
720	5
719	6
718	7
717	8
716	9
715	10
714	11
713	12
712	13
711	14 The army of Sennacherib which
710	15 besieged Jerusalem, was de-
709	16 stroyed by an angel of God.
708	17
707	18
706	19

KINGS of ISRAEL.	
1	Pekah, 20 years.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
1	Hoshea killed Pekah, but was
2	not generally acknowledged
3	king, so that there was an in-
4	terregnum of 9 years.
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
1	Hoshea after 9 years was ac-
2	knowledged king.
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	Salmanafer besieged Samaria.
8	2 Kings xviii.
9	Salmanafer took Hoshea pri-
	soner, and destroyed the king-
	dom of Israel, which had
	subsisted 260 years.

Before Christ	KINGS of JUDAH.
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705	20	
704	21	
703	22	
702	23	
701	24	
700	25	
699	26	
698	27	
697	28	
696	29	1 Manasseh, 55 years.
695	2	
694	3	
693	4	
692	5	
691	6	
690	7	
689	8	
688	9	
687	10	
686	11	
685	12	
684	13	
683	14	
682	15	
681	16	
680	17	
679	18	
678	19	
677	20	
676	21	
675	22	
674	23	
673	24	
672	25	
671	26	
670	27	
669	28	&c.

There being now no more kings of Israel, the difficulty of reconciling the chronology of the kings of the two kingdoms ceases.

T H E

C A L E N D A R

O F T H E

G R E C I A N H I S T O R Y,

O R,

A T A B L E of the O L Y M P I A D S,

And the ARCHONS of ATHENS, continued to the Æra
of J E S U S C H R I S T.

Before
Christ

Years.	Olympiad I. Conqueror <i>Coroebus</i> .
776	1 T HE first vulgar Olympiad began, according to the Arundel
775	2 Marbles, in the year 807 of the Athenian æra. The
774	3 Olympiads were the most considerable festivals of the Greeks,
773	4 and are of great use in regulating their chronology.
	Olympiad 2. Conqueror <i>Antimachus</i> .
772	1
771	2 Romulus was born.
770	3 Theopompus succeeded his grandfather Charilaus in the kingdom of
769	4 Lacedæmon.
	Olympiad 3. Conqueror <i>Androclus</i> .
768	1 <i>Abaris</i> the philosopher came from Scythia into Greece this year ; at
767	2 which time almost the whole world was visited by a plague, but
766	3 some authors fix the time of his coming later.
765	4
	Olympiad 4. Conqueror <i>Polychares</i> .
764	1
763	2
762	3 Vessels called Triremes, or gallies with three banks of oars, were
761	4 now first made at Athens.

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 5. Conqueror *Æschines*.

- 760 1 Theopompus established 5 magistrates called ephori, who were ap.
 759 2 pointed to guard the king's conduct, and to govern the state of
 758 3 Lacedæmon.
 757 4

Olympiad 6. Conqueror *Oebatas*.

- 756 1 Acmaeon, 13th perpetual archon of Athens governed 2 years.
 755 2
 754 3 Charops, the first decennial archon of Athens.
 753 4 The foundation of ROME, according to Varro.

Olympiad 7. Conqueror *Diocles of Messene*.

- 752 1 Diocles was the first who was crowned at the olympic games.
 751 2 The people of the city of Miletus, in Asia Minor, made themselves
 750 3 powerful at sea.
 749 4

Olympiad 8. Conqueror *Anticles*.

- 748 1
 747 2
 746 3 Æfimedus, the second decennial archon of Athens. The same year
 745 4 commenced the æra of Nabonassar, famous amongst astronomers.

Olympiad 9. Conqueror *Xenocles*.

- 744 1
 743 2 A war of 20 years between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, on
 742 3 account of the latter having violated the daughters of the former.
 741 4

Olympiad 10. Conqueror *Detades*.

- 740 1
 739 2
 738 3 A battle between the Lacedæmonians and the Messenians.
 737 4 Clidicus, the 3d decennial archon of Athens.

Olympiad 11. Conqueror *Leochares*.

- 736 1 A battle between the Lacedæmonians and the Argives. There were
 735 2 300 of each nation, all of whom were killed, except 2 of the
 734 3 Argives.
 733 4

Olympiad 12. Conqueror *Oximetbis*.

- 732 1 Syracuse in Sicily, was built by Archias of Corinth.
 731 2 A great battle was fought between the Lacedæmonians and the Mes-
 730 3 senians, near Ithome.
 729 4

Years.

Before
Christ

Years. Olympiad 13. Conqueror *Diocles of Corinth*.

- 728 1
- 727 2 Hippomenes, the 4th decennial archon.
- 726 3 The Lacedæmonians entered into a war with the Messenians, and
- 725 4 were defeated.

Olympiad 14. Conquerors *Denon and Hyphenus of Pisa*.

- 724 1 This was a double olympiad, there being two conquerors:
- 723 2 The Messenian war, which had subsisted 20 years, was now ended.
- 722 3
- 721 4

Olympiad 15. Conqueror *Orsippus*.

- 720 1 Orsippus was the first who ran, quite naked, at the olympic
- 719 2 games. There was this year, March 8, at 10 minutes after 11
- 718 3 o'clock, an eclipse of the moon.
- 717 4 Leocrates, the 5th decennial archon of Athens.

Olympiad 16. Conqueror *Pythagoras*.

- 716 1 It has been generally received that this was Pythagoras the philoso-
- 715 2 pher, but Mr. Dodwell has confuted that opinion.
- 714 3
- 713 4

Olympiad 17. Conqueror *Polus*.

- 712 1 The city of Astacus, in Bithynia, was built this year by the Mega-
- 711 2 rians. It has been since called Nicomedia, though some suppose
- 710 3 that they were two different cities near each other.
- 709 4

Olympiad 18. Conqueror *Tellis*.

- 708 1
- 707 2 Apfander, the 6th decennial archon of Athens.
- 706 3 The famous musician Terpander, is supposed to have lived at this
- 705 4 time: but Eusebius places him in the 34th olympiad.

Olympiad 19. Conqueror *Mænon*.

- 704 1
- 703 2 The Corinthians sent a colony into the island of Corcyra, now
- 702 3 Corfu, and built a city there.
- 701 4

Olympiad 20. Conqueror *Atheradas*.

- 700 1 Archilochus, the famous Lyric poet, is by some supposed to have
- 699 2 lived at this time; but by others later.
- 698 3
- 697 4 Eryxias, the 7th decennial archon of Athens.

L

Years.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 21. Conqueror *Pentacles*.

- 696 1 The Cimmerians, a kind of Scythians, ravaged the country of Paph-
 695 2 lagonia and Phrygia, about the time of the death of king Midas. See
 694 3 *Strabo, lib. 1.*
 693 4

Olympiad 22. Conqueror *Pentacles*, again.

- 692 1
 691 2 The city of Gela, in Sicily, is supposed to have been founded at
 690 3 this time.
 689 4

Olympiad 23. Conqueror *Icarius*.

- 688 1
 687 2 The decennial archons of Athens ceased, and an interregnum of 3
 686 3 years ensued.
 685 4 A second war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians.

Olympiad 24. Conqueror *Cleoptolemes*.

- 684 1 Creon was the first annual archon of Athens.
 683 2
 682 3 Archon, Lyfias, according to the *Marbles*.
 681 4 Archon, Tlesias.

Olympiad 25. Conqueror *Thalpius*.

- 680 1 Race chariots were now introduced at the olympic games, and
 679 2 Pagondas, the Theban, was the first conqueror.
 678 3
 677 4

Olympiad 26. Conqueror *Callisthenes*.

- 676 1 The Carnean games, in honour of Apollo, were instituted now: 2
 675 2 military exercise which continued 9 days.
 674 3
 673 4

Olympiad 27. Conqueror *Eurybates*.

- 672 1 Alcman, the Lyric poet, lived now.
 671 2 Archon, Leostratus, according to Dionysius Halycarnasseus.
 670 3
 669 4 Archon, Pisistratus, according to Pausanias.

Olympiad 28. Conqueror *Charmis*.

- 668 1 Archon, Antosthenes, according to Pausanias, who fixes at this time
 667 2 the second war between the Lacedæmonians and the Messenians.
 666 3
 665 4

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 29. Conqueror *Chionis*.

- 664 1 Archon, Miltiades, according to Pausanias. A sea battle between
- 663 2 the Corinthians and the Corcyreans.
- 662 3
- 661 4

Olympiad 30. Conqueror *Chionis*, the 2d time.

- 660 1
- 659 2 Archon, Miltiades, again. Cypselus tyrant of Corinth.
- 658 3 Byzantium, now Constantinople, was founded by the Argives.
- 656 4

Olympiad 31. Conqueror *Chionis*, the 3d time.

- 656 1 Some fix at this time the tyranny of Cypselus at Corinth, but we
- 655 2 have placed it 3 years sooner.
- 654 3 Demaratus, a citizen of Corinth, retired to Rome, and became the
- 653 4 father of Tarquin the Elder, who was afterwards king.

Olympiad 32. Conqueror *Cratinus*.

- 652 1
- 651 2 The city of Selinus, in Sicily, was built now.
- 650 3 Himera was built this year.
- 649 4

Olympiad 33. Conqueror *Gyges*.

- 648 1 Lygdamis, of Syracuse, in Sicily, a giant, above six feet high, was
- 647 2 a conqueror at one of the games.
- 646 3
- 645 4 Archon, Dropides, according to the *Marbles*.

Olympiad 34. Conqueror *Stomas*.

- 644 1 Pantaleon, king of Pisa, strove to be at the head of the olympic
- 643 2 games, and to exclude the Eleans, whose sole right it was to
- 642 3 preside.
- 641 4

Olympiad 35. Conqueror *Sphærus*.

- 640 1 Thales, the philosopher, was born.
- 639 2 Archon, Damasias, according to Dionysius Halycarnasseus.
- 638 3
- 637 4

Olympiad 36. Conqueror *Phrynon*.

- 636 1 Archon, Epinetus. Phrynon, who now conquered, afterwards be-
- 635 2 came very famous, and was killed in a duel by Pittacus, the
- 634 3 tyrant of Corinth.
- 633 4

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 37. Conqueror *Euryclides*.

- 632 1 The Eleans determined to introduce their children at this olympiad,
631 2 and appointed prizes for them.
630 3
629 4 Cypselus died. Periander made himself tyrant of Corinth.

Olympiad 38. Conqueror *Olyntheus*.

- 628 1 Sinope, the chief city of the country of Pontus, is said to have been
627 2 built this year.
626 3
625 4

Olympiad 39. Conqueror *Rhipsoleus*.

- 624 1 Archon, Draco. He gave the Athenians very severe laws. *Clemens*
623 2 *Alex. lib. 1. Euseb. in Chronico*. Thrasylbulus, this year, made
622 3 himself tyrant of Miletus, a city of Ionia. Dyrrachium, or Epi-
621 4 damnus, was built.

Olympiad 40. Conqueror *Olyntheus*, again.

- 620 1 Xenophon, the poet and philosopher, was born.
619 2 Alyattes II. king of Lydia, the father of Croesus, began his reign
618 3 this year, and governed 57 years.
617 4

Olympiad 41. Conqueror *Cleonides*.

- 616 1 Archon, Henochides. The city of Cyrene, in Lybia, is supposed to
615 2 have been built this year by Battus.
614 3 Panætus made himself tyrant of Sicily; he was the first who usurped
613 4 the government of that island.

Olympiad 42. Conqueror *Lycotas*.

- 612 1 Pittacus, who was reckoned one of the seven wise men, assisted by
611 2 the poet Alcæus and his brothers, drove Melancer, the tyrant, out
610 3 of Mitylene, and afterwards usurped the sovereign power.
609 4

Olympiad 43. Conqueror *Cleonis*.

- 608 1
607 2 This year Pittacus is said to have possessed himself of the govern-
606 3 ment of Mitylene.
605 4 Archon, Aristocles.

Olympiad 44. Conqueror *Gelon*.

- 604 1 Archon, Critias. The poets Alcæus and Archilochus are said to
603 2 have flourished now, as also Sappho, the inventress of the Sap-
602 3 phic verse.
601 4

Years.

Before
Christ

Years. Olympiad 45. Conqueror *Anticrates*.

- 600 1 Archon, Megacles. Cylon and his party were massacred, though
599 2 they had fled for protection to the altar of the Eumenides; which
598 3 crime was afterwards expiated by Epimenides.
597 4

Olympiad 46. Conqueror *Chrysamaxus*.

- 596 1
595 2 Archon, Philombrotus, according to Plutarch.
594 3 Archon, Solon; he published his laws.
593 4 Archon, Dropides, a second time.

Olympiad 47. Conqueror *Eurycles*.

- 592 1 Archon, Eucrates. Anacharsis came into Greece.
591 2 Archon, Simeon. The Pythian games were established and cele-
590 3 brated for the first time at Delphos.
589 4 Periander, tyrant of Corinth, died.

Olympiad 48. Conqueror *Glyco*.

- 588 1 Archon, Phœnippus.
587 2 The council of the Amphyctions re-established this year the liberty
586 3 of the oracles of Delphos.
585 4

Olympiad 49. Conqueror *Lycinus*.

- 584 1
583 2
582 3 Archon, Damafius, again. The Pythian games were celebrated
581 4 a second time, and continued afterwards every four years.

Olympiad 50. Conqueror *Epitelidas*.

- 580 1 Pentathlus of Cnidus conducted a colony of his fellow-citizens
579 2 into Sicily.
578 3
577 4 Archon, Archestratides.

Olympiad 51. Conqueror *Eratosthenes*.

- 576 1 Orpheus, the epic poet, of Crotona, in Grecia Magna, flourished.
575 2 He wrote a poem of the Argonauts.
574 3
573 4

Olympiad 52. Conqueror *Agis*.

- 572 1 Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, governed 16 years according
571 2 to some; but others place his reign at the year 532.
570 3
569 4

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 53. Conqueror *Agnon*.568 1 Pythagoras is supposed to have been born this year. *See Dodwell.*

567 2

566 3 Archon, Comias.

565 4

Olympiad 54. Conqueror *Hippistratus*.

564 1

563 2

562 3 The first comedy was acted at Athens.

561 4 Archon, Hegistratus. Pisistratus made himself a tyrant.

Olympiad 55. Conqueror *Hippistratus*, again.

560 1 Archon, Hippoclidus.

559 2 Solon, aged 79 years, died.

558 3

557 4 Simonides, the poet, was born.

Olympiad 56. Conqueror *Phedrus*.

556 1 * Archon, Eutydemus. Cræsus began to reign in Lydia.

555 2 Pisistratus again made himself tyrant of Athens, but was driven out

554 3 again the same year, and continued 11 years in exile.

553 4

Olympiad 57. Conqueror *Ladronius*.

552 1

551 2 Aristæus, the poet and philosopher, is supposed to have flourished

550 3 this year.

549 4

Olympiad 58. Conqueror *Diognetus*.

548 1 Archon, Erxiclides. The temple at Delphos was burned. The

547 2 same year Cræsus was defeated and taken by Cyrus, who made

546 3 himself master of Sardis.

545 4

Olympiad 59. Conqueror *Archilochus*.

544 1 Pisistratus returned to Athens, after having been banished 11 years,

543 2 and possessed himself of that city for the third time.

542 3

541 4

Olympiad 60. Conqueror *Apellæus*.

540 1 Xenophon, the philosopher, flourished now.

539 2

538 3 Cyrus, king of Persia, and general to his uncle Astyages, or Darius

537 4 the Mede, took Babylon.

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 61. Conqueror *Agatarchus*.

- 536 1 Archon, Athenæus. The first tragedy represented at Athens by
535 2 Archon, Hipparcus. [Thespis. Cyrus, master of all Asia.
534 3 Archon, Hæraclides.
533 4

Olympiad 62. Conqueror *Eryxias*.

- 532 1 Polycrates, assisted by his brother Pantagnotus, made himself tyrant
531 2 of Samos.
530 3
529 4 Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, died.

Olympiad 63. Conqueror *Parmenides*.

- 528 1 Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, was tyrant of Athens, and
527 2 governed with great justice and moderation.
526 3
525 4 Æschylus, the poet, was born.

Olympiad 64. Conqueror *Evander*.

- 524 1 Archon, Miltiades.
523 2 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, was killed.
522 3
521 4

Olympiad 65. Conqueror *Apochas*.

- 520 1 Pindarus, the poet, was born.
519 2
518 3
517 4 Darius, son of Hystaspes, was elected king of Persia.

Olympiad 66. Conqueror *Ischyus*.

- 516 1 Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was killed by
515 2 Harmodius and Aristogiton, having reigned 13 years, and was suc-
514 3 ceeded by his brother Hippias.
513 4

Olympiad 67. Conqueror *Phanas*.

- 512 1 Archon, Clisthenes. Hippias and all the Pisistratidæ, were driven
511 2 out of Athens 4 years after the death of Hipparchus.
510 3
509 4 Milo, of Crotona, was defeated by the Sybarites.

Olympiad 68. Conqueror *Ischomachus*.

- 508 1 Archon, Ischgoras. The Athenians are supposed now to have entered
507 2 into a war with the Lacedæmonians.
506 3
505 4

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 69. Conqueror *Ischomachus*, again.

- 504 1 Archon, Acestorides. Heracitus and Parmenides, philosophers,
 503 2 flourished at this time.
 502 3 The inhabitants of the island of Cyprus revolted from the Persians
 501 4 and recovered their liberty.

Olympiad 70. Conqueror *Nicæstas*.

- 500 1 Archon, Myrus. The Persians besieged and took the city of Mile.
 499 2 tus, and thereby subdued Ionia and Caria.
 498 3
 497 4 Sophocles, the poet, was born.

Olympiad 71. Conqueror *Tisicrates*.

- 496 1 Archon, Hipparchus.
 495 2 Archon, Philippus, or Pithocritus.
 494 3 Archon, Philippus. Æschylus, the tragic poet, flourished.
 493 4 Archon, Themistocles.

Olympiad 72. Conqueror *Tisicrates*, again.

- 492 1 Archon, Diognetus.
 491 2 Archon, Hyrilides.
 490 3 Archon, Phænippus. The battle of Marathon was fought, at which
 the Persians were defeated.
 489 4 Archon, Aristides. Miltiades was defeated at Paros.

Olympiad 73. Conqueror *Astyalus*.

- 488 1 Archon, Anchises.
 487 2 Archon, Lacratides.
 486 3 Archon, Philocrates. Xerxes succeeded his father Darius.
 485 4

Olympiad 74. Conqueror *Astyalus*, again.

- 484 1 Archon, Leostratus.
 483 2 Archon, Nicodemus. Aristides, a man of the greatest wisdom and
 482 3 integrity in Greece, was banished.
 481 4 Archon, Achepson.

Olympiad 75. Conqueror *Astyalus*, the 3d time.

- 480 1 Archon, Aallius. The battle of Salamis against the Persians.
 479 2 Archon, Xantippus. The battle of Platæa against the Persians.
 478 3 Archon, Timosthenes. The Athenians, who were before dispersed,
 477 4 Archon, Adimantus. [returned to Athens.

Olympiad 76. Conqueror *Scamander*.

- 476 1 Archon, Phædo. Pausanias, who commanded the Grecians, took
 475 2 Archon, Dromoclides. [Byzantium.
 474 3 Archon, Acestorides, again.
 473 4 Archon, Menon.

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 77. Conqueror *Dandæ*.

- 472 1 Archon, Chares. Hiero made himself tyrant of Syracuse.
- 471 2 Archon, Praxiergus. Themistocles was banished.
- 470 3 Archon, Apsephion. Socrates was born.
- 469 4 Archon, Phædon. The Persians were beat.

Olympiad 78. Conqueror *Parmenidas*.

- 468 1 Archon, Theagenidas. Pausanias was put to death by the Lacedæ-
- 467 2 Archon, Lyfistratus. [monians, for treason.
- 466 3 Archon, Lyfanius.
- 465 4 Archon, Lyfitheus.

Olympiad 79. Conqueror *Xenophon*.

- 464 1 Archon, Archidemides.
- 463 2 Archon, Tlepolemus, or Eucippus. Alexander died, and was suc-
- 462 3 Archon, Conon. [ceeded by his son Perdicas.
- 461 4 Archon, Evippus.

Olympiad 80. Conqueror *Tyrimmas*.

- 460 1 Archon, Chrasicles. The Lacedæmonians and Athenians were at
- 459 2 Archon, Philocles. variance, and the latter were defeated by
- 458 3 Archon, Bion. the Corinthians.
- 457 4 Archon, Mnesithides. Æschylus the poet died.

Olympiad 81. Conqueror *Polymnastes*.

- 456 1 Archon, Callias. The Athenians invaded the Lacedæmonians, and
- 455 2 Archon, Sostistratus. ravaged their country, and repeated the
- 454 3 Archon, Aristo. fame the next year.
- 453 4 Archon, Lyficrates.

Olympiad 82. Conqueror *Lycus*.

- 452 1 Archon, Charephanes.
- 451 2 Archon, Antidotus. Diodorus Siculus finished the 10th book of his
- 450 3 Archon, Euthydemus. [history, and began the 11th.
- 449 4 Archon, Pedieus.

Olympiad 83. Conqueror *Criſſon*.

- 448 1 Archon, Philiscus. The Megareans quitted their alliance with the
- 447 2 Archon, Timarchides [Athenians.
- 446 3 Archon, Callimachus. Timotheus the Milesian was born.
- 445 4 Archon, Lyſimachides.

Olympiad 84. Conqueror *Criſſon*, again.

- 444 1 Archon, Praxiteles. The Athenians ſent a colony to Sybaris.
- 443 2 Archon, Lyſanius.
- 442 3 Archon, Diphilus.
- 441 4 Archon, Timocles.

Years.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 85. Conqueror *Crissus*, the 3d time.

440 1 Archon, Myrrhides.

439 2 Archon, Glaucidas. The Athenians besieged the Samians; at which

438 3 Archon, Theodorus. time certain warlike engines are said to

437 4 Archon, Euthidemus. have been invented.

Olympiad 86. Conqueror *Theopompus*.

436 1 Archon, Mufimachus. The city of Potidea revolted from the Athe-

435 2 Archon, Antilachides. nians, at the solicitation of the Corin-

434 3 Archon, Chares thians.

433 4 Archon, Apseudes.

Olympiad 87. Conqueror *Sepbron*.

432 1 Archon, Pythodorus. The city of Platæa was surprised by the The-

431 2 Archon, Eutydemus. [bans. The Peloponnesian war began.

430 3 Archon, Appollodorus.

429 4 Archon, Epaminondas.

Olympiad 88. Conqueror *Symmachus*.

428 1 Archon, Diotimus. Pericles died this year; two years and a half

427 2 Archon, Euclides. from the commencement of the Peloponnesian

426 3 Archon, Ethydemus. war. *Thucydides*.

425 4 Archon, Stratocles.

Olympiad 89. Conqueror *Symmachus*, again.

424 1 Archon, Lysarchus. The Athenians renewed hostilities against the

423 2 Archon, Amynias. Peloponnesians, and against Thebes and

422 3 Archon, Alcæus. Megaræ.

421 4 Archon, Ariftion.

Olympiad 90. Conqueror *Hyperbius*.

420 1 Archon, Aristophilus, or Aftyphilus.

419 2 Archon, Archias.

418 3 Archon, Antiphon. The 14th year of the Peloponnesian war.

417 4 Archon, Euphemus.

Olympiad 91. Conqueror *Exagentus*.

416 1 Archon, Aristomenes. The Byzantines entered into Bithynia, and

415 2 Archon, Chabrias. [occasioned some disturbances there.

414 3 Archon, Pisander.

413 4 Archon, Cleocritus. The Athenians were beat at Syracuse.

Olympiad 92. Conqueror *Exagentus*, again.

412 1 Archon, Callias.

411 2 Archon, Theopompus, or Euctemon. Dionysius made himself tyrant

410 3 Archon, Glancippus. [of Syracuse.

409 4 Archon, Diocles.

Years.

Before
Christ

Olympiad 93. Conqueror *Eubotas*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 408 | 1 | Archon, Eufemo. | |
| 407 | 2 | Archon, Antigenes. | |
| 406 | 3 | Archon, Callias. | Sophocles the poet died. |
| 405 | 4 | Archon, Alexius. | |

Olympiad 94. Conqueror *Crocias*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|--|
| 404 | 1 | Archon, Pithodorus. | |
| 403 | 2 | Archon, Eulides. | The 30 tyrants governed at Athens with great |
| 402 | 3 | Archon, Mycion. | [cruelty. |
| 401 | 4 | Archon, Exanetus. | |

Olympiad 95. Conqueror *Menon*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| 400 | 1 | Archon, Laches. | Socrates the philosopher is supposed to have died |
| 399 | 2 | Archon, Aristocrates. | [this year. |
| 398 | 3 | Archon, Ithycles. | |
| 397 | 4 | Archon, Lyfiades. | |

Olympiad 96. Conqueror *Eupolemus*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|--|
| 396 | 1 | Archon, Phormio. | |
| 395 | 2 | Archon, Diophantus. | The Grecians made a league against the La- |
| 394 | 3 | Archon, Eubulides. | [cedæmonians. |
| 393 | 4 | Archon, Demostratus. | |

Olympiad 97. Conqueror *Terinaeus*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|--|
| 392 | 1 | Archon, Philocles. | The Lacedæmonians were defeated by the Athe- |
| 391 | 2 | Archon, Nicoteles. | [nians. |
| 390 | 3 | Archon, Demostratus. | |
| 389 | 4 | Archon, Antipater. | |

Olympiad 98. Conqueror *Sesippus*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 388 | 1 | Archon, Pyrrhis, or Pyrgio. | |
| 387 | 2 | Archon, Theodotus. | The Lacedæmonians made a peace with the |
| 386 | 3 | Archon, Myftichides. | king of Persia, who obliged the Athenians |
| 385 | 4 | Archon, Dexithus. | to do the same. |

Olympiad 99. Conqueror *Dicon*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 384 | 1 | Archon, Diotrephes. | Aristotle was born this year. |
| 383 | 2 | Archon, Phanostratus. | |
| 382 | 3 | Archon, Evander. | |
| 381 | 4 | Archon, Demophilus. | |

Olympiad 100. Conqueror *Dyonisiodorus*.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|---|
| 380 | 1 | Archon, Pytheas. | |
| 379 | 2 | Archon, Nicho. | Mausolus, king of Caria reigned. |
| 378 | 3 | Archon, Nausinicus. | A war between the Boeotians and the Lace- |
| 377 | 4 | Archon, Callias. | [dæmonians. |

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.	Olympiad 101. Conqueror <i>Damon</i> .
376	1 Archon, Chariander.
375	2 Archon, Hippodamus. The king of Persia made a general peace
374	3 Archon, Socratides. [throughout all Greece.
373	4 Archon, Asteus.
	Olympiad 102. Conqueror <i>Damon</i> , again.
372	1 Archon, Alcisthenes.
371	2 Archon, Phraclides. The battle of Leuctra, where the Lacedæ-
370	3 Archon, Dysnicetus. [monians were defeated by the Thebans.
369	4 Archon, Lyfistratus.
	Olympiad 103. Conqueror <i>Pythostratus</i> .
368	1 Archon, Naufigenes. Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, died,
367	2 Archon, Polyzelus. [and was succeeded by his son Dionysius.
366	3 Archon, Cephisodorus.
365	4 Archon, Chio.
	Olympiad 104. Conqueror <i>Phocides</i> , or <i>Eubotas</i> ,
364	1 Archon, Timocrates. The Thebans, by the advice of Epaminondas,
363	2 Archon, Chariclides. endeavoured to make themselves masters
362	3 Archon, Molo. of the sea.
361	4 Archon, Nicophemus.
	Olympiad 105. Conqueror, <i>Paurus</i> , of Cyrene.
360	1 Archon, Calimedes.
359	2 Archon, Eucharistus.
358	3 Archon, Cephisodorus. The Phœceans plundered the temple of
357	4 Archon, Agathocles. [Delphos.
	Olympiad 106. Conqueror <i>Paurus</i> , of Malia.
356	1 Archon, Elpinus.
355	2 Archon, Callistratus. Alexander the Great was born.
354	3 Archon, Diotimus. Calippus killed Dion, and seized upon Syracuse.
353	4 Archon, Eudemus.
	Olympiad 107. Conqueror <i>Micrinus</i> .
352	1 Archon, Aristodemus. Greece was involved in great troubles during
351	2 Archon, Theffalus [this olympiad.
350	3 Archon, Apollodorus.
349	4 Archon, Callimachus.
	Olympiad 108. Conqueror <i>Polycles</i> .
348	1 Archon, Theophilus. Plato, the philosopher, died.
347	2 Archon, Themistocles.
346	3 Archon, Archias.
345	4 Archon, Eubelus.

Years.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 109. Conqueror *Aristolochus*.

- 344 1 Archon, Lyciscus. Syracuse was invaded at the same time, by three
 343 2 Archon, Pythodorus. different tyrants, viz. Ictas, Dionysius, and
 342 3 Archon, Sofigenes. Timoleon.
 341 4 Archon, Nicomachus.

Olympiad 110. Conqueror *Anticles*.

- 340 1 Archon, Theophrastus.
 339 2 Archon, Lysimachides.
 338 3 Archon, Charondas. Philip won the battle of Cheronea against the
 337 4 Archon, Phrynicius. [confederate Greeks.

Olympiad 111. Conqueror *Cleomantis*.

- 336 1 Archon, Pythodorus. Philip, king of Macedon, was killed by Pau-
 335 2 Archon, Evænetus. [sanias.
 334 3 Archon, Ctesicles. Alexander passed into Asia with his troops.
 333 4 Archon, Nicocrates.

Olympiad 112. Conqueror *Gryllus*, or *Eurylas*.

- 332 1 Archon, Niceratus, or Anicetus. Alexander took Tyre.
 331 2 Archon, Aristophanes.
 330 3 Archon, Aristophon. Darius Codomanus was killed by Bessus.
 329 4 Archon, Cephisophon.

Olympiad 113. Conqueror *Cliton*.

- 328 1 Archon, Euthycritus. Alexander pursued Bessus to Bactriana, and
 327 2 Archon, Chremes. [put him to death.
 326 3 Archon, Anticles.
 325 4 Archon, Soficles.

Olympiad 114. Conqueror, *Micinnas*, of Rhodes.

- 324 1 Archon, Hegesias. Alexander the Great died at Babylon, at the
 323 2 Archon, Cephisodorus. end of this year. Diogenes, the Cynic,
 322 3 Archon, Philocles. died the same day and hour.
 321 4 Archon, Achippus.

Olympiad 115. Conqueror *Damafias*.

- 320 1 Archon, Neæchmus. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, subdued Phœnice,
 319 2 Archon, Apollodorus. [and the Lower Asia.
 318 3 Archon, Archippus.
 317 4 Archon, Demogenes.

Olympiad 116. Conqueror *Demosthenes*.

- 316 1 Archon, Democles. Antigonus declared war against Eumenides,
 315 2 Archon, Praxibulus. [and the year after against Seleucus.
 314 3 Archon, Nicodorus.
 313 4 Archon, Theophrastus.

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 117. Conqueror *Parmenides*.

- 312 1 Archon, Polemon. Antigonus restored the cities of Greece to their
 311 2 Archon, Simoaides. [liberty.
 310 3 Archon, Hieromnemon.
 309 4 Archon, Demetrius Phalereus.

Olympiad 118. Conqueror *Andromenes*.

- 308 1 Archon, Charinus. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, endeavoured to
 307 2 Archon, Anaxicrates. [attack the Carthaginians.
 306 2 Archon, Corcebus.
 305 4 Archon, Xenippus, or Euxenippus.

Olympiad 119. Conqueror *Andromenes*, again.

- 304 1 Archon, Phercles.
 303 2 Archon, Leostratus. Demetrius restored the Athenians to their li.
 302 3 Archon, Nicocles. [berty.
 301 4 Archon, Calliarchus.

Olympiad 120. Conqueror *Pythagoras*.

- 300 1 Archon, Hegemachus. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria, and
 299 2 Archon, Euctemon. [the island of Cyprus.
 298 3 Archon, Mnecidemus.
 297 4 Archon, Antiphates.

Olympiad 121. Conqueror *Pythagoras* again.

- 296 1 Archon, Nicias.
 295 2 Archon, Nicostratus. Demetrius attacked the Lacedæmonians.
 294 3 Archon, Olympiodorus.
 293 4 Archon, Philippus.

Olympiad 122. Conqueror *Antigonus*.

- 292 1 The archons of this olympiad are unknown. Demetrius besieged
 291 2 Thebes.
 290 3 Demetrius made war against the Ætolians, and Pyrrhus king of
 289 4 Epirus.

Olympiad 123. Conqueror *Antigonus*, again.

- 288 1 Theophrastus the philosopher died.
 287 2 Archon, Philippus.
 286 3 Ptolemy chose, for his successor, Ptolemy Philadelphus.
 285 4

Olympiad 124. Conqueror *Philomelus*.

- 284 1 The establishment of the republic of the Achæans.
 283 2
 282 3 The commencement of the kingdom of Pergamus in Asia.
 281 4

Years:

Before
Christ

Years. Olympiad 125. Conqueror *Ladas*.

- 280 1 Archon, Gorgias. The Tarentines engaged the assistance of Pyr-
- 279 2 Archon, Anaxicrates. [thus against the Romans.
- 278 3 Archon, Democles. Nicetas the tyrant was driven out of Syracuse
- 277 4 by Thymen.

Olympiad 126. Conqueror *Idæus*.

- 276 1 Pyrrhus declared war against the Carthaginians.
- 275 2 Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse.
- 274 3 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, marched into Italy.
- 273 4

Olympiad 127. Conqueror *Perigenes*.

- 272 1 Pyrrhus was killed by a tile that was thrown at his head, as he was
- 271 2 Archon, Pytharatas. [besieging of Lacedæmon.
- 270 3 Hiero declared king of Syracuse.
- 269 4

Olympiad 128. Conqueror *Seleucus*.

- 268 1
- 267 2
- 266 3 Alexander, son of Pyrrhus, declared war against the Macedonians.
- 265 4

Olympiad 129. Conqueror *Philinus*.

- 264 1 Zeno, of Citium, a philosopher, and master of the Stoics, died.
- 263 2
- 262 3 Berosus published his history of the Chaldeans.
- 261 4

Olympiad 130. Conqueror *Philinus* again.

- 260 1 Hannibal was defeated at sea by Duilius.
- 259 2 The Romans attacked the islands of Corsica and Sardinia:
- 258 3
- 257 4

Olympiad 131. Conqueror *Ammonius*.

- 256 1 Antigonus, king of Macedon, restored the Athenians to their liberty.
- 255 2
- 254 3
- 253 4

Olympiad 132. Conqueror *Xenophanes*.

- 252 1
- 251 2 Asdrubal, the general of the Carthaginians, was defeated by Me-
- 250 3 tellus.
- 249 4

Olympiad 133. Conqueror *Simylus*.

- 248 1 Ptolemy Philadelphus made peace with Antiochus Theus, king
- 247 2 of Syria.
- 246 3
- 245 4

Years.

Before
Christ

Years:

Olympiad 134. Conqueror *Alcidas*.

- 244 1
- 243 2 Aratus, chief of the Achæans, seized upon the fortrefs of Corinth.
- 242 3
- 241 4

Olympiad 135. Conqueror *Eraton*.

- 240 1 Hamilcar refigned the command of the Carthaginian forces.
- 239 2
- 238 3
- 237 4 Hiero, king of Sicily, came to Rome.

Olympiad 136. Conqueror *Pythocles*.

- 236 1 Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, invaded Spain, and subdued it
- 235 2 for the Carthaginians, and took his son Hannibal with him, then
- 234 3 but 2 years old.
- 233 4

Olympiad 137. Conqueror *Menestheus*.

- 232 1 The Athenians exerted themselves, and by the assistance of Ara-
- 231 2 tus recovered their liberties.
- 230 3
- 229 4 The Romans attacked the Illyrians:

Olympiad 138. Conqueror *Demetrius*.

- 228 1 Asdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar, commanded the Carthagi-
- 227 2 nian forces 8 years in Spain.
- 226 3
- 225 4

Olympiad 139. Conqueror *Iolaidas*.

- 224 1 The republic of the Achæans defended themselves with their own
- 223 2 forces against the Lacedæmonians.
- 222 3
- 221 4

Olympiad 140. Conqueror *Zopyrus*.

- 220 1 Asdrubal was killed by the Gauls, and was succeeded in his go-
- 219 2 vernment of Spain, which had held 8 years, by the famous
- 218 3 Hannibal.
- 217 4

Olympiad 141. Conqueror *Dorotheus*.

- 216 1 Antiochus made war against Prusias.
- 215 2 Hiero died, aged 90 y. Hieronymus, his grandson, reigned in his
- 214 3 room at Sicily.
- 213 4

Olympiad 142. Conqueror *Crates*.

- 212 1 Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated Ptolemy Philopator, and made
- 211 2 himself master of Judea.
- 210 3
- 209 4

Years.

Before
ChristOlympiad 143. Conqueror *Heraclitus*.

- 208 1 Attalus, king of Pergamus, and Sulpitius, a Roman prætor, assisted
207 2 the Ætolians against Philip king of Macedon.
206 3
205 4

Olympiad 144. Conqueror *Heraclides*.

- 204 1 Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt, died, having declared his son
203 2 Ptolemy Epiphanes his successor, who was then but 4 months
202 3 old.
201 4

Olympiad 145. Conqueror *Pyrrhus*.

- 200 1 The Romans, having made a peace with the Carthaginians, made
199 2 war against Philip of Macedon.
198 3
197 4

Olympiad 146. Conqueror *Micion*.

- 196 1 Titus Quinctius, on the behalf of the Romans, restored the Greeks
195 2 to their liberties.
194 3 Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, sent ambassadors to Rome to make
193 4 a peace.

Olympiad 147. Conqueror *Agemachus*.

- 192 1 The Ætolians, a maritime people of Achaia, began to stir against
191 2 the Romans.
190 3
189 4

Olympiad 148. Conqueror *Acesilaus*.

- 188 1 Philopæmen, the Achaean general, obliged the Lacedæmonians to
187 2 demolish the walls of their city, to abrogate the laws of Lycur-
186 3 gus, and to submit themselves to the Achæans.
185 4

Olympiad 149. Conqueror *Hippostratus*.

- 184 1 The Romans sent deputies to Philip, king of Macedon, to com-
183 2 plain to him of his cruelties and tyranny.
182 3
181 4

Olympiad 150. Conqueror *Oresthatus*.

- 180 1 Demetrius, second son of Philip, king of Macedon, was first poi-
179 2 soned and afterwards stoned. The republic of the Achæans
178 3 began to decline.
177 4

M

Years.

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 151. Conqueror *Thymelus*.

- 176 1 Seleucus Philopater, king of Syria died, and was succeeded by
 175 2 Antiochus Epiphanes.
 174 3
 173 4

Olympiad 152. Conqueror *Democritus*.

- 172 1 Perseus, King of Macedon, prepared for a war against the Romans.
 171 2
 170 3 The banished Lacedæmonians were recalled.
 169 4

Olympiad 153. Conqueror *Aristander*.

- 168 1 Perseus, king of Macedon, and Gentius, king of Illyria, were de-
 167 2 feated by the Romans.
 166 3 Polybus, the historian, was carried prisoner to Rome.
 165 4

Olympiad 154. Conqueror *Leonidas*.

- 164 1 Antiochus Epiphanes died, and left his kingdom to his son Antio-
 163 2 chus Eupator, then very young; in which he was confirmed by
 162 3 the Romans.
 161 4

Olympiad 155. Conqueror *Leonidas* again.

- 160 1 Eumenes, king of Pergamus, sent his brother Attalus to Rome, to
 159 2 make satisfaction to the Romans.
 158 3
 157 4

Olympiad 156. Conqueror *Leonidas* the third time.

- 156 1 The Romans declared war against the Dalmatians and defeated
 155 2 them.
 154 3
 153 4

Olympiad 157. Conqueror *Leonidas* the 4th time.

- 152 1 The Romans sent ambassadors into Africa, to make peace between
 151 2 the Carthaginians and Masinissa.
 150 3
 149 4

Olympiad 158. Conqueror *Ortbo*.

- 148 1 Andriſcus, the uſurper of Macedon, was defeated.
 147 2 The Romans obliged the Achæans to break their confederacy.
 146 3
 145 4

Years

Before
Christ

Years.

Olympiad 159. Conqueror *Alcimus*.

- 144 1 Demetrius endeavoured to force the Jews to pay him tribute,
143 2 notwithstanding the eminent service they had been of to him.
142 3
141 4

Olympiad 160. Conqueror *Anodæus*.

- 140 1 Antiochus Sidetes, the latter end of this year, came into Syria, and
139 2 reigned there, having married Cleopatra, the wife of his brother-
138 3 in-law Demetrius Nicator.
137 4

Olympiad 161. Conqueror *Antipater*.

- 136 1
135 2 Simon, the high-priest of the Jews, was killed by his son-in-law
134 3 Ptolemy.
133 4 Attalus died, and left his kingdoms to the Romans.

Olympiad 162. Conqueror *Damon*.

- 132 1 The war of the slaves in Sicily ended.
131 2 Aristonicus, natural son of Attalus, king of Pergamus, defeated
130 3 the consul Licinius Crassus.
129 4

Olympiad 163. Conqueror *Timotheus*.

- 128 1 The philosopher Carneades died, aged 85 years.
127 2
126 3 Aristonicus was strangled at Rome, in prison, by order of the
125 4 senate.

Olympiad 164. Conqueror *Beotus*.

- 124 1 Mithridates Euergetes, king of Pontus, and Armenia Minor, died.
123 2
122 3
121 4

Olympiad 165. Conqueror *Acusilaus*.

- 120 1 Antiochus Grypus, king of Syria, obliged his mother Cleopatra
119 2 to drink the poison which she had prepared to destroy him.
118 3
117 4

Olympiad 166. Conqueror *Chrysogonus*.

- 116 1 A battle between Antiochus Cyzicenus, and Antiochus Grypus,
115 2 for the kingdom of Syria.
114 3
113 4 The consul Carbo defeated the Cimbri.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 167. Conqueror *Chrysogonus* again.

- 112 1 The Roman army was entirely defeated by the Scordisci, the most
- 111 2 cruel of all the Thracians.
- 110 3
- 109 4 Metellus defeated king Jugurtha twice.

Olympiad 168. Conqueror *Nicomachus*.

- 108 1
- 107 2
- 106 3 Jugurtha, was taken prisoner by Sylla, and 2 years after died at
- 105 4 Rome.

Olympiad 169. Conqueror *Nicodemus*.

- 104 1 The Ascalonites obtained leave to be governed by their own laws.
- 103 2
- 102 3
- 101 4

Olympiad 170. Conqueror *Simmius*.

- 100 1
- 99 2 The Lusitanians were subdued by Dolabella.
- 98 3 The Romans made war in Spain, with success.
- 97 4

Olympiad 171. Conqueror *Parmeniscus*.

- 96 1 Ptolemy Appion, king of Cyrenaica, died, having bequeathed his
- 95 2 kingdom to the Romans.
- 94 3 Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, was restored to his kingdom by
- 93 4 Sylla.

Olympiad 172. Conqueror *Eudamus*.

- 92 1 Mithridates possessed himself of Cappadocia.
- 91 2 Ariobarzanes was made king of Cappadocia.
- 90 3 He was driven out of his kingdom by Tigranes.
- 89 4 Mithridates made an alliance with Tigranes.

Olympiad 173. Conqueror *Parmeniscus* again.

- 88 1 Mithridates ordered the Romans that were in Asia to be all murdered.
- 87 2 Cinna and Marius seized on the city of Rome.
- 86 3
- 85 4 Mithridates began his reign over the Parthians.

Olympiad 174. Conqueror ———

- 84 1 Carbo and Cinna made war against Sylla.
- 83 2 The Syrians, being greatly decreased by their civil wars, withdrew their
- 82 3 allegiance from Seleucus, and acknowledged Tigranes for their king.
- 81 4 A war between Sylla and Sertorius.

Years.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 175. Conqueror *Dion.*

- 80 1
79 2
78 3
77 4 Sinatrokes, aged 80 years, reigned over the Parthians.

Olympiad 176. Conqueror *Hecatomnus.*

- 76 1 Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, died, and bequeathed his kingdom to
75 2 the Romans
74 3 The islands of Crete and Cilicia, were subdued, and reduced to a
73 4 a province by the Romans.

Olympiad 177. Conqueror *Diocles.*

- 72 1
71 2 The war of the slaves was put an end to, by the death of Sparta-
70 3 cus their chief.
69 4 Sinatrokes, king of Parthia, died.

Olympiad 178. Conqueror *Andreas.*

- 68 1
67 2 The pirates were entirely subdued by Pompey,
66 3 Pompey restored the kingdom of Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes, and
65 4 to Tigranes that of Armenia.

Olympiad 179. Conqueror *Andromachus.*

- 64 1
63 2 The Philadelphian æra commenced this year.
62 3
61 4 The æra of Gaza began.

Olympiad 180. Conqueror *Lamachus.*

- 60 1 The triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar.
59 2 Archon, Herodes.
58 3 The Helvetians were conquered by Cæsar.
57 4 The Belgæ and Nervii were defeated by Cæsar.

Olympiad 181. Conqueror *Antiochus.*

- 56 1 The Veneti were subdued by Cæsar.
55 2 The Germans were conquered by Cæsar.
54 3 The Britons were subdued by Cæsar.
53 4 Crassus was defeated by the Parthians.

Olympiad 182. Conqueror *Theodoros.*

- 52 1 Cæsar subdued the Gauls.
51 2 Cassius defended Syria against the Parthians.
50 3
49 4 The epocha of the Syromacædonians, the 24th of September.

Before
ChristYears. Olympiad 183. Conqueror *Theoderus*, again.

48 1 The Alexandrian library was burned.

47 2 Cæsar retook Alexandria.

46 3 The African war against Juba.

45 4 Cæsar was made perpetual dictator.

Olympiad 184. Conqueror *Ariston*.

44 1 Cæsar was assassinated the 15th of March in the senate house.

43 2 The commencement of the triumvirate of Octavius, Anthony, and

42 3 Lepidus. Philip fought against Cassius and Brutus, the murderers

41 4 of Cæsar.

Olympiad 185. Conqueror *Scamander*.

40 1 Cæsar and Antony divided the empire of Rome between themselves.

39 2

38 3 The æra of Spain began this year.

37 4

Olympiad 186. Conqueror *Sepater*.

36 1 Archelaus was made king of Cappadocia.

35 2

34 3 All Armenia was subdued by Antony.

33 4

Olympiad 187. Conqueror ———.

32 1 Augustus made war against Antony and Cleopatra.

31 2 The naval battle of Actium, in which Antony was defeated.

30 3 Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves.

29 4 Juba was made king of Mauritania.

Olympiad 188. Conqueror *Asclepiades*.

28 1

27 2 The senate gave Octavius the name of Augustus.

26 3

25 4 The Cantabrians and the Asturians were subdued.

Olympiad 189. Conqueror *Aufidius*.

24 1

23 2 Augustus was made by the senate perpetual tribune of the Roman

22 3 people.

21 4 Augustus went into Greece.

Olympiad 190. Conqueror *Diodotus*.

20 1 The Parthians restored to Augustus the Roman eagles, and the In-

19 2 dians made an alliance with him.

18 3

17 4 Augustus revived at Rome the secular games.

Years.

Before
Christ

Years. Olympiad 191. Conqueror *Diophanes*.

- 16 1 Augustus sent Agrippa into Syria.
- 15 2 Augustus established a peace among the Gauls.
- 14 3 Agrippa went to Pontus and to Bosphorus.
- 13 4 Augustus was made pontifex-maximus. Agrippa returned to Rome.

Olympiad 192. Conqueror *Artemidorus*.

- 12 1 Agrippa died.
- 11 2 The Dalmatians and the Pannonians were conquered by Tiberius.
- 10 3 Herod built Sebastes in honour of Augustus.
- 9 4 Drusus marched against the Catti and the Cherusci.

Olympiad 193. Conqueror *Demaratus*.

- 8 1 Mæcenæ died. Augustus went into Gaul.
- 7 2 Tiberius triumphed over the Germans.
- 6 3 Augustus made Tiberius a tribune for 5 years.
- 5 4

Olympiad 194. Conqueror *Demaratus*, again.

- 4 1 Herod died at the passover.
- 3 2
- 2 3 Caius Cæsar was sent into the East.
- 1 4 The Armenian war.

After
Christ

Olympiad 195. Conqueror *Pammenes*.

- 1 1
- 2 2 Lucius Cæsar died the 20th of August, aged 17 years.
- 3 3
- 4 4 The conspiracy of Cinna. Augustus adopted Tiberius.

Olympiad 196. Conqueror *Asiaticus*.

- 5 1
- 6 2 Tiberius marched against the Germans and the Pannonians.
- 7 3 Tiberius was recalled by Augustus.
- 8 4 Dalmatia was subdued by the Romans.

Olympiad 197. Conqueror *Diophanes*.

- 9 1 Tiberius finished the war in Dalmatia.
- 10 2 Tiberius dedicated the temple of Concord
- 11 3 Tiberius and Germanicus went into Germany.
- 12 4 Tiberius triumphed over the Dalmatians and the Pannonians.

Olympiad 198. Conqueror *Aeschines*.

- 13 1 Augustus again accepted of the government of Rome for 10 years.
- 14 2 Augustus died at Nola, the 19th of August.
- 15 3 Germanicus made war against the Germans.
- 16 4 Tiberius forbid the wearing of, and the use of vessels of, gold,

After
ChristYears. Olympiad 199. Conqueror *Polemon*.

- 17 1 Germanicus triumphed over the Germans.
- 18 2 Germanicus visited the cities of Greece.
- 19 3 He went into Egypt and Syria, where he died.
- 20 4 Piso, being accused of his death, killed himself.

Olympiad 200. Conqueror *Damafias*.

- 21 1 The Gauls revolted.
- 22 2 Tiberius made Drusus a tribune of the people.
- 23 3 Sejanus endeavoured to raise himself to the throne.
- 24 4

Olympiad 201. Conqueror *Harmogenes*.

- 25 1
- 26 2 Tiberius retired from Rome for the remainder of his life,
- 27 3
- 28 4 The Frisians revolted from the Romans.

The END of the OLYMPIADS.

We have not continued the olympiads any further, because the Grecian history being afterwards mixed with the Roman, the chronology of the former may be regulated by that of the latter, the consuls, the reigns of the eastern kings, or even by the epochs of their cities.

THE
CHRONICLE
OF THE
MARBLES of PAROS,

Commonly called the

ARUNDEL, or OXFORD MARBLES,

Which serve to regulate the

Chronology of the History of Greece :

IN
LATIN and ENGLISH.

See an account of these Marbles in the Preliminary Discourse.

CHRONICA MARMORUM INSULÆ PAROS, Vel ARUNDELLIANORUM.

A. C.

I.

1582

EX quo Cecrops, primus Athenarum rex, regnare coepit, ab eo-
que regio circumjacens prius ab Actæo indigenâ Actia dicta, no-
minata est Cecropia, usque ad archontem Athenarum Diognetem, anni
M CCC XVIII.

II.

1574

Ex quo Deucalion incepit regnare in Lycoria, juxta Parnassum, regnante
Athenis Cecrope, anni sunt M CCC X.

III.

1532

Ex quo Mars & Neptunus judicio egerunt de Halirrothio, filio Neptuni
[a Marte scilicet occiso,] & locus [ubi causa dicta] inde *Ἀπείρος πάρος*
nuncupatus est, anni sunt M CC LXVIII. Athenis regnante Cranao,
[anno scilicet ejus primo.]

IV.

1529

Ex quo diluvium tempore Deucalionis evenit, & ipse ex imbris ser-
vatus, Lycoriâ relictâ, Athenas petit, ibique Jovi, ob vitam præserva-
tam, sacrificavit, regnante Athenis Cranao, anni sunt M CC LXV.

V.

1522

Ex quo Amphictyon, filius Deucalionis, in Thermopylis regnat, ac
incolas vicinos Amphictyones nominavit, cui etiamnum sacrificant Am-
phictyones, anni sunt M CC LVIII regnante Athenis Amphictyone [anno
scilicet ejus secundo.]

VI.

1521

Ex quo Hellen Deucalionis filius [in Phiotide] regnavit, & incolas
illius regionis prius Græcos dictos, suo nomine Hellenas appellat : & Athe-
nis decretum est Agonem Panathenaicum agendum, regnante Athenis
Amphictyone, anni M CC LVII.

VII.

1519

Ex quo Cadmus, Agenoris filius, Thebas veniens, Cadmeam condidit,
regnante Athenis Amphictyone, anni sunt M CC LV.

VIII.

1516

Ex quo [Eurotas & Lacedæmon,] in Laconia simul regnant ; Am-
phictyone Athens regnante, anni M CC LII.

IX.

1511

Ex quo Navis quæ appellata est Pentecontorus, in Græciam ex Egypto
allata [est a Danao ;] eâ primo ad Rhodum Insulam, cum quinquaginta
filiabus, & prope Lindum sacrificabant Helice & Archedice duæ ex his
filiabus, forte ab aliis electæ, indeque in Græciam navigabat, anni
M CC XLVII.

X.

1506

Erichthonius [Athenarum rex] celebratis primis Panathenceis, primus
currum in certamine junxit ; simulacrum matris Deorum in Cybelis mon-
tibus primo inventum fuit ; & Hyagnis Phryx tibia primus invenit, &
[Harmoniam] Phrygiam is primo cecinit, & aliorum nomorum matris
Deorum, Bacchi, Panis autor fuit, quando Athenis regnabat Erichtho-
nius ; anni sunt M CC XLII.

XI.

The CHRONICLE of the ARUNDEL MARBLES of the ISLAND of PAROS.

- Before
Christ
1582
- I.
FROM the time that Cecrops, the first king of Athens, who gave the name of Cecropia to that country, which was before called Attica, from Actæus, began his reign [which lasted 50 years ;] until Diognetus was archon of Athens, 1311 years are passed.
- II.
1574 Since Deucalion's ascending the throne of Lycoria, near Parnassus, during the reign of Cecrops at Athens, 1310 years.
- III.
1532 Since Mars and Neptune pleaded together upon the death of Hallirotius, the son of Neptune [whom Mars had killed] and from whom the court of Areopagus has been since so called 1268 years : this was in [the first year of] the reign of Cranaus, king of Athens.
- IV.
1529 Since Deucalion's flood, who being saved from that destruction, left Lycoria and went to Athens, and offered sacrifices to Jupiter, who had preserved him, in the reign of Cranaus, 1265 years.
- V.
1522 Since Amphiction, the son of Deucalion, reigned at Thermopolis, to whom the Amphictions, so called from him, offered sacrifices, are 1258 years, in [the second year of] the reign of Amphiction, king of Athens.
- VI.
1521 Since Hellen, the son of Deucalion, reigned [at Phtiotis,] from whom the inhabitants were named Helenes, who before were called Greeks ; at which time the festivals called Panathenæa were instituted at Athens, in the reign of Amphiction, king of Athens, 1257 years.
- VII.
1519 Since Cadmus, the son of Agenor came to Thebes, and built Cadmeæ, in the reign of Amphiction, king of Athens, are 1255 years.
- VIII.
1516 Since [Eurotas and Lacedæmon] reigned together in Laconia, whilst Amphiction reigned at Athens, 1252 years.
- IX.
1511 Since the ship called Pentecontorus was conducted from Egypt to Greece, [by Danaus,] which first arrived at the island of Rhodes, with his 50 daughters, where they sacrificed near Lindus [to Minerva], Helice and Archedice, two of his daughters being chosen by lot for that office ; from thence the ship sailed into Greece, 1247 years.
- X.
1506 Erichonius [king of Athens] first celebrated the festivals called Panathenæa, and introduced military chariots. The statue of the mother of the gods, was first invented at mount Cybulus, and Hyagnis of Phrygia made flutes and Phrygian [music] ; he was the maker of the mother of the gods of Bacchus and Pan. These things happened in the time of Erichonius, king of Athens, 1242 years ago.

A. C.

XI.

1432 Ex quo Minos ejus nominis primus [in Creta] regnat, & [Cydoniam] condit; in eaque Insula ab Idæis Dactylis Celmide [& Damnaneo] in Ida ferrum inventum est, regnante Athenis Pandione.

XII.

1409 Ex quo Ceres Athenas venit, & fruges seminavit, easque ad alias etiam urbes per Triptoleum Celei & Neæræ filium, mittit; anni sunt M C XLV regnante Athenis Erichtheo.

XIII.

1409 Ex quo Triptolemus [hordeum] primo seminavit in Campo Rhario, prope Eleusinem, regnante Athenis [Erichtheo] anni sunt M C XLV.

XIV.

1399 Poëmata de Proserpinæ raptu, Cereris investigatione, & de iis qui fruges a Cerere acceperunt, regnante Athenis Erichtheo; anni M C XXXV.

Mysteria in Eleusine, edita æque ac Musæi Poëmata, [regnante Athenis Erichtheo] Pandionis filio.

XV.

1326 Ex quo Lustratio primo facta est Athenis, regnante Pandione, Cecropis filio.

XVI.

— Ex quo Gymnicum certamen in Eleusine primo proponebatur.

XVII.

— Ex quo Lycœa, (id est Luperculia) in Arcadia primo instaurata fuere, Pandione, Cecropis filio.

XVIII.

— Ex quo Hercules [mysteriis initiatus fuit] regnante Athenis Ægeo.

XIX.

1295 Ex quo Athenis frugum sterilitas, de qua oraculo consulto, responsum est [Athenienses debere pœnas] subire quas Minos postularet: regnante Athenis Ægeo, anni M XXXI.

XX.

1259 Ex quo Theseus Atheniensium duodecim vicos in unam civitatem collegit, & Reipublicæ formam, statumque popularem [instituit,] Isthmicorum certamen propter occisum Sinin instauravit, anni sunt DCCCC XCV.

XXI.

1251 Ex quo Argivi - - simul regnarunt & [Nemcorum] certamen est institutum, anni sunt DCCCC XCVII. [vel potius DCCCC XXCVII.]

XXII.

1218 Ex quo Græci in Trojam expeditionem susceperunt, anni DCCCC LIV. regnante Athenis Menestheo anno ejus decimo tertio.

XXIII.

1209 Ex quo Troja capta est mensis Thargelionis die vigesimo quarto, anni sunt DCCCC XLV. regnante Athenis Menestheo, an. ejus [vigesimo] secundo.

XXIV.

XI.

Before
Christ
1432 Since Minos, the first of that name reigned [in Crete], where he built the city of [Cidonia], and since iron was found at mount Ida by the Daëtyli [and Damaneus], in the reign of Pandion, king of Athens.

XII.

1409 Since Ceres came to Athens, where she taught the art of sowing corn, and sent Triptolemus, the son of Celeus and Næera, into other cities, to teach the same art, in the reign of Erectheus, king of Athens.

XIII.

1409 Since the same Triptolemus sowed barley in the country of Rharium near Eleufis, in the reign of Erectheus at Athens, 1145 years.

XIV.

1399 Since the poem of the rape of Proserpine, of her mother Ceres travelling in search of her, and of those who learned from her the art of tillage, which was also in the time of Erectheus, king of Athens, 1135 years.

The mysteries of Ceres were established at Eleufis, and Musæus published his poems [in the reign of Erectheus, king of Athens,] the son of Pandion.

XV.

1326 Since the first lustration, or purification of Athens, in the reign of Pandion, the son of Cecrops.

XVI.

— Since the Gymnic games were instituted at the city of Eleufis.

XVII.

— Since the Lycæa [or Lupercalia] were instituted in Arcadia, in the reign of Pandion, king of Athens, and son of Cecrops.

XVIII.

— Since Hercules [was initiated into the mysteries of Eleufis], in the reign of Ægeus, king of Athens.

XIX.

1295 Since the great famine at Athens, upon which the oracle having been consulted, answered, that it would not cease until the satisfaction was made to Minos which he required; and since Ægeus was king of Athens 1031 years.

XX.

1259 Since Theseus gathered the Athenians, who were scattered in 12 different towns, into one city, established a popular government at Athens, and instituted the Isthmian games, after he had killed Sinnis, 995 years.

XXI.

1251 Since the ——— and the Argives reigned together, and the institution of the Nemean games, 997 years [or rather 987.]

XXII.

1218 Since the Greeks began the Trojan war, in the 13th year of the reign of Menestheus, king of Athens, 954 years.

XXIII.

1209 Since the city of Troy was taken by the Greeks, on the 24th day of the month Thargelion, and in the 22d year of Menestheus, king of Athens, 945 years.

XXIV.

After
Christ

XXIV.

1206

Ex quo Orestes [occiso Cegysto & Clytemnestra] in Areopago [causam dixit,] & vicit, anni DCCCC XLII. regnante Athenis Demophonte.

XXV.

1202

Ex quo Teucer in Cypro sedem posuit, regnante Athenis Demophonte, anni DCCCC XXXVIII.

XXVI.

1077

Ex quo Neleus, [Græciam relinquens] inhabitavit Ephesum, Erithras, Clazomenas - - - Colophonem, Myunta - - - Samon [transmigration] in Ioniam fiebat, regnante Athenis Menestheo (vel Medonte) anno ejus XIII.

XXVII.

944

Ex quo Hesiodus Poëta floruit, Archonte Athenis ———; anni sunt DC LXXX.

XXVIII.

907

Ex quo Homerus Poëta floruit, anni DC XLIII. Archonte Athenis Diogneto.

XXIX.

895

Ex quo Phidon Argivus, undecimus ab Hercule [mensuras, pondus invenit] & nummum Argenteum in Æginâ Insulâ primo excudebat, Archonte Athenis ———, anni sunt DC XXXI.

XXX.

758

Ex quo Archias Evagiti filius, decimus a Temeno, e Corintho Coloniâ Syracusas deduxit, Archonte Athenis Aeschilo, anno ejus vicesimo primo.

XXXI.

684

Ex quo Annus Archon [Athenis] electus est, anni CCCC XX.

682

Ex quo Archonte Athenis Lyfia, anni CCCC XVIII.

XXXII.

645

Ex quo Terpander Derdeneus Lesbicus, nomos [Lyticos] tibiis cecinit, & actionem Juridicam coram Populo habuit, in qua absolutus, Archonte Athenis Dropilo, anni CCC LXXXI.

XXXIII.

605

Ex quo Alyattes [apud] Lydos regnat, Archonte Athenis Aristocle. [anni. - -] XXXI.

XXXIV.

604

Ex quo Sappho ex Mytilene in Siciliam fugiens trajecit, Archonte Athenis Critiâ, priore, & Syracusis rerum potentibus.

XXXV.

591

Ex quo [captæ] Cyrrhæ & certamen Gymnicum editum est, quo premia ex Spoliis victoribus largiuntur, anni sunt CCC XXVII. Archonte Athenis Simone.

XXXVI.

582

Ex quo certamen Gymnicum iterum celebratum fuit, in quo coronæ laureæ dabantur, anni sunt CCC XVIII. Archonte Athenis Damasi secundo.

XXXVII.

Ex quo Comœdia primo Athenis inventa fuit a Susarione & [Dolone] Icarienfibus.

XXXVIII

XXIV.

Before
Christ

1206

Since Orestes was absolved, [who had killed his mother Clytemnestra] and [her favourite] Ægisthus, at the court of Areopagus, in the reign of Demophon, king of Athens, 942 years.

XXV.

1202

Since Teucer went to Cyprus, in the reign of Demophon, king of Athens, 938 years.

XXVI.

1077

Since Nilus [left Greece] and built Ephesus, Erithræ, Clafomenæ, ——— Colophon, Myus, ——— and Samos, in the 13th year of Menestheus, [or rather Medon], king of Athens.

XXVII.

944

Since Hesiod the poet appeared, in the time of ——— archon of Athens, 680 years.

XXVIII.

907

Since Homer flourished, when Diognetus was archon of Athens, 643 years.

XXIX.

895

Since Phidon, [tyrant] of Argos, the 11th from Hercules, [invented weights and measures] and coined silver money in the island of Ægina; at the time that ——— was archon of Athens, 631 years.

XXX.

758

Since Archias, the son of Evagitas, the 10th from Temenus, conducted a colony from Corinth to Syracuse, in the 21st year of Æschylus, archon of Athens.

XXXI.

684

Since annual archons were established [at Athens], 420 years.

682

Since Lyfias was archon of Athens, 418 years.

XXXII.

645

Since Terpander Derdeneus, the harper of Lesbos, was accused by the people and acquitted, in the time of Dropilus, archon of Athens, 381 years.

XXXIII.

605

Since Alyattes reigned in Lydia, when Aristocles was archon of Athens, 31 years.

XXXIV.

604

Since Sappho fled from Mitylene into Sicily, when Critias was archon of Athens for the first time, and the government of Syracuse was in the hands of the people.

XXXV.

591

Since the city of Cyrrha [was taken] and the celebration of the Gymnic games, when the spoils were distributed among the conquerors, and Simon was archon of Athens, 327 years.

XXXVI.

582

Since the second celebration of the [Pythian] games, at which the conqueror received crowns of laurel, and Damasias was for the second time archon of Athens, 318 years.

XXXVII.

—

Since comedies were first acted at Athens by Sufario and [Dolo] of Icaria.

XXXVIII.

Before
Christ

XXXVIII.

561 Ex quo Pisistratus Athenis tyrannidem exercuit, archonte Athenis
[Hegesistrate,] anni sunt CC. XCVII.

XXXIX.

556 Ex quo Cræsus in Asia regnat, ad Delphicum oraculum mittens,
archonte Athenis [Eutydemo,] [anni sunt CC. LX.] XXXII.

XL.

542 Ex quo Cyrus Persarum rex Sardes expugnat, & Cræsum capit —
circa quod tempus floruit Hipponax, Jamborum scriptor.

XLI.

536 Ex quo Thespis Poëta, Alcestidem edidit, & Hircum pro præmio re-
portavit, Archonte Athenis [Athenæo] primo, anni sunt CCL. [XXII.]

XLII.

517 Ex quo Darius, occiso Mago, rex Persarum fuit, anni sunt [CC.] LIII.
Archonte Athenis —

XLIII.

516 Ex quo Harmodius, & Aristogiton interfecerunt Hipparcum, Pisistrati
filium, Athenarum tyrannum.

XLIV.

512 [Ex quo] Pisistratidæ Athenis pelluntur, anni sunt CC. XLVIII.
Archonte Athenis —

XLV.

508 Ex quo Chorum virorum primum fuit certamen, quo vicit
Hypodicus Chalcidensis, Archonte Athenis Lyfagorâ, anni [CC.
XLIII.]

XLVI.

495 Ex quo Hippias [Pisistratida pulsus est] Athenis — anni CC.
XXXI. Archonte Athenis Pythocrito.

XLVII.

490 Ex quo ab Atheniensibus contra Persas prope Marathonem pugna
commissa est, in qua Darii ducem vicerunt Athenienses, anni sunt
CC. XXVII. huic certamini interfuit Æschylus poëta. Archonte
Athenis — secundo.

XLVIII.

489 Ex quo Simonides Poëta Simonidis Poëtæ Avus [claruit] & Darius
obiit; Xerxès autem filius ejus regnat, Archonte Athenis Aristide, [anni
CC.] XXV.

XLIX.

486 Ex quo Æschylus Poëta Tragediâ primo vicit: & Euripides Poëta
nascitur, & Stesichorus Poëta [e Sicilia in] Græciam venit; anni sunt
CC. XXII. Archonte Athenis Philocrate.

L.

480 Ex quo Xerxès Navigia junxit in Hellesponto & in Thermopylis
pugnatur, & prælium Navale a Græcis adversus Persas juxta
Salaminem, quo vicerunt Græci, anni sunt CC. XVII. archonte Athenis
Calliade.

LI.

479 Ex quo ad Plateas pugnatum est ab Atheniensibus, adversus Mardo-
nium Xerxis ducem, & victoriam de Persis reportarunt; Mardonius autem
in pugna obiit; & Ætna in Sicilia [ignem evomuit] Archonte Athenis
Xantippo; anni [CC. XVI.]

XXXVIII.

Since Pisistratus made himself tyrant of Athens, when [Hegesistratus] was archon, 297 years.

XXXIX.

Since Cræsus reigned in Asia, and consulted the oracle of Delphos, when [Eutydemus] was archon of Athens, [292 years.]

XL.

Since Cyrus, king of Persia, took the city of Sardis, and made Cræsus prisoner, ——— at which time lived Hipponax the iambic poet.

XLI.

Since Theſpis the poet published Alceſtis and gained the prize [Athenæus] was then archon of Athens for the first time, 272 years.

XLII.

Since Darius became king of Persia, after he had killed the mage, at which time ——— was archon of Athens, 253 years.

XLIII.

Since Harmodius and Aristogiton killed Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens.

XLIV.

Since the Pisistratidæ were driven out of Athens, when ——— was archon, 248 years.

XLV.

Since singers contended for the superiority in singing in chorusses, when Hypodicus of Chalcide obtained the first prize, and Lyſagoras was archon of Athens, [243] years.

XLVI.

Since Hippias, a descendant of Pisistratus, was expelled Athens, ——— under Pythocritus archon of Athens, 231 years.

XLVII.

Since the Athenians beat the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and ——— the general of Darius was defeated by the Athenians, when ——— was archon of Athens ——— for the second time, 227 years, Æschylus the poet was present at that battle.

XLVIII.

Since Simonides the poet, the grandfather of a poet of the same name, flourished, and Darius died, who was succeeded in the kingdom of Persia by Xerxes his son, when Aristides was archon of Athens, [225] years.

XLIX.

Since Æschylus the poet, by his tragedy first obtained a prize, that Euripides the poet was born, and that the poet Stesichorus went [from Sicily] into Greece, at which time Philocrates was archon of Athens, 222 years.

L.

Since Xerxes having passed the Hellespont over a bridge of boats, fought the battle of Thermopylæ, at the same time his fleet was defeated by the Greeks near Salamis, Callias was at that time archon of Athens, 217 years.

LI.

Since the Athenians defeated Mardonius, the general of Xerxes, at the battle of Plataea, in which action Mardonius was killed, and the [eruption] of mount Ætna in Italy, when Xantippus was archon of Athens, 216 years.

Before
Christ

LII.

478 Ex quo Gelon Dinomenis filius [Syracufis] tyrannidem exercuit, anni CC. XV. Archonte Athenis Timosthene.

LIII.

477 Ex quo Simonides Leoprepis filius, Ceius, is, qui memorandi artem invenerat, ludis edendis Athenis vicit, & statuæ positæ sunt Harmodio & Aristogitoni, Archonte Athenis [Adimanto,] anni [CC. XIII.]

LIV.

472 Ex quo Hiero Syracufis tyrannidem exercuit; anni sunt CC. VIII. Archonte Athenis Charete; cujus temporibus floruit Epicharmus Poëta [Comicus.]

LV.

470 Ex quo Sophoclès Sophilli filius, ex Colono, Tragœdiâ vicit, annos tunc natus XXVIII. archonte Athenis Apsephione, anni sunt CC. VI.

LVI.

468 Ex quo Saxum cecedit in Ægos flumen & Simonides poëta moritur Nonagenarius, archonte Athenis Theagenidâ; anni sunt CC. V.

LVII.

465 Ex quo Alexander Macedonum rex moritur, & ei succedit filius illius Perdiccas, archonte Athenis Euthyppo, anni sunt C. XCIX.

LVIII.

456 Ex quo Aeschilus poëta annos natus 69, moritur in Sicilia, archonte Athenis Calliâ primo, anni sunt C. XCIII.

LIX.

442 Ex quo Euripides ætatis anno XLIII. tragœdiâ primo vicit, archonte Athenis Diphilo. Euripidi autem coæve erant Socrates & Anaxagoras.

LX.

420 Ex quo Perdiccâ mortuo, regnavit in Macedonia Archelaus; archonte Athenis Astyphilo, [seu Aristophilo.]

LXI.

411 Ex quo Dionysius [senior] Syracufis tyrannidem exercuit, archonte Athenis Eustemone, anni sunt C. XLVII.

LXII.

407 Ex quo Euripides [poëta] vitam finivit, archonte Athenis Antigene, anni C. XLV.

LXIII.

406 Sophocles poëta moritur, annos natus [XCI.] & Cyrus [minor in Persiam ascendit] archonte Athenis Calliâ primo.

LXIV.

402 Ex quo Telestès [poëta dithyrambicus] Athenis vicit, archonte Athenis Micone, anni C. XXXIX.

LXV.

400 Ex quo Græci, Cyri comites redeunt, & Socrates Philosophus septuagenarius mortuus est, archonte Athenis Lachete, anni sunt C. XXXVII.

LXVI.

399 Anni C. XXXV. archonte Athenis Aristocrate.

LXVII.

Before
Christ

LII.

478

Since Gelon, the son of Dinomenes, was tyrant [of Syracuse] when Timosthenes was archon of Athens, 215 years.

LIII.

477

Since Simonides, the son of Leoprepis, the same who invented the art of memory, gained the prize at Athens, and since the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton were erected at Athens, at which time [Adimantus] was archon, 213 years.

LIV.

472

Since Hiero was tyrant of Syracuse, whilst Chares was archon of Athens: at which time Epicharmus the [comic] poet flourished, 208 years.

LV.

470

Since Sophocles, the son of Sophillus, at the age of 28 y. gained the prize by his tragedy, and Apsephionides was archon of Athens, 206 years.

LVI.

468

Since a rock fell into the river Ægos, and the death of the poet Simonides, aged 90 years, when Theagenides was archon of Athens, 205 years.

LVII.

463

Since the death of Alexander, king of Macedon, who was succeeded by his son Perdiccas, when Euthyppus was archon of Athens, 199 years.

LVIII.

456

Since Æschylus, the poet, died in Sicily, aged 69 years, at which time Callias was archon of Athens for the first time, 193 years.

LIX.

442

Since the poet Euripides, being 43 y. old, obtained his first prize by his tragedy, Daphylus being then archon of Athens. Cotemporary with Euripides were Socrates and Anaxagoras.

LX.

420

Since the death of Perdiccas, king of Macedon, who was succeeded by Archelaus, at which time Astyphilus [or Aristophilus] was archon of Athens.

LXI.

411

Since Dionysius [the Elder] was tyrant of Syracuse, and Euctemon archon of Athens, 147 years.

LXII.

407

Since Euripides [the poet] died, and Antigenes was archon of Athens, 145 years.

LXIII.

406

Since the death of Sophocles the poet, aged [91] years, and when young Cyrus [began his Persian expedition] at which time Callias was archon of Athens for the first time.

LXIV.

402

Since Telestes, [the dithyrambic poet] gained the poetic prize at Athens, and Micon was archon, 139 years.

LXV.

400

Since the Greeks returned to their own country from the service of Cyrus, when Socrates at 70 years of age was condemned and put to death, and Lachetes was archon of Athens, 137 years.

LXVI.

399

Since Aristocrates was archon of Athens, 135 years.

Before
Christ

LXVII.

380 Ex quo Philoxenus poëta dithyrambicus sexagenarius moritur, archonte Athenis Pytheâ, anni C. XVI.

LXVIII.

377 Ex quo Anaxandrides, comicus [Athenis vicit,] [archonte] Athenis Calliâ.

LXIX.

373 Ex quo Astydamas Athenis vicit, archonte Athenis Astæio [& ingens in cœlo] arsit [cometa] anni sunt C. IX.

LXX.

371 Pagna [Leuctrica] Thebanorum & Lacedæmoniorum commissa est, in qua Thebani vicere, archonte Athenis Phrasiclides, anni sunt C. VII.

LXXI.

370 Ex quo Stesichorus Himeræus secundus vicit Athenis, & Megalopolis condita est.

LXXII.

368 Ex quo Dionysius Siculus [senior] vitam, & Dionysius filius ejus tyrannidem exercuit; & Alexander [Pheræus] incipet regnare, archonte Athenis Naufigene, anni sunt C. IV.

LXXIII.

358 Ex quo Phocenses Delphicum [templum expilarunt] archonte Athenis Cephisodoro.

LXXIV.

357 Ex quo Timotheus nonagenarius mortuus est, & [Philippus] Macedonibus imperat, & Artaxerxès vitam finit — filius vero — vicit archonte Athenis Agathocle, anni sunt XCIII.

LXXV.

355 Anni XCI. archonte Athenis Callistrato.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Of the FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES which follow.

THE Roman history is principally fixed by the epocha of the consuls, yet we have found in that some difference, out of 5 or 6 different computations we have fixed upon two, that of the *Annals* of the capitol of Rome, and that of *Varro*: the former has been adopted by *P. Petavius* the Jesuit, and the latter by *Catrou* and *Rouillie* in their histories of Rome; they are accordingly made use of here, as every author has a liberty, in such matters, to make his own choice, without being obliged to recapitulate the reasons which induced those to use them from whom he has borrowed them. Those computations correspond to the years before Christ, and are distinguished by the capitol of Rome and *Varro*. or according to *Varro*, between which two there is happily but one year's difference.

Before Christ	380	LXVII.	
		Since Philoxenus, the dithyrambic poet, died, aged 60 years, and Pytheas was archon of Athens, 116 years.	
		LXVIII.	
	377	Since Anaxandrides the comic poet [gained the prize at Athens] Cal- lias [being then archon]	
		LXIX.	
	373	Since Astydamas the poet gained the prize at Athens, Astæius being archon, a great [comet] appeared, 109 years.	
		LXX.	
	371	The battle [of Leuctra] between the Thebans and Lacedæmonians, at which the Thebans were victorious, Phrasiclides being archon of Athens, 107 years.	
		LXXI.	
	370	Since Stefichorus Himeræus obtained a second time the [poetic] prize, and that the city of Megapolis was built.	
		LXXII.	
	368	Since Dionysius [the Elder] of Syracuse died, and was succeeded in his tyranny by his son Dionysius, and that Alexander [of Pheræ] began his reign, Naufigenes being archon of Athens, 104 years.	
		LXXIII.	
	358	Since the Phocians [plundered the temple] of Delphos, and Ceph- fodorus was archon of Athens.	
		LXXIV.	
	357	Since Timotheus [the poet] died, aged 90 years, Philip king of Macedon began his reign, that Artaxerxes died — and that his son — was victorious, and Agathocles was archon of Athens, 93 years.	
		LXXV.	
	355	Since Callistratus was archon of Athens, 91 years.	

Concerning the ARUNDEL MARBLES.

THOUGH we cannot pretend to say that the Chronicle of the Marbles of Paros, or, as they are usually called, the Arundel or Oxford Marbles, are wholly exempt from errors; yet they are nevertheless very useful in correcting the chronology of the Grecian history in the times subsequent to the establishment of the kingdom of Athens, by Cecrops the first king of it. They also are serviceable in settling some of the great events of the fabulous and heroic ages. As there are some parts of the Marbles which are erased, and have been supplied by the learned, who have carefully examined them, in order to render the sense complete; such words I have always placed between [] two brackets.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

CONSULS.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	
244	245	509	L. Junius Brutus L. Tarquinius Collatinus <i>2 other consuls were put in their places.</i> P. Valerius Poplicola Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus <i>And afterwards.</i> M. Horatius Pulvillus
245	246	508	P. Valerius Poplicola, 2 ^o T. Lucretius Tricipitinus
246	247	507	P. Valerius Poplicola, 3 ^o M. Horatius Pulvillus, 2 ^o
247	248	506	Sp. Lartius (or Largius) Flavus T. Herminius Aquilinus
248	249	505	M. Valerius Volesus P. Postumius Tubertus
249	250	504	P. Valerius Poplicola 4 ^o T. Lucretius Tricipitinus, 4 ^o
250	251	503	P. Postumius Tubertus Agrippa Menenius Lanatus
251	252	502	Opiter Virginus Tricoftus Sp. Cassius Viscellinus
252	253	501	T. Postumius Cominius Auruncus T. Lartius Flavus, <i>dictator.</i>
253	254	500	M. Tullius Longus Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
254	255	499	P. Veturius Geminus T. Ebutius Elva
255	256	498	T. Lartius Flavus, 2 ^o Q. Clælius Siculus
256	257	497	A. Sempronius Atratinus M. Minucius Augurinus
257	258	496	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis T. Virginus Tricoftus
258	259	495	Ap. Claudius Sabinus P. Servilius Priscus
259	260	494	A. Virginus Tricoftus Coelimontanus T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
260	261	493	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 2 ^o T. Posthumus Cominius Auruncus, 2 ^o
261	262	492	T. Geganius Macerinus P. Minucius Augurinus,
262	263	491	M. Minucius Augurinus, 2 ^o A. Sempronius Atratinus, 2 ^o
263	264	490	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Sp. Lartius Flavus, 2 ^o

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
264	265	489	C. Julius Iulus P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus
265	266	488	Sp. Nautius Rutilus Sex. Furius Fufus
266	267	487	C. Aquilius Tuscus T. Sicinius Sabinus
267	268	486	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 3 ^o Proculus Virginus Tricoftus
268	269	485	Q. Fabius Vibulanus. Ser. Cornelius Cossus Maluginensis
269	270	484	L. Emilius Mamercinus Q. Fabius Vibulanus
270	271	483	M. Fabius Vibulanus L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus
271	272	482	C. Julius Iulus. Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 2 ^o
272	273	481	Cæso Fabius Vibulanus Sp. Furius Fufus
273	274	480	Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus M. Fabius Vibulanus, 2 ^o
264	275	479	Cæso Fabius Vibulanus, 2 ^o V. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus.
275	276	478	L. Emilius Mamercinus C. Servilius Structus Ahala <i>In whose room was substituted C. Cornelius Lentulus</i>
276	277	477	C. Horatius Pulvillus T. Menenius Lanatus
277	278	476	A. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus C. Servilius Structus
278	279	475	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Nautius Rufus
279	280	474	L. Furius Medullinus Fufus M. Manlius Vulso
280	281	473	L. Emilius Mamercinus, 3 ^o P. Vopiscus Julius Iulus
281	282	472	P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus P. Furius Fufus
282	283	471	Ap. Claudius Sabinus T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbatus.
283	284	470	L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus, 2 ^o T. Emilius Mamercinus
284	285	469	A. Virginus Tricoftus Cœlimontanus T. Numicius Priscus
285	286	468	T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbatus, 2 ^o Q. Servilius Priscus.
286	287	467	T. Emilius Mamercinus, 2 ^o Q. Fabius Vibulanus
287	288	466	Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis Q. Servilius Priscus, 2 ^o

Cap. of
Rome

Varr.

Before
Christ

CONSULS.

288	289	465	Q. Fabius Vibulanus, 2 ^o T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbatus, 3 ^o
289	290	464	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis Sp. Furius Medullinus Fufus
290	291	463	P. Servilius Priscus T. Ebutius Elva
291	292	462	T. Lucretius Tricipitinus T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
292	293	461	P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
293	294	460	P. Valerius Poplicola, 2 ^o C. Clodius Sabinus Regillensis
294	295	459	Q. Fabius Vibulanus L. Cornelius Maluginensis Cossus
295	296	458	C. Nautius Rutilus, 2 ^o L. Minutius
296	297	457	C. Horatius Pulvillus Q. Minutius Augurinus
297	298	456	M. Valerius Maximus Sp. Virginus Tricostus Coelimonianus
298	299	455	T. Romilius Rocus Vaticanus C. Veturius Cicurinus
299	300	454	Sp. Tarpeius Montanus Capitolinus A. Æternus Fontinalis
300	301	453	Sex. Quintilius Varus P. Horatius (or Curatius) Tergeminus
301	302	452	P. Sestius Capitolinus C. Menenius Lanatus
302	303	451	<i>They abdicated and were united with the decemvirs following.</i> Ap. Claudius Crassus T. Genucius Augurinus P. Cestius Capitolinus P. Postumius Albus Regillensis Sex. Sulpicius Camerinus A. Manlio Vulso T. Romilius Rocus Vaticanus C. Julius Iulus T. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus P. Horatius (or Curatius) Tergeminus

The decemvirs were instituted to form a body of laws for the republic, after the return of the deputies who had been sent to Athens, to procure a copy of Solon's laws: for till then the Romans were without any regular system of laws, and were governed partly by the will of their kings, and partly by ancient customs; but from the laws of Solon they formed the laws of the 12 tables, of which now only some fragments are remaining.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
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303	304	450	Appius Claudius Craſſinus M. Cornelius Maluginenſis M. Sergius L. Minutius Q. Fabius Vibulanus Q. Poecelius T. Antonius Merenda K. Duillius Sp. Appius Cornicenſis M. Rabulejus
304	305	449	Ap. Claudius Craſſinus, and the other decemvirs of the preceding year, who forced themſelves into the adminiſtration: but they having greatly abuſed their power; eſpecially A. Claudius, there was an inſurrection at Rome, the decemvirs were ſuppreſſed, and the election of conſuls took place again. L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus M. Horatius Barbatus
305	306	448	Lar. Herminius Aquilinus T. Virginius Tricoſtus Cœlimontanus
306	307	447	M. Geganius Macerinus C. Julius Iulus
307	308	446	T. Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus, 4° Agrippa Furius Fuſus <i>In the room of the two laſt conſuls, Dionyſius Halycarnaſſeus, Lib. XI. places the two following.</i> M. Minucius C. Quintius
308	309	445	M. Genucius Augurinus C. Curtius Philo
309	310	444	<i>Military tribunes, who had the authority of conſuls, viz.</i> A. Sempronius Atratinus L. Atilius Longus, and T. Clœlius Siculus, who abdicated. L. Papirius Mugillanus, conſuls the ſame year. L. Sempronius Atratinus
310	310	443	M. Geganius Macerinus, 2° T. Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus, 5°
311	312	442	M. Fabius Vibulanus Poſtumiſ Ebutius Elva Cornicenſis
312	313	441	C. Furius Pacilus Fuſus M. Papirius Craſſus
313	314	440	Proculus Geganius Macerinus L. Menenius Lanatus
314	315	439	T. Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus, 6° Agrippa Menenius Lanatus
315	316	438	<i>Three military tribunes, viz.</i> Mam. Æmilius Mamercinus T. Quinctius Cincinnatus L. Julius Iulus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
316	317	437	M. Geganius Macerinus, <i>consuls.</i> L. Lergius Fidenas
317	318	436	M. Cornelius Maluginensis L. Papirius Crassus
318	319	435	C. Julius Iulus L. Virginus Tricoftus
319	320	434	C. Julius Iulus, 2 ^o L. Virginus Tricoftus, 2 ^o
320	321	433	<i>Three military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Fabius Vibulanus M. Fossius Flacinator, <i>and</i> L. Sergius Fidenas
321	322	432	<i>Three military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus L. Furius Medullinus, <i>and</i> Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis
322	323	431	T. Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus, <i>consuls.</i> C. Julius Manto
323	324	430	C. Papirius Crassus L. Julius Iulus
324	325	429	L. Sergius Fidenas, 2 ^o Hostius Lucretius Tricipitinus
325	326	428	T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus, 2 ^o A. Cornelius Cossus
326	327	427	C. Servilius Structus Ahala L. Papirius Mugillanus, 2 ^o
327	328	426	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> T. Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus C. Furius Pacilus M. Postumius Albus Regillensis A. Cornelius Cossus
328	329	425	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> A. Sempronius Atratinus F. Furius Medullinus L. Quinctius Cincinnatus. L. Horatius Barbatus
329	330	424	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> Ap. Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sp. Nautius Rutilus L. Sergius Fidenas Sex. Julius Iulus

CONSULS.

330	331	423	C. Sempronius Atratinus Q. Fabius Vibulanus
331	332	422	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
			Q. Antonius Merenda L. Papirius Mugillanus, and L. Servilius Structus
332	333	421	T. Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus, consul. Humerius Fabius Vibulanus <i>Petau, in the room of these consuls, inserts four military tribunes.</i>
333	334	420	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> T. Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus, 3 ^o M. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus L. Furius Medullinus, 3 ^o A. Sempronius Atratinus
334	335	419	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> Agrippa Menenius Lanatus Sp. Nautius Rutilus P. Lucretius Tricipitinus C. Servilius Axilla, 2 ^o
T R I B U N E S.			
335	336	418	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Papirius Mugillanus C. Servilius Axilla L. Sergius Fidenas Q. Servilius Priscus
336	337	417	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Lucretius Tricipitinus L. Servilius Structus Agrippa Menenius Lanatus Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus
337	338	416	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> A. Sempronius Atratinus M. Papirius Mugillanus Sp. Nautius Rutilus Q. Fabius Vibulanus
338	339	415	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Cornelius Cossus Quinctius Cincinnatus C. Valerius Pennus Volusus N. Fabius Vibulanus
339	340	414	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> Q. Fabius Vibulanus Cn. Cornelius Cossus P. Postumius Albus Regillensis L. Valerius Potitus
340	341	413	M. Cornelius Cossus, consul. L. Furius Medullinus
341	342	412	Q. Fabius Ambustus C. Furius Pacilus
342	343	411	M. Papirius Mugillanus C. Nautius Rutilus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Christ Before	TRIBUNES.
343	344	410	M. Æmilius Mamercinus C. Velerius Potitus Volusus
344	345	409	Cn. Cornelius Cossus L. Furius Medullinus.
345	346	408	<i>Three military tribunes, viz.</i> C. Julius Iulus P. Cornelius Cossus C. Servilius Ahala
346	347	407	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> C. Valerius Potitus Volusus C. Servilius Ahala N. Fabius Vibulanus L. Furius Medullinus
347	348	406	<i>Four military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Cornelius Rutilus Cossus L. Valerius Potitus Cn. Cornelius Cossus N. Fabius Ambustus
348	349	405	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> C. Julius Iulus M. Æmilius Mamercinus T. Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus L. Furius Medullinus T. Quinctius Cincinnatus A Manlius Vulso Capitolinus
349	350	404	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Cornelius Maluginensis Sp. Nautius Rutilus Cn. Cornelius Cossus C. Valerius Potitus K. Fabius Ambustus M. Sergius Fidenas
350	351	403	<i>Eight military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Æmilius Mamercinus M. Furius Fusus Appius Claudius Crassus L. Julius Iulus M. Quintilius Varus L. Valerius Potitus M. Furius Camillus M. Postumius Albinus
351	352	402	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> Q. Servilius Ahala Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas A. Manlius Vulso L. Virginus Tricoftus M. Sergius Fidenas
352	353	401	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Valerius Potitus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	TRIBUNES.
			L. Julius Iulus M. Furius Camillus M. Æmilius Mamercinus Cn. Cornelius Cossus K. Fabius Ambustus
353	354	400	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Licinius Calvus P. Mælius Capitolinus P. Mænius Sp. Furius Medullinus L. Titinius L. Publilius Philo
354	355	399	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> C. Duillius L. Atilius Longus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis M. Pomponius Volero Publilius Philo M. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus
355	356	398	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Valerius Potitus L. Furius Medullinus M. Valerius Maximus M. Furius Camillus Q. Servilius Priscus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus
356	357	397	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Julius Iulus L. Furius Medullinus L. Sergius Fidenas A. Postumius Albinus A. Manlius Vulso P. Cornelius Maluginensis
357	358	396	<i>Six tribunes of the people, viz.</i> P. Licinius Calvus L. Atilius Longus P. Mælius Capitolinus L. Titinius P. Mænius C. Genucius Aventinensis
358	359	395	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Cornelius Cossus P. Cornelius Scipio M. Valerius Maximus K. Fabius Ambustus L. Furius Medullinus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas
359	360	394	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Furius Camillus L. Furius Medullinus

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TRIBUNES.

			C. Æmilius Mamercinus
			Sp. Postumius Albinus Regillensis
			P. Cornelius Scipio
			L. Valerius Poplicola
360	361	393	L. Lucretius Flavius, <i>consul.</i>
			Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
261	362	392	L. Valerius Potitus <i>consul.</i>
			M. Manlius Capitolinus.
362	363	391	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			L. Lucretius Flavius
			Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
			M. Æmilius Mamercinus
			L. Furius Medullinus
			Agrippa Furius Fufus
363	364	390	C. Æmilius Mamercinus
			<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			Q. Fabius Ambustus
			K. Fabius Ambustus
			C. Fabius Ambustus
			Q. Sulpicius Longus
			Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas
			Servilius Cornelius Maluginensis
364	365	389	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			L. Valerius Poplicola
			L. Virginus Tricoctus
			P. Cornelius Cossus
			A. Manlius Capitolinus
			L. Æmilius Mamercinus
			L. Postumius Albinus Regillensis
365	366	388	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			T. Quinctius Cincinnatus
			L. Servilius Priscus Fidenas
			L. Julius Iulus
			L. Aquilius Corvus
			L. Lucretius Tricipitinus
			Ser. Sulpicius Rufus
366	367	387	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			L. Papirius Cursor
			C. Sergius Fidenas
			L. Æmilius Mamercinus
			L. Menenius Lanatus
			L. Valerius Poplicola
			C. Cornelius Cossus
367	368	386	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i>
			L. Furius Camillus
			Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas
			L. Quinctius Cincinnatus
			L. Horatius Pulvillus
			P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola
			Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	T R I B U N E S.
368	369	385	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> A. Manlius Capitolinus P. Cornelius Cossus T. Quinctius Capitolinus L. Quinctius Capitolinus L. Papirius Cursor C. Sergius Fidenas
369	370	384	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola M. Furius Camillus Ser. Sulpicius Rufus C. Papirius Crassus T. Quinctius Cincinnatus
370	371	383	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Valerius Poplicola A. Manlius Capitolinus Ser. Sulpicius Rufus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus L. Æmilius Mamercinus M. Trebonius Flavus
371	372	382	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> Sp. Papirius Crassus L. Papirius Crassus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus L. Æmilius Mamercinus
372	373	381	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> M. Furius Camillus A. Postumius Albinus Regillensis L. Postumius Albinus Regillensis L. Furius Medullinus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus M. Fabius Ambustus
373	374	380	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> L. Valerius Poplicola P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola L. Menenius Lanatus C. Sergias Fidenas Sp. Papirius Cursor Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis
374	375	379	<i>Six military tribunes, viz.</i> P. Manlius Capitolinus C. Manlius Capitolinus C. Julius Iulus C. Sextilius M. Albinus L. Antistius

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375	376	378	Six military tribunes, viz. Sp. Furius Medullinus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas C. Licinius Calvus P. Clælius Siculus M. Horatius Pulvillus L. Geganius Macerinus
376	377	377	Six military tribunes, viz. L. Æmilius Mamercinus Ser. Salpicius Prætextatus P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola L. Quinctius Cincinnatus C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus C. Quinctius Cincinnatus
377	378	376	} During these five years there was an anarchy at Rome, and nei- ther consuls nor tribunes.
378	379	375	
379	380	374	
380	381	373	
381	382	372	
According to some authors there were consuls all those years, but we have here followed the Marbles of the capitol.			
382	383	371	Six military tribunes, viz. L. Furius Medullinus P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola A. Manlius Capitolinus Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus C. Valerius Potitus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis
383	384	570	Six military tribunes, viz. Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas M. Cornelius Maluginensis C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus Q. Quinctius Cincinnatus A. Cornelius Cossus M. Fabius Ambustus
384	385	369	Six military tribunes, viz. L. Quinctius Capitolinus Sp. Servilius Structus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis L. Papirius Crassus Serv. Sulpicius Prætextatus L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus
385	386	368	Camillus was dictator, without either consul or tribune.
386	387	367	Six military tribunes, viz. A. Cornelius Cossus L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus.

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			M. Cornelius Maluginensis
			P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola
			M. Geganius Macerinus
			P. Manlius Capitolinus
387	388	366	L. Æmilius Macerinus, <i>a patrician.</i>
			L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus, <i>a plebeian.</i>
388	389	365	L. Genucius Aventinensis
			Q. Servilius Ahala
389	390	364	C. Sulpicius Peticus
			C. Licinius Calvus
390	391	363	L. Æmilius Mamercinus
			Cn. Genucius Aventinensis
391	392	362	Q. Servilius Ahala, 2 ^o
			L. Genucius Aventinensis, 2 ^o
392	393	361	C. Licinius Calvus
			C. Sulpicius Peticus 2 ^o
393	394	360	M. Fabius Ambustus
			C. Petilius Libo Visolus
394	395	359	M. Popilius Lænas
			Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus
395	396	358	C. Fabius Ambustus
			C. Plautius Proculus
396	397	357	M. Marcius Rutilus
			Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus
397	398	356	M. Fabius Ambustus, 2 ^o
			M. Popilius Lænas, 2 ^o
398	399	355	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 3 ^o
			M. Valerius Poplicola
399	400	354	M. Fabius Ambustus, 3 ^o
			T. Quintius Pennus Capitolinus
400	401	353	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 5 ^o
			M. Valerius Poplicola, 2 ^o
401	402	352	P. Valerius Poplicola
			C. Marcius Rutilus
402	403	351	C. Sulpicius Peticus, 5 ^o
			T. Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus
403	404	350	M. Popilius Lænas, 3 ^o
			L. Cornelius Scipio
404	405	349	L. Furius Camillus
			Ap. Claudius Crassus
405	406	348	M. Popilius Lænas, 4 ^o
			M. Valerius Corvus
406	407	347	C. Plautius Hypsæus
			T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus
407	408	346	M. Valerius Corvus
			C. Petilius Libo Visolus
408	409	345	M. Fabius Dorso
			Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
409	410	344	C. Martius Rutilus
			T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus

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410	411	343	M. Valerius Corvus A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina
411	412	342	C. Martius Rutilus Q. Servilius Ahala
412	413	341	C. Plautius Hypsæus L. Æmilius Mamercinus
413	414	340	T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus P. Decius Mus
414	415	339	T. Æmilius Mamercinus Q. Publilius Philo
415	416	338	Lucius Furius Camillus C. Menius
416	417	337	C. Sulpicius Longus P. Ælius Patus
417	418	336	L. Papirius Crassus Cæso Duilius
418	419	335	M. Valerius Corvus M. Atilius Regulus
419	420	334	T. Veturius Calvinus Sp. Postumius Albinus
420	421	333	L. Papirius Cursor C. Pœtilius Libo Visolus
421	422	332	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina, 2 ^o Cn. Domitius Calvinus
422	423	331	M. Claudius Marcellus C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus
423	424	330	L. Papirius Crassus L. Plautius Venno
424	425	329	L. Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas, 2 ^o Cn. Plautius Decianus
425	426	328	C. Plautius Proculus P. Cornelius Scapula
426	427	327	L. Cornelius Lentulus Q. Publilius Philo, 2 ^o
427	428	326	C. Pœtilius Libo Visolus L. Papirius Mugillanus
428	429	325	L. Furius Camillus, 2 ^o D. Junius Brutus Scea
429	430	324	<i>Dictator.</i> L. Papirius Cursor
430	431	323	L. Sulpicius Longus, <i>consuls.</i> Q. Aulius Cerratanus
431	432	322	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus L. Fulvius Corvus
432	433	321	T. Veturius Calvinus, 2 ^o Sp. Postumius Albinus 2 ^o
433	434	320	L. Papirius Cursor, 2 ^o Q. Publius Philo, 3 ^o
434	435	319	L. Papirius Cursor, 3 ^o Q. Æmilius (or Aulius) Cerretanus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Christ Before	CONSULS.
435	436	318	L. Plautius Venno M. Fossius Flaccinator
436	437	317	Q. Æmilius Barbula C. Junius Babulcus Brutus
437	438	316	Sp. Natus Rutilus M. Popilius Lænas
438	439	315	L. Papirius Cursor, 4 ^o Q. Publius Philo, 4 ^o
439	440	314	M. Pætilius Libo C. Sulpicius Longus
440	441	313	L. Papirius Cursor, 5 ^o C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus, 2 ^o
441	442	312	M. Valerius Maximus P. Decius Mus
442	443	311	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus, 3 ^o Q. Æmilius Barbula, 2 ^o
443	444	310	Q. Fabius Maxim. Rullianus, 2 ^o C. Marcius Rutilus
444	445	309	<i>Dictator.</i> L. Papirius Cursor
445	446	308	P. Decius Mus, 2 ^o Q. Fabius Maxim. Rullianus, 3 ^o
446	447	307	Ap. Claudius Cæcus L. Volumnius Flamma Violens
447	448	306	Q. Marcius Tremulus P. Cornelius Arvina
448	449	305	L. Postumius Megellus T. Minucius Augurinus <i>In the place of the last was substituted,</i> M. Fulvius Corvus Pætinus
449	450	304	P. Sempronius Sophus P. Sulpicius Saverrio
450	451	303	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus L. Genucius Aventinensis
451	452	302	M. Livius Dexter M. Æmilius Paullus
452	453	301	<i>There were no consuls this year, only two dictators, viz.</i> Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus M. Valerius Corvus
453	454	300	Q. Apulcius Panfa M. Valerius Corvus
454	455	299	M. Fulvius Pætinus T. Manlius Torquatus <i>In the room of the last was substituted,</i> M. Valerius Corvus
455	456	298	L. Cornelius Scipio Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
456	457	297	Q. Fabius Maxim. Rullianus, 4 ^o P. Decius Mus, 3 ^o

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
457	458	296	Ap. Claudius Cacus, 2 ^o L. Volumnius Flamma Violens
458	459	295	Q. Fabius Maxim. Rullianus, 5 ^o P. Decius Mus, 4 ^o
459	460	294	L. Postumius Megellus M. Atilius Regulus
460	461	293	L. Papirius Cursor Sp. Carvilius Maximus
461	462	292	Q. Fabius Maxim. Gurges D. Junius Brutus Scea
462	463	291	L. Postumius Megellus, 3 ^o C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus
463	464	290	P. Cornelius Rufinus M. Curtius Dentatus
464	465	289	M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus Q. Cædicius Noctua
465	466	288	Q. Martius Tremulus P. Cornelius Arvina
466	467	287	M. Claudius Marcellus Sp. Nautius Rutilus
467	468	286	M. Valerius Maximus Potitus C. Ælius Patus
468	469	285	C. Claudius Canina M. Æmilius Lepidus, <i>or</i> Barbula
469	470	284	C. Servilius Tucca L. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>or</i> Denter
470	471	283	P. Cornelius Dolabella Maximus Cn. Domitius Calvinus
471	472	282	C. Fabricius Luscinus Q. Æmilius Papus
472	473	281	L. Æmilius Barbula Q. Marcius Philippus
473	474	280	P. Valerius Lævinus T. Coruncanius Nepos
474	475	279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio P. Decius Mus
475	476	278	Q. Fabricius Luscinus, 2 ^o Q. Æmilius Papus, 2 ^o
476	477	277	P. Cornelius Rufinus, 2 ^o C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus, 2 ^o
477	478	276	C. Fabius Maximus Gurges, 2 ^o C. Genusius Clepsina
478	479	275	M. Curius Dentatus, 2 ^o L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus
479	480	274	M. Curius Dentatus, 3 ^o Ser. Cornelius Merenda
480	481	273	C. Fabius Dorso Licinus C. Claudius Canina, 2 ^o
481	482	272	L. Papirius Cursor, 2 ^o Sp. Carvilius Maximus, 2 ^o

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
482	483	271	C. Quinctilius Claudus L. Genucius Clepsina
483	484	270	C. Genucius Clepsina, 2 ^o Cn. Cornelius Blasio
484	485	269	Q. Ogulinus Gallus C. Fabius Pictor
485	486	268	P. Sempronius Sophus Ap. Claudius Crassus
486	487	267	M. Atilius Regulus L. Julius Libo
487	488	266	M. Fabius Pictor D. Junius Pera
488	489	265	Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgus, 3 ^o L. Mamilius Vitulus
489	490	264	Ap. Claudius Caudex M. Fulvius Flaccus
490	491	263	M. Valerius Maximus Messala M. Otacilius Crassus
491	492	262	L. Postumius Megellus Q. Mamilius Vitulus
492	493	261	L. Valerius Flaccus T. Otacilius Crassus
493	494	260	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Afina C. Duillius Nepos
494	495	259	L. Cornelius Scipio C. Aquilius Florus
495	496	258	A. Atilius Catalinus C. Sulpicius Paternulus
496	497	257	C. Atilius Regulus Serranus Cn. Cornelius Blasio A. Manlius Vulso Longus Q. Cædicius
497	498	256	<i>In whose place was substituted,</i> M. Atilius Regulus
498	499	255	Ser. Fulvius Patinus Nobælior M. Æmilius Paulus
499	500	254	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Afina, 2 ^o A. Atilius Calatinus
500	501	253	Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Sempronius Blefus
501	502	252	C. Aurelius Cotta P. Servilius Geminus
502	503	251	L. Cecilius Metellus, 2 ^o C. Furius Pacilus
503	504	250	C. Atilius Regulus, 2 ^o L. Manlius Vulso
504	505	249	P. Claudius Pulcher L. Junius Pullus
505	506	248	C. Aurelius Cotta P. Servilius Geminus, 2 ^o

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
506	507	247	L. Cecilius Metellus M. Fabius Buteo
507	508	246	M. Otacilius Crassus M. Fabius Licinus
508	509	245	M. Fabius Buteo C. Atilius Bulbus
509	510	244	A Manlius Torquatus Atticus C. Sempronius Blefus, 2°
510	511	243	C. Fundanius Fundulus C. Sulpicius Gallus
511	512	242	C. Lutatius Catulus A. Postumius Albinus
512	513	241	A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus Q. Lutatius Cerco
513	514	240	C. Claudius Centho M. Sempronius Tuditanus
514	515	439	C. Manilius Turinus Q. Valerius Falto
515	516	238	T. Sempronius Gracchus P. Valerius Falto
516	517	237	L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus Q. Fulvius Flaccus
517	518	236	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus C. Licinius Varus
518	519	235	T. Manlius Torquatus C. Atilius Bulbus, 2°
519	520	234	L. Postumius Albinus Sp. Carvilius Maximus
520	521	233	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus M. Pomponius Matho
521	522	232	M. Æmilius Lepidus M. Publicius Malleolus
522	523	231	M. Pomponius Matho, 2° C. Papirius Maso
523	524	230	M. Æmilius Barbula M. Julius Pera
524	525	229	L. Postumius Albinus Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
525	526	228	Sp. Carvilius Maximus, 2° Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, 2°
526	527	227	P. Valerius Flaccus M. Atilius Regulus
527	528	226	M. Valerius Messala L. Apullius Fullo
528	529	225	L. Æmilius Papus C. Atilius Regulus
529	530	224	Q. Fulvius Flaccus T. Manlius Torquatus, 2°
530	531	223	C. Flaminius Nepos P. Furius Philus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	C O N S U L S.
531	532	222	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvinus M. Claudius Marcellus
532	533	221	P. Cornelius Scipio Afina M. Minucius Rufus
533	534	220	L. Veturius Philo C. Lutatius Catulus
534	535	219	M. Livius Salinator L. Æmilius Paullus
535	536	218	P. Cornelius Scipio T. Sempronius Longus
536	537	217	Cn. Servilius Geminus C. Flaminius Nepos, 2 ^o <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> M. Attilius Regulus, 2 ^o
537	538	216	C. Terrentius Varro L. Æmilius Paulus, 2 ^o
538	539	215	L. Postumius Albinus T. Sempronius Gracchus ; <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> M. Claudius Marcellus, <i>and afterwards</i> Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, 3 ^o
539	540	214	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus 4 ^o M. Claudius Marcellus, 3 ^o
540	541	213	Q. Fabius Maximus Q. Fil. T. Sempronius Gracchus, 2 ^o
541	542	212	Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 2 ^o Ap. Claudius Pulcher
542	543	211	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus C. Fulvius Centumalus
543	544	210	M. Valerius Lævinus, 2 ^o M. Claudius Marcellus, 4 ^o
544	545	209	Q. Fabius Maxim. Verrucosus, 5 ^o Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 4 ^o
545	546	208	M. Claudius Marcellus T. Quintius Crispinus
546	547	207	C. Claudius Nero M. Livius Salinator
547	548	206	Q. Cæcilius Metellus L. Veturius Philo
548	549	205	P. Cornelius Scipio P. Licinius Crassus
549	550	204	M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus
550	551	203	Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Servilius Geminus
551	552	202	T. Claudius Nero M. Servilius Pulex Geminus
552	553	201	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Ælius Patus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
553	554	200	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus C. Aurelius Cotta
554	555	199	L. Cornelius Lentulus P. Villius Toppulus
555	556	198	T. Quintius Faminus Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus
556	557	197	C. Cornelius Cethegus Q. Minucius Rufus
557	558	196	L. Furius Purpureo M. Claudius Marcellus
558	559	195	M. Porcius Cato L. Valerius Flaccus
559	560	194	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus T. Sempronius Longus
560	561	193	L. Cornelius Merula Q. Minucius Thermus
561	562	192	L. Quintius Flaminius Cn. Domitius Æhenobarbus
562	563	191	M. Acilius Glabrio P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica
563	564	190	L. Cornelius Scipio C. Lælius Nepos
564	565	189	Cn. Manlius Vulso M. Fulvius Nobilior
565	566	188	C. Livius Salinator M. Valerius Messala
566	567	187	M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Flaminius Nepos
567	568	186	Sp. Postumius Albinus Q. Marcius Philippus
568	569	185	Ap. Claudius Pulcher M. Sempronius Tuditanus
569	570	184	P. Claudius Pulcher L. Porcius Licinus
570	571	183	Q. Fabius Labeo M. Claudius Marcellus
571	572	182	L. Æmilius Paullus M. Bæbius Tamphilus
572	573	181	P. Cornelius Cethegus M. Bæbius Tamphilus
573	574	180	A. Postumius Albinus C. Calpurnius Piso <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> Q. Fulvius Flaccus
574	575	179	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus Q. Fulvius Flaccus
575	576	178	M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso
576	577	177	C. Claudius Pulcher T. Sempronius Gracchus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
577	578	176	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> G. Valerius Lævinus Q. Petilius Spurius
578	579	175	P. Mucius Scevola M. Æmilius Lepidus, 2 ^o
579	580	174	Sp. Postumius Albinus Q. Mucius Scevola
580	581	173	L. Postumius Albinus M. Popilius Lænas
581	582	172	C. Popilius Lænas P. Ælius Ligus <i>These two consuls were elected from the plebeians for the first time.</i>
582	583	171	P. Licinius Crassus C. Cassius Longinus
583	584	170	A. Hostilius Mancinus. A. Atilius Serranus
584	585	169	Q. Marcius Philippus, 2 ^o Cn. Servilius Cæpio
585	586	168	L. Æmilius Paullus C. Licinius Crassus
586	587	167	Q. Ælius Pætus M. Junius Pennus
587	588	166	C. Sulpicius Gallus M. Claudius Marcellus
588	589	165	T. Manlius Torquatus Cn. Octavius Nepos
589	590	164	A. Manlius Torquatus Q. Cassius Longinus
590	591	163	T. Sempronius Gracchus, 2 ^o M. Juventius Phalna
591	592	162	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica C. Martius Figulus
592	593	161	M. Valerius Messala C. Fannius Strabo
593	594	160	L. Anicius Gallus M. Cornelius Cathegus
594	595	159	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella M. Fulvius Nobilior.
595	596	158	M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Popilius Lænas
596	597	157	Sex Julius Cæsar. A. Aurelius Orestes
597	598	156	L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus C. Marcius Figulus, 2 ^o
598	599	155	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica M. Claudius Marcellus, 2 ^o
599	600	154	Q. Opimius Nepos L. Postumius Albinus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
			<i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
600	601	153	M. Acilius Glabrio Q. Fulvius Nobilior
601	602	152	T. Annius Luscus M. Claudius Marcellus, 3 ^o
602	603	151	L. Valerius Flaccus L. Licinius Lucullus
603	604	150	A. Postumius Albinus L. Quinctius Flaminius
604	605	149	M. Acilius Balbus L. Marcius Censorinus
605	606	148	M. Manilius Nepos Sp. Postumius Albinus
606	607	147	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus
607	608	146	C. Livius Mamilianus Drusus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
608	609	145	L. Mummius Achaicus Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus
609	610	144	L. Hostilius Mancinus Ser. Sulpicius Galba
610	611	143	L. Aurelius Cotta Appius Claudius Pulcher
611	612	142	Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus
612	613	141	Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus Q. Servilius Nepos
613	614	140	Q. Pompeius Nepos C. Lælius Sapiens
614	615	139	Q. Servilius Cæpio C. Calpurnius Piso
615	616	138	M. Popilius Lænas P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio
616	617	137	D. Junius Brutus Callaicus M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina
617	618	136	C. Hostilius Mancinus P. Furius Philus
618	619	135	Sex. Atilius Serranus Ser. Fulvius Flaccus
619	620	134	Q. Calpurnius Piso P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus, 2 ^o
620	621	133	C. Fulvius Flaccus P. Minucius Scevola
621	622	132	L. Calpurnius Piso P. Popilius Lænas
622	623	131	R. Rupilius Nepos P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus
623	624	130	L. Valerius Flaccus C. Claudius Pulcher
			M. Perenna

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
624	625	129	C. Sempronius Tuditanus M. Aquilius Nepos
625	626	128	Cn. Octavius Nepos T. Annius Luscus Rufus
626	627	127	L. Cassius Longinus L. Cornelius Cinna
627	628	126	M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Aurelius Orestes.
628	629	125	M. Plautius Hypsæus M. Fulvius Flaccus
629	630	124	C. Cassius Longinus C. Sextus Calvinus
630	631	123	Q. Cecilius Metellus Balearius T. Quintius Flaminius
631	632	122	Cn. Domitius Æhenobarbus C. Fannius Strabo
632	633	121	L. Opimius Nepos Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus
633	634	120	P. Manilius Nepos C. Papirius Carbo
634	635	119	L. Cicilius Metellus Dalmaticus L. Aurelius Cotta
635	636	118	M. Porcius Cato Q. Marcius Rex
636	637	117	L. Cecilius Metellus Q. Mutius Scevola
637	638	116	C. Licinius Geta Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus
638	639	115	M. Æmilius Scaurus M. Cecilius Metellus
639	640	114	M. Acilius Balbus C. Porcius Cato
640	641	113	P. Cecilius Metellus Caprarius Cn. Papirius Carbo
641	642	112	M. Livius Drusus L. Calpurnius Piso
642	643	111	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica L. Calpurnius Piso Bestia
643	644	110	M. Minucius Rufus Sp. Postumius Albinus
644	645	109	C. Cecilius Metellus Numidicus M. Junius Silanus
645	646	108	Ser. Sulpicius Galba Quintus Hortensius Nepos <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> M. Aurelius Scaurus
646	647	107	L. Cassius Longinus C. Marius Nepos <i>In the room of the former was substituted,</i> M. Æmilius Scaurus, 2 ^d

C O N S U L S.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	
647	648	106	C. Atilius Serranus Q. Servilius Cæpio
648	649	105	P. Rutilius Rufus Cn. Mallius Maximus
649	650	104	C. Marius Nepos, 2° C. Flavius Fimbria
650	651	103	C. Marius Nepos, 3° L. Aurelius Orestes
651	652	102	C. Marius Nepos, 4° Q. Lutatius Catulus
652	653	101	C. Marius Nepos, 5° Manius Aquillius Nepos
653	654	100	C. Marius Nepos, 6° L. Velerius Flaccus
654	655	99	M. Antonius Nepos A. Postumius Albinus
655	656	98	Q. Cecilius Metellus Nepos T. Didius Nepos
656	657	97	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Licinius Crassus
657	658	96	Cn. Domitius Æhenobarbus C. Cassius Longinus
658	659	95	L. Licinius Crassus Q. Mucius Scevola
659	660	94	C. Cælius Caldus L. Domitius Æhenobarbus
660	661	93	C. Valerius Flaccus M. Herennius Nepos
661	662	92	C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perpenna Nepos
662	663	91	L. Marcus Philippus. Sex. Julius Cæsar
663	664	90	Sex. C. Junius Cæsar P. Rutilius Rufus
664	665	89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo L. Porcius Cato.
665	666	88	L. Cornelius Sulla Felix Q. Pompeius Rufus
666	667	87	Cn. Octavius L. Cornelius Cinna <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
667	668	86	L. Cornelius Merula L. Cornelius Cinna, 2° C. Marius, 7° <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
668	669	85	L. Valerius Flaccus L. Cornelius Cinna, 3° Cn. Papirius Carbo
669	670	84	Cn. Papirius Carbo, 2° L. Cornelius Cinna, 4°

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	C O N S U L S.
670	671	83	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus Cn. Junius Norbanus
671	672	82	C. Marius Cn. Papirius Carbo, 3 ^o
672	673	81	M. Tullius Decula Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
673	674	80	L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, 2 ^o Q. Cecilius Metellus Pius
674	675	79	P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus Ap. Claudius Pulcher
675	676	78	M. Æmilius Lepidus Q. Lutatius Catulus
676	677	77	D. Junius Brutus Lepidus Mam. Æmilius Livianus
677	678	76	Cn. Octavius C. Scribonius Curio
678	679	75	L. Octavius C. Aurelius Cotta
679	680	74	L. Licinius Lucullus M. Aurelius Cotta
680	681	73	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus C. Cassius Varus
681	682	72	L. Gellius Poplicola Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus
682	683	71	C. Aufidius Orestes P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura
683	684	70	M. Licinius Crassus Cn. Pompeius Magnus
684	685	69	Q. Hortensius Q. Cecilius Metellus Creticus
685	686	68	L. Cecilius Metellus Q. Marcius Rex
686	687	67	C. Calpurnius Piso M. Acilius Glabrio
687	688	66	M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Volcatius Tullus
688	689	65	L. Aurelius Cotta L. Manlius Torquatus
689	690	64	L. Julius Cæsar L. Marcius Figulus
690	691	63	M. Tullius Cicero C. Antonius Nepos
691	692	62	D. Junius Silanus L. Licinius Murena
692	693	61	M. Puppius Piso M. Valerius Messala Niger
693	694	60	L. Afranius Nepos Q. Cecilius Metellus Celer
694	695	59	C. Julius Cæsar M. Calpurnius Bibulus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
695	696	58	L. Calpurnius Piso Cesonius A. Gabinus Nepos
696	697	57	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos
697	698	56	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus L. Marcius Philippus
698	699	55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus, 2 ^o M. Licinius Crassus, 2 ^o .
699	700	54	L. Domitius Æhenobarbus Ap. Claudius Pulcher
700	701	53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus M. Valerius Messala Cn. Pompeius Magnus <i>alone</i> , 3 ^o
701	702	52	<i>Seven months after he joined himself with,</i> C. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio
702	703	51	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus M. Claudius Marcellus
703	704	50	L. Æmilius Paullus C. Claudius Marcellus
704	705	49	C. Claudius Marcellus L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus C. Julius Cæsar, <i>dictator</i>
705	706	48	C. Julius Cæsar, 2 ^o P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus Quintus Fufius Calenus Publius Vatinius
706	707	47	<i>Dictator</i> C. Julius Cæsar, 2 ^o M. Antonius, Magister Equit.
707	708	46	C. Jul. Cæsar, <i>consul and dictator</i> , 3 ^o M. Æmilius Lepidus
708	709	45	C. Julius Cæsar, <i>dictator and sole consul</i> , 4 ^o M. Lepidus, Magister Equitum <i>Consuls for three months</i> Q. Fabius maximus C. Trebonius <i>The former, who died suddenly, was succeeded by,</i> Caninius Rebilus
709	710	44	C. Julius Cæsar, <i>dictator and consul</i> , 5 ^o M. Antonius, <i>consul</i> and Magister Equit. <i>Cæsar appointed consul in his place,</i> M. Æmilius Lepidus
710	711	43	C. Vibius Pansa A. Hirtius
711	712	42	L. Minucius Plancus M. Æmilius Lepidus, 2 ^o
712	713	41	L. Antonius P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus
713	714	40	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, 2 ^o Cn. Minus Pollio

Con. of Rome	Year.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
			<i>In their places were substituted,</i> L. Cornelius Balbus P. Caninius Craſſus
714	715	39	L. Marcus Censorinus C. Calvilius Sabinus
715	716	38	A. Claudius Pulcher C. Norbanus Flaccus <i>In their places were substituted,</i> C. Octavianus Cæſar Q. Pedius
			<i>The commencement of the triumvirate of Octavius, M. Antony, and Lepidus.</i> <i>Other consuls appointed.</i> C. Carrinas Pub. Ventidius
716	717	37	M. Vipſanius Agrippa L. Caninius Gallus
717	718	36	C. Gellius Poplicola M. Cocceius Nerva
718	719	35	L. Cornificius Sex. Pompeius
719	720	34	M. Antonius Nepos L. Scribonius Libo
720	721	33	C. Cæſar Octavianus, 2 ^o L. Volcatius Tullus
721	722	32	Cn. Domitius Æhenobarbus C. Soffius
722	723	31	C. Cæſar Octavianus, 3 ^o M. Valerius Meſſala Corvinus
723	724	30	C. Cæſar Octavianus, 4 ^o M. Licinius Craſſus <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> Caius Antiftius — afterwards Marcus Tullius — then Lucius Sænius
724	725	29	C. Cæſar Octavianus, 5 ^o Sex. Apuleius. <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> Potitus Valerius Meſſala
725	726	28	C. Cæſar Octavianus, 6 ^o M. Vipſanius Agrippa, 2 ^o
726	727	27	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus, 7 ^o M. Vipſanius Agrippa, 3 ^o
727	728	26	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus, 8 ^o T. Statilius Taurus.
728	729	25	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus, 9 ^o M. Junius Silanus
729	730	24	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus, 10 ^o C. Norbanus Flaccus

Cap. of
Rome

Varr.

Before
Christ

CONSULS.

730	731	23	C. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, 11 ^o Aulus Terentius Varro <i>Augustus abdicated the consulship, and appointed in his room,</i> P. Sestius Cn. Calpurnius Piso
731	732	22	M. Claudius Marcellus Æferminus L. Arruntius Nepos
732	733	21	M. Lollius Q. Æmilius Lepidus
733	734	20	M. Apuleius Nepos P. Silius Nerva
734	735	19	C. Sentius Saturninus Q. Lucretius Vespillo
735	736	18	P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
736	737	17	C. Furnius C. Junius Silanus
737	738	16	L. Domitius Æhenobarbus P. Cornelius Scipio.
738	739	15	M. Lucius Drusus Libo L. Calpurnius Piso
739	740	14	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus M. Licinius Crassus
740	741	13	Tiberius Claudius Nero F. Quintilius Varus
741	742	12	M. Valerius Messala P. Salpicius Quirinus <i>In the room of the former was substituted,</i> Caius Valgius, afterwards Caius Caninius Rebilus
742	743	11	Q. Ælius Tubero Paulus Fabius Maximus
743	744	10	Julius Antonius Africanus Q. Fabius Maximus
744	745	9	Nero Claudius Drusus L. Quinctius Crispinus
745	746	8	C. Afinius Gallus C. Marcius Censorinus
746	747	7	Tiberius Claudius Nero Cl. Calpurnius Piso
747	748	6	C. Antistius Vetus Decimus Lælius Balbus
748	749	5	Caius Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, 12 ^o L. Cornelius Sylla
749	750	4	C. Calvisius Sabinus L. Passianus Rufus
750	751	3	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus M. Valerius Messalinus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
833	834	81	M. Plautius Sylvanus M. Asinius Pollio Verrucosus
834	835	82	Fl. Domitianus, 8° T. Flavius Sabinus
835	836	83	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 9° T. Virginius Rufus
836	837	84	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 10° Ap. Junius Sabinus
837	838	85	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 11° T. Aurelius Fulvius
838	839	86	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 12° Ser. Cornelius Dolabella
839	840	87	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 13° A. Volusius Saturninus
840	841	88	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 14° L. Minucius Rufus
841	842	89	T. Aurelius Fulvius A. Sempronius Atratinus
842	843	90	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 15° M. Cocceius Nerva, 2°
843	844	91	M. Ulpus Trajanus M. Acilius Glabrio
844	845	92	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 16° A. Volusius Saturninus
845	846	93	Sex. Pompeius Collega Cornelius Priscus
846	847	94	L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus M. Aricius Clemens
847	848	95	Fl. Domitianus Aug. 17 T. Flavius Clemens
848	849	96	C. Fulvius Valens C. Antistius Vetus
849	850	97	Cocceius Nerva, 3° T. Virginius Rufus
850	851	98	Cocceius Nerva Aug. 4° Ulpus Trajanus 2°
851	852	99	C. Sotius Senecio, 2° A. Cornelius Balma
852	853	100	Ulpus Trajanus Aug. 3° M. Cornelius Fronto, 3°
853	854	101	Ulpus Trajanus Aug. 4° Sex. Articulæus Pætus
854	855	102	C. Sotius Senecio, 3° L. Licinius Sura
855	856	103	Ulpus Trajanus Aug. 5° L. Appius Maximus
856	857	104	Suranus, 2° P. Neratius Marcellus
857	858	105	T. Julius Candidus A. Julius Quadiatus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
858	859	106	L. Cejonius Commodus Verus L. Tutius Cerealis
859	860	107	C. Sotius Senecio, 4° L. Licinius Sura, 4°
860	861	108	Ap. Annius Trebonius M. Atilius Bradua
861	862	109	A. Cornelius Palma C. Calvisius Tullus
862	863	110	Claudius Crispinus Solenus Orphitus
863	864	111	C. Calpurnius Piso M. Vettius Bolanus
864	865	112	Ulpianus Trajanus Aug. 6° C. Julius Africanus, 2°
865	866	113	L. Publius Celsus, 2° C. Claudius Crispinus
866	867	114	Q. Ninnius Hasta P. Manilius Vopiscus
867	868	115	M. Valerius Messala C. Popilius Carus Peto
868	869	116	Æmilius Ælianus L. Antistius Vetus
869	870	117	Quintilius Niger T. Vipsianus Apronianus
870	871	118	Ælius Adrianus Aug. Tib. Claudius Fuscus Salinator
871	872	119	Ælius Adrianus Aug. 2° Q. Junius Rusticus
872	873	120	L. Catilius Severus T. Aurelius Fulvus
873	874	121	M. Annianus Verus, 2° L. Augur
874	875	122	M. Acilius Aviola C. Corellianus Panfa
875	876	123	Q. Arrius Petinus C. Verianus Apronianus
876	877	124	M. Acilius Glabrio C. Bellitius Torquatus
877	878	125	P. Cornelius Asiaticus, 2° Q. Vettius Aquilinus
878	879	126	M. Lollius Papius Verus Q. Junius Lepidus Bibulus
879	880	127	Gallicanus Titianus
880	881	128	L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus M. Annianus Libo
881	882	129	P. Juventius Celsus, 2° M. Annianus, Libo, 2°
882	883	130	Q. Fabius Catullinus Q. Julius Balbus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
883	884	131	Ser. Octavius Pontianus M. Antonius Rufinus
884	885	132	Serius Augurinus Arrius Severianus
885	886	133	Hiberus Sifenna
886	887	134	C. Julius Servilius C. Vibius Juventius Verus
887	888	135	Pompeianus Lupercus L. Junius Atticus Acilianus
888	889	136	L. Cejonius Commodus Sex. Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus
889	890	137	L. Ælius Cæsar Verus, 2° P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius Pius
890	891	138	Sulpicius Camerinus Quinctius Niger Balbus
891	892	139	Antoninus Augustus Pius, 2° Brutius Præfens
892	893	140	Antoninus Augustus Pius, 3° M. Aurelius Cæsar
893	894	141	M. Peduceus Priscinus T. Hæmius Severus
894	895	142	L. Cuspius Rufinus L. Statius Quadratus
895	896	143	T. Bellicius Torquatus T. Claudius Atticus Herodes
896	897	144	Lællianus Avitus C. Gavius Maximus
897	898	145	Antoninus Pius Augustus, 4° M. Aurelius Cæsar, 2°
898	899	146	Sex. Erucius Clarus, 2° Cn. Claudius Severus
899	900	147	M. Valerius Largus M. Valerius Messalinus
900	901	148	L. Bellicius Torquatus, 2° M. Salvius Julianus Vetus
901	902	149	Serg. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus Q. Nonius Priscus
902	903	150	Romulus Gallicanus Antistus Vetus
903	904	151	Sex. Quintilius Gorgianus Candianus Sex. Quintilius Maximus
904	905	152	M. V. Acilius Glabrio M. Valerius Verianus Homullus
905	906	153	C. Brutius Præfens, 2° M. Antonius Rufinus
906	907	154	L. Ælius Aurelius Junius Commodus T. Sextilius Lateranus
907	908	155	C. Julius Severus M. Rufinus Sabinianus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	CONSULS.
908	909	156	M. Cejonius Sylvanus C. Serius Augurinus
909	910	157	Barbatus, or Barbarus Regulus
910	911	158	Q. Flavius Tertullus Claud. Sacerdos
911	912	159	Plautius Quinctillus Statius Priscus
912	913	160	T. Clodius Vibius Varrus Ap. Annius Atilius Bradua
913	914	161	M. Aurelius Antoninus Cæsar, 3 ^o L. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæsar, 2 ^o
914	915	162	Q. Junius Rusticus C. Vettius Aquilinus
915	916	163	L. Papirius Ælianus Junius Pastor
916	917	164	M. Julius Pompeius Macrinus L. Cornelius Juventius Celsus
917	918	165	L. Arrius Pudens M. Gavius Orfitus
918	919	166	Q. Servilius Pudens L. Fufidius Pollio
919	920	167	L. Aurelius Verus, 3 ^o T. Numidius Quadratus
920	921	168	T. Junius Montanus L. Vettius Paullus
921	922	169	Q. Sosius Priscus P. Cælius Apollinaris
922	923	170	M. Cornelius Cathegus C. Erucius Clarus
923	924	171	L. Septimius Severus, 2 ^o L. Alfidius Herennianus
924	925	172	Claudius Maximus Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
925	926	173	M. Aurelius Severus, 2 ^o T. Claudius Pompeianus
926	927	174	Gallus Flaccus
927	928	175	Calpurnius Piso T. Salvius Julianus
928	929	176	T. Vitrasius Pollio, 2 ^o M. Flavius Aper, 2 ^o
929	930	177	L. Aurelius Commodus Augustus Plautius Quinctillus
930	931	178	Julianus Vettius Rufus Gavius Orfitus
931	932	179	L. Aurelius Augustus Commodus, 2 ^o T. Annius Aurelius Varus <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of July,</i> P. Helvius Pertinax M. Didius Severus Julianus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	Before Christ	C O N S U L S.
751	752	2	Caius Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, 13 ^o M. Plautius Silvanus <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> C. Caninius Gallus
752	753	1	Cossus Cornelius Lentulus C. Calpurnius Piso

The Æ R A of C H R I S T.

		After Christ	
753	754	1	Caius Julius Cæsar L. Æmilius Paullus
754	755	2	P. Alfinius, or Afranius Varus P. Vinucius Nepos
755	756	3	L. Ælius Lamia M. Servilius Geminus
756	757	4	Sex. Ælius Catus C. Sentius Saturninus
757	758	5	Cn. Cornelius Cinna L. Valerius Messala
758	759	6	M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Arruntius Nepos
759	760	7	Q. Cecilius Metellus Creticus A. Licinius Nerva
760	761	8	M. Furius Camillus Sex. Nonnius Quinctilianus
761	762	9	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus C. Poppæus Sabinus <i>In whose room were substituted,</i> M. Papius Mutilus Q. Poppæus secundus
762	763	10	P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Julius Silanus
763	764	11	M. Æmilius Lepidus T. Statilius Taurus
764	765	12	T. Germanicus Cæsar C. Fonteius Capito. <i>In whose room was substituted,</i> Caius Vitellius Varro
765	766	13	C. Silius Nepos L. Munacius Plancus
766	767	14	Sex. Pompeius Sex. Apuleius
767	768	15	Drusus Cæsar C. Norbanus Flaccus
768	769	16	T. Statilius Sisenna Taurus L. Scribonius Libo <i>In the room of one of them was substituted,</i> Julius Pomponius Græcinus
769	770	17	C. Cecilius Rufus L. Pomponius Flaccus

CONSULS.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
770	771	18	Cl. Tiberius Nero Cæsar Augustus, 2 ^o Germanicus Cæsar, 2 ^o
771	772	19	M. Julius Silanus L. Norbanus Flaccus
772	773	20	M. Valerius Messala M. Aurelius Cotta
773	774	21	Claudius Tiberius Nero Drusus Cæsar, 2 ^o
774	775	22	Decimus Haterius Agrippa C. Sulpicius Galba
775	776	23	C. Asinius Pollio C. Antistius Vetus
776	777	24	Servius Cornelius Cethegus L. Vitellius Varro
777	778	25	Cossus Cornelius Lentulus Isauricus M. Asinius Agrippa
778	779	26	C. Calvisius Sabinus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Cossus Getulicus
779	780	27	L. Calpurnius Piso M. Licinius Crassus
780	781	28	Ap. Junius Silanus P. Silius Nerva
781	782	29	C. Rubellius Geminus C. Fufius Geminus
782	783	30	M. Vinucius Nepos C. Cassius Longinus
783	784	31	Cl. Tiberius Nero Cæsar Augustus L. Ælius Sejanus
			<i>In their places were successively substituted,</i>
			C. Memmius Regulus Faustus Cornelius Sylla Sextidius Catulinus L. Fulcinus Trio L. Pomponius secundus
784	785	32	C. Domitius Æhenobarbus A. Vitellius
			<i>In whose room was substituted,</i>
785	786	33	M. Furius Camillus Ser. Sulpicius Galba L. Cornelius Sulla
			<i>In whose places were substituted,</i>
786	787	34	L. Salvius Otho Vibius Marfus L. Vitellius Nepos Paulus Fabius Parficus
787	788	35	C. Cestius Gallus M. Servilius Geminus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
788	789	36	Sext. Papinius Gallianus Q. Plautius Plantianus
789	790	37	Cn. Acerronius Proculus C. Pontius Nigrinus
790	791	38	M. Aquilius Julianus P. Nonius Asprenas
791	792	39	C. Cæsar Caligula, 2° L. Apronius
792	793	40	Caius Caligula Cæsar, 3° L. Gellius Poplicola
793	794	41	C. Caligula Cæsar, 4° Cn. Sentius Saturninus
794	795	42	Claudius Imperator, 2° L. Licinius Largus
795	796	43	Claudius Imperator, 3° L. Vitellius
796	797	44	C. Quinctius Crispinus T. Statilius Taurus.
797	798	45	M. Vinitius Quartinus M. Statilius Corvinus
798	799	46	C. Valerius Asiaticus, 2° M. Valerius Messala
799	800	47	Claudius Cæsar, 4° L. Vitellius
800	801	48	A. Vitellius L. Vipsanius Poplicola
801	802	49	C. Pompeius Longinus Gallus Q. Veranius Lætus
802	803	50	C. Antistius Vetus M. Sullius Rufus Nervilianus
803	804	51	Claudius Cæsar, 5° Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
804	805	52	P. Cornelius Sulla Faustus L. Salvius Otho
805	806	53	D. Junius Silanus Q. Haterius Antonius
806	807	54	Q. Asinius Marcellus M. Acilius Aviola
807	808	55	Claudius Nero Cæsar L. Antistius Vetus
808	809	56	Q. Volusius Saturninus P. Cornelius Scipio
809	810	57	Claudius Nero Cæsar, 2° L. Calpurnius Piso
810	811	58	Claudius Nero Cæsar, 3° Valerius Messala
811	812	59	C. Vipsanius Poplicola L. Fonteius Capito
812	813	60	Claudius Nero Cæsar, 4° Cossus Cornelius Lentulus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
813	814	61	C. Cæsonius Pætus C. Petronius Sabinus
814	815	62	P. Marius Celsus L. Asinius Gallus
815	816	63	L. Memmius Regulus Paul. Virgilius Rufus
816	817	64	C. Lecanius Bassus M. Licinius Crassus
817	818	65	P. Silius Nerva C. Julius Atticus Vestinus
818	819	66	C. Suetonius Paulinus L. Pontius Telesinus
819	820	67	L. Fonteius Capito C. Julius Rufus
820	821	68	C. Silius Italicus M. Celerius Trachalus
821	822	69	C. Sulpicius Galba Cæsar T. Vicinius Crispinianus
822	823	70	T. Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 2° T. Vespasianus
823	824	71	T. Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 3° M. Cocceius Nerva
824	825	72	Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 4° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 2°
825	826	73	T. Fl. Domitianus, 2° M. Valerius Messalinus
826	827	74	T. Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 5° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 3° <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
827	828	75	T. Fl. Domitianus, 3° Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 6° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 4° <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
828	829	76	T. Fl. Domitianus, 4° Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 7° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 5° <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
829	830	77	Fl. Domitianus, 5° Fl. Vespasianus Cæsar, 8° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 6° <i>In whose place was substituted,</i>
830	831	78	Fl. Domitianus, 6° L. Cæsonius Commodus Verus C. Cornelius Priscus
831	832	79	Fl. Vespasianus Aug. 9° T. Vespasianus Cæsar, 5°
832	833	80	T. Vespasianus Augustus, 8° Fl. Domitianus, 7°

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1011	1012	259	Fulvius Æmilianus Pomponius Bassus, 2°
1012	1013	260	L. Cornelius Secularis, 2° Junius Donatus
1013	1014	261	P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 4° L. Petronius Taurus Volusianus
1014	1015	262	P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 5° Ap. Pompeius Faustinus
1015	1016	263	M. Nummius Albinus, 2° Maximus Dexter.
1016	1017	264	P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 6. Annius (or Amulius) Saturninus
1017	1018	265	P. Licinius Valerianus Cæsar, 2° L. Cæsonius Macer. Lucillus (or Lucianus, or Lucinius) Rufinianus
1018	1019	266	P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 7° Sabinillus
1019	1020	267	Ovinus Paternus Arcefilaus
1020	1021	268	Ovinus Paternus, 2° Marinianus
1021	1022	269	M. Aurelius Claudius Aug. 2° Paternus
1022	1023	270	Flavius Antiochianus Furius Orfitus
1023	1024	271	L. Domitius Valerius Aurelianus Aug. 2° M. Cejonius Virius Bassus, 2° Or Pomponius Bassus
1024	1025	272	Quietus Voldumianus <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of July, Q. Falsenius, or N. Falconius, or Nicomac.</i>
1025	1026	273	M. Claudius Tacitus M. Mæcius Furius Placidianus
1026	1027	274	L. Valerius Domitius Aurelianus Aug. 3° C. Julius Capitolinus
1027	1028	275	L. Valerius Domitius Aurelianus Aug. 4° T. Nonius (or Avonius) Marcellinus <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of February, M. Aurelius Gordianus On the 1st of July, Vettius Cornificius Gordianus</i>
1028	1029	276	M. Claudius Tacitus Aug. 2° Fulvius Æmilianus <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of February, Ælius Corpianus</i>
1029	1030	277	M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. M. Aurelius Paullinus
1030	1031	278	M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. 2° M. Furius Lupus

CONSULS.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
1031	1032	279	M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. 3 ^o Ovinus Paternus
1032	1033	280	Junius Messala Gratus
1033	1034	281	M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. 4 ^o C. Junius Tiberianus
1034	1035	282	M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. 5 ^o Pomponius Victorinus
1035	1036	283	M. Aurelius Carus Aug. 2 ^o M. Aurelius Carinus Cæsar <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of July,</i> M. Aurelius Numerianus Cæsar Matronianus
1036	1037	284	M. Aurelius Carinus, 2 ^o M. Aurelius Numerianus, 2 ^o <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of May,</i> Diocletianus Annius Bassus <i>In whose places afterwards were substituted on the 1st of Sep- tember or November,</i> M. Aurelius Val. Maximianus M. Junius Maximus
1037	1038	285	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus 2 ^o Aristobulus
1038	1039	286	M. Junius Maximus, 2 ^o Vettius Aquilinus
1039	1040	287	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 3 ^o M. Aurel. Valer. Maximian. Herculus Aug.
1040	1041	288	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Herculus Aug. 2 ^o Pomponius Januarius
1041	1042	289	Annius Bassus 2 ^o L. Ragonius Quinctianus
1042	1043	290	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 4 ^o M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 3 ^o
1043	1044	291	C. Junius Tiberianus Cassius Dio
1044	1045	292	Afranius Hannibalianus M. Aurelius Asclepiodotus
1045	1046	293	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 5 ^o M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Herculus Aug. 4 ^o
1046	1047	294	Fl. Valerius Constantius Chlorus Cæsar C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Cæsar
1047	1048	295	Nummius Tuscus Annius Cornelius Anulinus
1048	1049	296	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 6 ^o Fl. Valerius Constantius Chlorus Cæsar 2 ^o
1049	1050	267	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 5 ^o C. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar 2 ^o
1050	1051	298	Anicius Faustus 2 ^o Severus Gallus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1051	1052	299	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 7° M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 6°
1052	1053	300	Fl. Valerius Constantius Chlorus Cæsar 3° C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Cæsar 3°
1053	1054	301	Postumius Titianus 2° Fl. Popilius Nepotianus
1054	1055	302	Fl. Valerius Constantius Chlorus Cæsar, 4° C. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar, 4°
1055	1056	303	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 8° M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 7°
1056	1057	304	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. 9° M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 8°
1057	1058	305	Fl. Valerius Constantius Chlorus Cæsar, 5° C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Cæsar, 5°
1058	1059	306	Fl. Valerius Constantius Augustus 6° C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 6° <i>It is supposed that in their places were substituted on the 1st of March,</i> P. Cornelius Anulinus Maximinus Cæsar Severus Cæsar <i>There are in the 6 following years great difficulties in settling the consuls, on account of the different Emperors, among whom the Roman empire was divided; but we have followed the common Fasti Consulares.</i>
1059	1060	307	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 9° Fl. Valerius Constantinus <i>But in Italy they reckoned the year from the consulship of Constantius Chlorus 6°, and from Galerius Maximianus</i>
1060	1061	308	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 2° C. Galerius Maximianus Aug. 7° <i>We sometimes meet with four consuls, two of whom were nominated by the tyrant Maxentius, but they were not generally acknowledged.</i> Maxentius Romulus
1061	1062	309	<i>The first year after the consulship of</i> M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Hercules 10° C. Galerius Maximianus, 7° <i>In Italy,</i> Maxentius, 2° Romulus Or Junius Maximus, 2°
1062	1063	310	<i>The second year after the consulship of</i> M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Hercules, 10° C. Galerius Maximianus, 7° <i>In Italy,</i> Maxentius, alone.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
			<i>On the 1st of September,</i> Fl. Heraclius Rufinus Fl. Eusebius <i>On the 1st of November,</i> C. Cejonius Rufinus Anullinus
1063	1064	311	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Aug. 8° <i>alone.</i> Or Galerius Maximus <i>On the 1st of May,</i> C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius <i>On the 1st of September,</i> Statius Vettius Rufinus
1064	1065	312	C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus Fl. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 2° P. Valerius Licinianus Licinius Aug. 2° <i>In Italy,</i> Maxentius Aug. 4°
1065	1066	313	Fla. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 3° P. Valerius Licinianus Licinius Aug. 3°
1066	1067	314	C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus, 2° Annianus
1067	1068	315	Fla. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 4° P. Valerius Licinianus Licinius Aug. 4°
1068	1069	316	Fl. Rufus Cejonius Sabinus Q. Aradius Rufinus Proculus
1069	1070	317	Ovinus Gallicanus Septimius Bassus <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> Adrius Sabinus Rufinus
1070	1071	318	P. Valerius Licinianus Licinius Aug. 5° Fl. Valerius (or Julius) Crispus Cæsar
1071	1072	319	Fl. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 5° Licinius Junior Cæsar
1072	1073	320	Fl. Valerius Constantinus, 6° Fl. Constantinus Junior Cæsar
1073	1074	321	Fl. Valerius (or Julius) Crispus Cæsar, 2° Fl. Valerius Constantinus Junior Cæsar, 2°
1074	1075	322	Fl. Petronius Probianus Anicius Julianus
1075	1076	323	Acilius Severus Junius Rufinus, or Vettius Rufinus
1076	1077	324	Fl. Valerius (or Julius) Crispus Cæsar, 3° Fl. Constantinus Junius Cæsar, 3°
1077	1078	325	Anicius Faustus Paulinus P. Cejonius Julianus
1078	1079	226	Fl. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 7° Fl. Valerius (or Julius) Constantinus Cæsar Or Fl. Julianus Constantinus
1079	1080	327	Fl. Valerius Constantinus, brother of Constantine the Great. Fl. Valerius Maximus Basilus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	C O N S U L S .
932	933	180	L. Fulvius Brutius Præfens, 2° Sex. Quintilius Condianus
933	934	181	L. Aurelius Commodus-Augustus, 3° L. Antistius Burrhus
934	235	182	C. Petronius Mamertinus Cornelius Trebellius Rufus
935	936	183	L. Aurelius Commodus-Augustus, 4° M. Aufidius Victorinus, 2°
936	937	184	L. Eggius Marcellus Cn. Papirius Ælianus
937	938	185	Triarus Maternus M. Atilius Bradua
938	939	186	L. Aurelius Commodus-Augustus, 5° M. Acilius Glabrio, 2°
939	940	187	Clodius Crispinus Papirius Ælianus
940	941	188	C. Allius Fuscianus, 2° Duillius Silanus, 2°
941	942	189	Junius Silanus Q. Servilius Silanus, 2° <i>In whose places were substituted,</i> Severus Vitellius
942	943	190	L. Aurelius Commodus-Augustus, 6° M. Petronius Septimianus
943	944	191	Cassius Apronianus M. Atilius Metilius Bradua
944	945	192	L. Aurelius Commodus-Augustus, 7° P. Helvius Pertinax
945	946	193	Q. Sosius Falco C. Julius Erucius Clarus <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of</i> <i>March,</i> Fl. Claudius Sulpicianus Fabius Cilo Septimianus <i>And on the 1st of July,</i> Ælius Probus
946	947	194	L. Septimius Severus, 2° Clodius Albinus Cæsar, 2°
947	948	195	Q. Flavius Scapula Tertullus Tincius Flavius Clemens
948	949	196	Cn. Domitius Dexter, 2° L. Valerius Messala Priscus
949	950	197	App. Claudius Lateranus M. Marius Rufinus
950	951	198	T. Aturius Saturninus C. Annius Trebonius Gallus
951	952	199	P. Cornelius Anulinus, 2° M. Aufidius Fronto

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
952	953	200	C. Claudius Severus C. Aufidius Victorinus
953	954	201	L. Annius Fabianus M. Nonius Mucianus
954	955	202	L. Septimius Severus Augustus, 3° M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug.
955	956	203	P. Septimius Geta Cæsar L. Fulvius Plantianus, 2°
956	957	204	L. Fabius Septiminus Cilo, 2° M. Flavius Libo
957	958	205	M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, 2° P. Septimius Geta Cæsar
958	959	206	M. Nummius Annius Albinus Fulvius Æmilianus
959	960	207	M. Flavius Aper Q. Allius Maximus
960	961	208	M. Aurelius Antoninus, 3° P. Septimius Geta Cæsar
961	962	209	T. Claudianus Civica Pompeianus Lollianus Avitus
962	963	210	M. Acilius Faustinus C. Cæsonius Macer. Triarius Rufinus
963	964	211	Q. Elpidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus. Pomponius Bassus
964	965	212	C. Julius Asper P. Asper Or C. Julius Asper, 2° C. Julius Asper
965	966	213	M. Aurelius Augustus Antoninus, 4° D. Cæcilius Balbinus, 2° <i>In whose places were substituted,</i> M. Antonius Gordianus Helvius Pertinax
966	967	214	Silius Messala Q. Aquilius Sabinus
967	968	215	Æmilius Lætus, 2° Anicius Cerealis
968	969	216	C. Attius Sabinus, 2° Sex. Cornelius Anullinus
969	970	217	C. Brutius Præfens T. Messius Extricatus <i>In whose places were substituted,</i> Macrinus Aug. Diadumenianus Cæsar
970	971	218	Antoninus Aug. Q. M. Coclatinus Adventus, 2°
971	972	219	M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, 1° Licinus Sacerdos, 0°
972	973	220	M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, 3° M. Aurelius Eutychianus Comazon

C O N S U L S.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
973	974	221	Annus Gratus Sabinianus Claudius Seleucus
974	975	222	M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, 4 ^o M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Cæsar
975	976	223	L. Marius Maximus L. Roscius Ælianus
976	977	224	Claudius Julianus, 2 ^o Claudius Crispinus
977	978	225	M. Mæcius Fuscus, <i>or</i> Rufus, <i>or</i> Priscus <i>and</i> Priscianus L. Turpilius Dexter
978	979	226	M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Aug. 2 ^o C. Marcellus Quinctilius, 2 ^o
979	980	227	L. Cælius Balbinus M. Æmilius Æmilianus <i>Or</i> M. Nummius Albinus Maximus
980	981	228	T. Manilius Modestus <i>Or</i> Vettius Modestus Sergius Calpurnius Probus
981	982	229	M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Aug. 3 ^o Cassius Dio, 3 ^o <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> M. Antonius Gordianus
982	983	230	L. Calpurninus Virius Agricola Sex. Catus Clementinus
983	984	231	M. Aurelius Claudius Civica Pompeianus Pelignianus, <i>or</i> Pelignus, <i>or</i> Felicianus
984	985	232	P. Julius Lupus Maximus
985	986	233	Maximus, 2 ^o Ovinus Paternus
986	987	234	Maximus, 3 ^o C. Cælius Urbanus <i>Or</i> Maximus <i>Or</i> P. Urinatus Urbanus
987	988	235	L. Catilius Severus L. Ragonius Urinatus Quintianus
988	989	236	C. Julius Maximus Augustus C. Julius Africanus
989	990	237	P. Titius Perpetuus L. Ovinus Rusticus Cornelianus <i>In their places were substituted on 1st of May,</i> Junius Silanus Cn. Messius Gallicanus <i>In whose place was substituted,</i> L. Septimius Valerianus <i>And in the month of July,</i> T. Claudius Julianus Celsus Ælianus

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
990	991	238	M. Ulpian, or Pius Crinitus Proculus Pontianus
991	992	239	A. Antoninus Gordianus Augustus M. Acilius Aviola
992	993	240	Vettius Salbinus, 2 ^o Venustus
993	994	241	M. Antoninus Gordianus Augustus, 2 ^o Tit. Claudius Civicus Pompeianus, 2 ^o
994	995	242	C. Vettius Aufidius Atticus C. Afinius Prætextatus
995	996	243	C. Julius (or Julianus) Arrianus Æmilius Papus
996	997	244	Peregrinus A. Fulvius Æmilianus
997	998	245	M. Julius Philippus Aug. T. Fabius Junius Titianus
998	999	246	Brutius Præfens Nummius Albinus, 2 ^o
999	1000	247	M. Julius Philippus Aug. 2 ^o M. Julius Philippus Cæsar
1000	1001	248	M. Julius Philippus Aug. 3 ^o M. Julius Philippus Cæsar, 2 ^o
1001	1002	249	M. Fulvius Æmilianus, 2 ^o Junius (or Vettius) Aquilinus
1002	1003	250	C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Aug. 2 ^o Annius Maximus Gratus
1003	1004	251	C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Aug. 3 ^o Q. Herennius Hetruscus Messius Decius Cæsar
1004	1005	252	C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus Aug. 2 ^o C. Vibius Volusianus Cæsar
1005	1006	253	C. Vibius Volusianus Aug. 2 ^o M. Valerius Maximus
1006	1007	254	P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. 2 ^o M. Valerius Maximus
1007	1008	255	P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. 3 ^o P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 2 ^o
1008	1009	256	M. Valerius Maximus, 2 ^o M. Acilius Glabrio <i>In their places were substituted,</i> Antoninus Gallus
1009	1010	257	P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. 4 ^o P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. 3 ^o <i>In their places were substituted on the 1st of July;</i> M. Ulpian Crinitus, 2 ^o L. Domitius Aurelianus
1010	1011	258	M. Aurelius Memmius Tuscus Pomponius Bassus

C O N S U L S.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
1080	1081	328	Fl. Magnus Januarinus Fabius Justus
1081	1082	329	Fl. Valerius Constantinus Aug. 8° Fl. Valerius Constantinus Cæsar, 4°
1082	1083	330	Ovinus Gallicanus L. Aurelius Symmachus
1083	1084	331	Annius Bassus Ablavius Ægyptius
1084	1085	332	Ovinus Pacatianus Mœcilius Hilarianus
1085	1086	333	Fl. Valerius Dalmatius M. Aurelius Zenophilus
1086	1087	334	L. Acontius Optatus Anicius Paullinus Junior
1087	1088	335	Fl. Valerius (or Julius) Constantius Cæsar C. Cejonius Rufus Albinus Volusianus
1088	1089	336	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus Facundus
1089	1090	337	Tit. Fabius Titianus Felicianus
1090	1091	338	Polemius, <i>in the East</i> . Urfus Lupulus, <i>in the West</i> .
1091	1092	339	Fl. Constantius Aug. 2° Fl. Constans Aug.
1092	1093	340	Fl. Septimius Acyndinus, <i>in the East</i> . L. Arcadius Valer. Proculus, <i>in the West</i> .
1093	1094	341	Fl. Antonius Marcellus, or Marcellinus, <i>in the East</i> . Cœlius Probinus, <i>in the West</i> .
1094	1095	342	Fl. Constantius Aug. 3° Fl. Constans Aug. 2°
1095	1096	343	M. Mœcius Memmius Furius Placidus, <i>in the West</i> . Fl. Pisidius Romulus, or Romylus, <i>in the West</i> .
1096	1097	344	Sallustius Demetrius Leontius
1097	1098	345	Postumius Amantius, <i>in the East</i> . Cejonius Rufus Albinus, <i>in the West</i> .
1098	1099	346	Fl. Constantius Aug. 4° Fl. Constans Aug. 3°
1099	1100	347	Fl. Rufus, <i>in the West</i> . Fl. Eusebius, <i>in the East</i> .
1100	1101	348	Fl. Philippus, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Salia.
1101	1102	349	Acon Fabius Catullinus Philomanus Ulpus Limenius, <i>both in the West</i> .
1102	1103	350	Sergius, or Anicius Nigrinianus, <i>both in the West</i> .
1103	1104	351	<i>The year after the consulship of Sergius and Nigrinianus</i>

Cap. of
Rome

Varr.

After
Christ

C O N S U L S.

			Magnentius Aug. Fl. Gaiso, <i>These two last in Gaul, Italy and Africa.</i>
1104	1105	352	Fl. Constantius Aug. 5° Constantius Gallus Cæsar
			Decentius Cæsar Paullus; <i>these two last in Gaul, Italy and Africa.</i>
1105	1106	353	Fl. Constantius Aug. 6° Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar, 2°
1106	1107	354	Fl. Constantius Aug. 7° Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar, 3°
1107	1108	355	Arbetio Mavortius Lollianus, or Julianus, <i>both in the West.</i>
1108	1109	356	Fl. Constantius Aug. 8° Fl. Julianus Cæsar
1109	1110	357	Fl. Constantius Aug. 9° Fl. Julianus Cæsar, 2°
1110	1111	358	Ti. Fabius Dacianus, or Titianus Neratius Cerealis, or C. Mæsius Aquilius
1111	1112	359	Fl. Eusebius Fl. Hypatius
1112	1113	360	Fl. Constantius Aug. 10° Fl. Julianus Cæsar, 3°
1113	1114	361	Fl. Taurus, <i>in the West.</i> Fl. Florentius, <i>in the East.</i>
1114	1115	362	Fl. Mamertinus Fl. Nevitta, <i>both in the West.</i>
1115	1116	363	Fl. Julianus Cæsar, 4° Secundus Sallustius Promotus, <i>in the West.</i>
1116	1117	364	Fl. Jovianus Aug. Fl. Varronianus N. P. (id est Nobilissimus Puer) Joviani filius
1117	1118	365	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. Fl. Valens Aug.
1118	1119	366	Fl. Gracianus N. P. Valentiniani filius Fl. Dagalaiphus, <i>both in the West.</i> <i>Or, after the consulship of Valentinianus and Valens.</i>
1119	1120	367	Fl. Lupicinus, <i>in the East.</i> Jovinus, <i>in the West.</i> <i>Or, after the consulship of Gracianus and Daga-</i> <i>laiphus</i>
1120	1121	368	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. 2° Fl. Valens Aug. 2° <i>Or, after the consulship of Lupicinus and Jovinus</i>
1121	1122	369	Sextus Aurelius Victor Julius Felix Valentinianus N. Puer, Valentiniani Aug. filius
1122	1123	370	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. 3° <i>in the West.</i> Fl. Valens Aug. 3° <i>in the East.</i>

C O N S U L S .

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
1123	1124	371	Fl. Gratianus Aug. 2° Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus
1124	1125	372	Fl. Arintheus Fl. Domitius Modestus, <i>both in the West.</i>
1125	1126	373	Flavius Valentinianus, 4° F. Valens Aug. 4°
1126	1127	374	Gratianus Aug. 3° C. Equitius Valens, <i>in the East.</i>
1127	1128	375	<i>The year after the consulship of</i> Gratianus Aug. 3° <i>And Equitius</i>
1128	1129	376	Fl. Valens Aug. 5° Fl. Valentinianus (Junior) Aug.
1129	1130	377	Fl. Gratianus Aug. Fl. Marobaudes, <i>both in the West.</i>
1130	1131	378	Fl. Valens Aug. 6° Fl. Valentinianus (Junior) Aug. 2°
1131	1132	379	Decius Magnus Ausonius (<i>the poet.</i>) Q. Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius, <i>both in the West.</i>
1132	1133	380	Fl. Gratianus, 5° <i>in the West.</i> Fl. Theodosius Aug. <i>in the East.</i>
1133	1134	381	Fl. Postumius Syagrius, <i>in the West.</i> Fl. Annianus Eucherius, <i>in the East.</i>
1134	1135	382	Fl. Antonius Afranius Syagrius, <i>both in the West.</i>
1135	1136	383	Fl. Saturnius, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Marobaudes, <i>in the West.</i>
1136	1137	384	Fl. Clearchus, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Richomerus, or Ricimerus, <i>in the West.</i>
1137	1138	385	Fl. Arcadius Aug. Fl. Bauto, <i>both in the West.</i>
1138	1139	386	Fl. Honorius Nobilissimus Puer, Theodosii filius Fl. Evodius, <i>in the East.</i>
1139	1140	387	Fl. Valentinianus Aug. 3° Fl. Eutropius, <i>in the East.</i>
1140	1141	388	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 2° Fl. Cynegius, <i>in the East.</i>
1141	1142	389	Fl. Timasius Fl. Promotus
1142	1143	390	Fl. Valentinianus (Junior) Aug. 4° Fl. Neoterius
1143	1144	391	Ti. Fabius Titianus, <i>in the East.</i> Q. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus, <i>in the West.</i>
1144	1145	392	Fl. Arcadius, Aug. 2° Fl. Rufinus, <i>in the East.</i>
1145	1146	393	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 3° Fl. Abundantius
1146	1147	394	Flavius Arcadius Aug. 3° Fl. Honorius Aug. 2°

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1147	1148	395	Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius Sex. Anicius Probinus, <i>both in the West; they were brothers.</i>
1148	1149	396	Fl. Arcadius Aug. 4° Fl. Honorius Aug. 3°
1149	1150	397	Cledius Hermogenianus Cæsarius Pontius Atticus, <i>in the West.</i>
1150	1151	398	Fl. Honorius Aug. 4° Fl. Eutychianus, <i>in the East.</i>
1151	1152	399	Fl. Manlius Theodorus, <i>in the West.</i> Fl. Eutropius, <i>in the East.</i>
1152	1153	400	Fl. Aurelianus, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Stilico, <i>in the West.</i>
1153	1154	401	Fl. Fravita, <i>in the East.</i> Ragonius Vincentius Celsus, <i>in the West.</i>
1154	1155	402	Fl. Arcadius Aug. 5° Fl. Honorius Aug. 4°
1155	1156	403	Fl. Theodosius (Junior) Aug. Fl. Rumoridus
1156	1157	404	Fl. Honorius Aug. 6° <i>in the West</i> Fl. Aristænetus, <i>in the East.</i>
1157	1158	405	Fl. Anthennus Fl. Stilico, 2°
1158	1159	406	Fl. Arcadius Aug. 6° Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus
1159	1160	407	Fl. Honorius Aug. 7° Fl. Theodosius (Junior) Aug. 2°
1160	1161	408	Anicius Bassus Fl. Philippus
1161	1162	409	Fl. Honorius Aug. 8° Fl. Theodosius (Junior) Aug. 3°
1162	1163	410	Fl. Varanas, Varanes, or Varari, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Tertullus, <i>in the West</i>
1163	1164	411	Fl. Theodosius (Junior) Aug. 4° <i>sole consul.</i> <i>Or, after the consulship of Varanas</i>
1164	1165	412	Fl. Honorius Aug. 9° Fl. Theodosius Aug. 5°
1165	1166	413	Fl. Lucius, or Lucinus Calvus, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Heraclianus <i>Or, after the consulship of Honorius, 9° and of Theodosius 50</i>
1166	1167	414	Fl. Constans, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Constantius, <i>in the West.</i>
1167	1168	415	Fl. Honorius Aug. 10° Fl. Theodosius Aug. 6°
1168	1169	416	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 7° Junius quartus Palladius
1169	1170	417	Fl. Honorius Aug. 11° Fl. Constantius, 2°
1170	1171	418	Fl. Honorius Aug. 12° Fl. Theodosius Aug. 8°

CONSULS.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
1171	1172	419	Fl. Monaxius, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Plinta, <i>in the West</i> .
1172	1173	420	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 9° Fl. Constantius Cæsar 3°
1173	1174	421	Fl. Eustachius, <i>in the East</i> . Flavius Agricola
1174	1175	422	Fl. Honorius Aug. 13° Fl. Theodosius Aug. 10°
1175	1176	423	Fl. Asclepiodotus, <i>in the East</i> . Rufius Prætextatus (or Fl. Avitus) Marianus, <i>in the West</i> .
1176	1177	424	Fl. Castinus, <i>in the West</i> . Fl. Victor, <i>in the East</i> .
1177	1178	425	Fl. Theodosius. Aug. 11° Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæsar
1178	1179	426	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 12° Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 2°
1179	1180	427	Fl. Hierius, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Ardaburius, <i>in the West</i> .
1180	1181	428	Fl. Taurus, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Felix, <i>in the West</i> .
1181	1182	429	Fl. Florentius, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Dionysius
1182	1183	430	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 13° Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 3°
1183	1184	431	Anicius Bassus, <i>in the West</i> . Fl. Antiochus, <i>in the East</i> .
1184	1185	432	El. Ætius Fl. Valerius, <i>both in the East</i> .
1185	1186	433	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 14° Fl. Anicius Petronius Maximus
1186	1187	434	Fl. Aspar, or Asper, <i>in the West</i> . Fl. Arcobinda (or Ariovindus), <i>in the West</i> .
1187	1188	435	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 15° Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 4°
1188	1189	436	Fl. Anthemius Isidorus, <i>in the East</i> . Fl. Senator
1189	1190	437	Fl. Sigevultes, or Sigisvuldus Fl. Ætius, 2°
1190	1191	438	Fl. Theodosius Aug. 16° Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus, <i>in the West</i> .
1191	1192	439	Fl. Theodosius, Aug. 17° Fl. Festus
1192	1193	440	Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 5° Fl. Anatolius
1193	1194	441	Fl. Cyrus Panopolytes, <i>in the East</i> , without a <i>colleague</i> .
1194	1195	442	Fl. Eudoxius Fl. Dioscorus, <i>both in the East</i> .

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1195	1196	443	Fl. Anicius Petronius Maximus, 2° Fl. Paternus
1196	1197	444	Fl. Theodosius August 18° Cæcina Decius Albinus, <i>in the West.</i>
1197	1198	445	Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 6° Fl. Nonius
1198	1199	446	Fl. Ætius, 3° Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>both in the West.</i>
1199	1200	447	Faltonius Probus Alypius Falconius Callypius And Fl. Ardaburius, <i>both in the West.</i>
1200	1201	448	Fl. Zenon Rufius Prætextatus Postumianus
1201	1202	449	Fl. Protogenes Fl. Asturius, or Turcius secundus Asturius
1202	1203	450	Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 7° Fl. Gennadius Valerius Corvinus Avienus, <i>both in the West.</i>
1203	1204	451	Fl. Marcianus Clodius Adelphius, <i>in the West.</i>
1204	1205	452	Fl. Asporatius Pagius, or Sporatius Fl. Herculianus, <i>in the West.</i>
1205	1206	453	Fl. Vincomalus Fl. Opitio, Aeti filius, <i>in the West.</i>
1206	1207	454	Fl. Ætius, Aeti filius Fl. Studius, <i>in the East.</i>
1207	1208	455	Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. 8° L. Athemius
1208	1209	456	Fl. Varari, or Varanes Fl. Johannes, <i>both in the West.</i>
1209	1210	457	Fl. Constantius Fl. Rufus, <i>both in the West.</i>
1210	1211	458	Fl. Leo Aug. Fl. Julius Majorianus
1211	1212	459	Fl. Patricius Fl. Ricimer.
1212	1213	460	Magnus, <i>in the West.</i> Apollonius
1213	1214	461	Fl. Severinus Fl. Dagalaiphus
1214	1215	462	Fl. Leo Augustus, 2° Fl. Vibius (or Libius) Severus
1215	1216	463	Fl. Cæcina Decius Bassilius Felix Fl. Vivianus, or Vilianus.
1216	1217	464	Fl. Rusticus Fl. Anicius Olybrius
1217	1218	465	Fl. Basiliscus, <i>in the East.</i> Fl. Hermoricus, or Herminericus
1218	1219	466	Leo III. Aug. 3° Ti. Fabius Tatianus.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1219	1220	467	Fl. Pufæus Fl. Johannes
1220	1221	468	Fl. Anthemius Aug. 2°, <i>without a colleague</i>
1221	1222	469	Fl. Marcianus Fl. Zeno Isauricus
1222	1223	470	Fl. Jordanes, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Severus, <i>in the West</i>
1223	1224	471	Fl. Leo IV. Aug. 4° Fl. Anicius Probianus
1224	1225	472	Fl. Festus, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Marcianus, <i>in the East</i>
1225	1226	473	Fl. Leo Aug. 5°, <i>without a colleague</i>
1226	1227	474	Fl. Leo Junior Aug. 6°, <i>without a colleague</i>
1227	1228	475	Fl. Zeno Isauricus, 2°
1228	1229	476	Fl. Basiliscus, 2° Fl. Armatus, <i>both in the East</i>
1229	1230	477	<i>After the consulship of Fl. Basiliscus, 2°, and Fl. Armatus</i>
1230	1231	478	Fl. Hillius (or Illus,) <i>without a colleague</i>
1231	1232	479	Fl. Zeno Aug. 4°, <i>without a colleague</i>
1232	1233	480	Fl. Basilus Junior, <i>without a colleague</i>
1233	1234	481	Fl. Placidus, <i>without a colleague</i>
1234	1235	482	Fl. Severinus Junior Fl. Trocondus
1235	1236	483	Anicius Faustus, <i>without a colleague</i>
1236	1237	484	Theodorus Amalus, <i>king of the Goths</i> Fl. Venantius Decius
1237	1238	485	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>without a colleague</i>
1238	1239	486	Cæcina Maurus Decius, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Longinus
1239	1240	487	Fl. Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1240	1241	488	Claudius Dinamius, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Sigidius
1241	1242	489	Anicius Probinus, <i>in the West</i> Eusebius Chronio
1242	1243	490	Fl. Avienus Faustus Junior, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Longinus, 2°
1243	1244	491	Fl. Olybrius Junior, <i>in the West, without a colleague</i>
1244	1245	492	Fl. Anastasius Aug. Fl. Rufinus, or Rufus
1245	1246	493	Eusebius Chronio, 2°, <i>in the West</i> Decius Albinus, <i>in the East</i>
1246	1247	494	Turcius Rufus Apronianus Asterius, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Præfidius, <i>in the East</i>
1247	1248	495	Fl. Viator Fl. Æmilius, or Æmilianus
1248	1249	496	Fl. Paullus, <i>in the East, without a colleague</i>
1249	1250	497	Fl. Anastasius, 2°, <i>without a colleague</i>
1250	1251	498	Johannes Scytha, <i>in the East</i> Decius Paullinus, <i>in the West</i>

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	C O N S U L S.
1251	1252	499	Fl. Joannes Gibbus, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Asclepius
1252	1253	500	Fl. Patricius Fl. Hypatius, <i>both in the East</i>
1253	1254	501	Fl. Pompeius, <i>in the East</i> Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Senior
1254	1255	502	Fl. Probus Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Junior, <i>in the West</i>
1255	1256	503	Fl. Dexicrates, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Volusianus, <i>in the West</i>
1256	1257	504	Fl. Cætheus, or Cethegus, <i>in the East, without a colleague</i>
1257	1258	505	Fl. Sabinianus, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Manlius Theodorus, <i>in the West</i>
1258	1259	506	Fl. Areobinda (or Areobindus) Asparis filius, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Ennodius Messala, <i>in the West</i>
1259	1260	507	Fl. Anastasius Aug. 3 ^o Venantius Decius, <i>in the West</i>
1260	1261	508	Basilus Venantius Decius Fl. Celer
1261	1262	509	Importunus Decius Junior, <i>without a colleague</i>
1262	1263	510	Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, <i>in the West</i> Fl. Eutharicus, <i>in the East</i>
1263	1264	511	Secundinus, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Felix Gallus, <i>in the West</i>
1264	1265	512	Fl. Muschianus, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Paulus
1265	1266	513	Fl. Clementinus, <i>in the East</i> Anicius Probus
1266	1267	514	M. Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator, <i>without a colleague</i>
1267	1268	515	Fl. Anthemius, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Florentius, or Florentinus, <i>in the West</i>
1268	1269	516	Fl. Petrus, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1269	1270	517	Fl. Anastasius Aug. 4 ^o Fl. Agapetus
1270	1271	518	Fl. Magnus, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Florentius, or Florentinus, <i>in the West</i>
1271	1272	519	Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. Fl. Euthericus Amalus
1272	1273	520	Fl. Vitalianus, <i>in the East</i> Fl. Rusticus
1273	1274	521	Fl. Anicius Justinianus Fl. Valerius, <i>in the West</i>
1274	1275	522	Q. Aurelius Anicius Symmachus Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, <i>both in the West</i>
1275	1276	523	Fl. Anicius Maximus, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1276	1277	524	Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. 2 ^o Fl. Opilio
1277	1278	525	Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus Fl. Anicius Probus Junior, <i>in the West</i>

C O N S U L S.

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	
1278	1279	526	Anicius Olybrius Junior, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1279	1280	527	Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1280	1281	528	Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. 2 ^o , <i>without a colleague</i>
1281	1282	529	Cæcina Decius Basilius Junior, <i>in the West without a colleague</i>
1282	1283	530	Postumius Lampadius Fl. Orestes
1283	1284	531	Annus I. post Consulatum Lampadii & Orestis
1284	1285	532	Annus II. post Consulatum Lampadii & Orestis
1285	1286	533	Fl. Anicius Justinianus August. 3 ^o , <i>without a colleague</i>
1286	1287	534	Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. 4 ^o Fl. Theodorus Paulinus, <i>the last consul of the West</i>
1287	1288	535	Fl. Belisarius, <i>sole consul in the East</i>
1288	1289	536	Annus I. post Consulatum Fl. Belisarii
1289	1290	537	Annus II. post Consulatum Fl. Belisarii
1290	1291	538	Fl. Johannes
1291	1292	539	Fl. Appion Ægyptius
1292	1293	540	Fl. Justinus Junior
1293	1294	541	Fl. Basilius Junior
1294	1295	542	Annus I. post Consulatum Basilii
1295	1296	543	Annus II. post Consulatum Basilii
1296	1297	544	Annus III. post Consulatum Basilii
1297	1298	545	Annus IV. post Consulatum Basilii
1298	1299	546	Annus V. post Consulatum Basilii
1299	1300	547	Annus VI. post Consulatum Basilii
1300	1301	548	Annus VII. post Consulatum Basilii
1301	1302	549	Annus VIII. post Consulatum Basilii
1302	1303	550	Annus IX. post Consulatum Basilii
1303	1304	551	Annus X. post Consulatum Basilii
1304	1305	552	Annus XI. post Consulatum Basilii
1305	1306	553	Annus XII. post Consulatum Basilii
1306	1307	554	Annus XIII. post Consulatum Basilii
1307	1308	555	Annus XIV. post Consulatum Basilii
1308	1309	556	Annus XV. post Consulatum Basilii
1309	1310	557	Annus XVI. post Consulatum Basilii
1310	1311	558	Annus XVII. post Consulatum Basilii
1311	1312	559	Annus XVIII. post Consulatum Basilii
1312	1313	560	Annus XIX. post Consulatum Basilii
1313	1314	561	Annus XX. post Consulatum Basilii
1314	1315	562	Annus XXI. post Consulatum Basilii
1315	1316	563	Annus XXII. post Consulatum Basilii
1316	1317	564	Annus XXIII. post Consulatum Basilii
1317	1318	565	Annus XXIV. post Consulatum Basilii
1318	1319	566	Fl. Justinus Junior Aug.
1319	1320	567	Annus I. post Consulatum Justini
1320	1321	568	Annus II. post Consulatum Justini
1321	1322	569	Annus III. post Consulatum Justini
1322	1323	570	Annus IV. post Consulatum Justini
1323	1324	571	Annus V. post Consulatum Justini
1324	1325	572	Annus VI. post Consulatum Justini

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1325	1326	573	Annus VII. post Consulatum Iustini
1326	1327	574	Annus VIII. post Consulatum Iustini
1327	1328	575	Annus IX. post Consulatum Iustini
1328	1329	576	Annus X. post Consulatum Iustini
1329	1330	577	Annus XI. post Consulatum Iustini
1330	1331	578	Annus XII. post Consulatum Iustini
1331	1332	579	Ti. Constantinus Aug.
1332	1333	580	Annus I. post Consulatum Ti. Constantini
1333	1334	581	Annus II. post Consulatum Ti. Constantini
1334	1335	582	Annus III. post Consulatum Ti. Constantini
1335	1336	583	Ti. Mauritius Aug.
1336	1337	584	Annus I. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1337	1338	585	Annus II. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1338	1339	586	Annus III. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1339	1340	587	Annus IV. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1340	1341	588	Annus V. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1341	1342	589	Annus VI. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1342	1343	590	Annus VII. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1343	1344	591	Annus VIII. post Consulatum Ti. Mauriti
1344	1345	592	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 2
1345	1346	593	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 3
1346	1347	594	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 4
1347	1348	595	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 5
1348	1349	596	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 6
1349	1350	597	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 7
1350	1351	598	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 8
1351	1352	599	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 9
1352	1353	600	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 10
1353	1354	601	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 11
1354	1355	602	Ti. Mauritius Aug. 12
1355	1356	603	Focas Aug.
1356	1357	604	Annus I. post Consulatum Focæ Aug.
1357	1358	605	Annus II. post Consulatum Focæ
1358	1359	606	Annus III. post Consulatum Focæ
1359	1360	607	Annus IV. post Consulatum Focæ
1360	1361	608	Annus V. post Consulatum Focæ
1361	1362	609	Annus VI. post Consulatum Focæ
1362	1363	610	Annus VII. post Consulatum Focæ
1363	1364	611	Fl. Heraclius Aug.
1364	1365	612	Annus I. post Consulatum Heraclii
1365	1366	613	Annus II. post Consulatum Heraclii
1366	1367	614	Annus III. post Consulatum Heraclii
1367	1368	615	Annus IV. post Consulatum Heraclii
1368	1369	616	Annus V. post Consulatum Heraclii
1369	1370	617	Annus VI. post Consulatum Heraclii
1370	1371	618	Annus VII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1371	1372	619	Annus VIII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1372	1373	620	Annus IX. post Consulatum Heraclii
1373	1374	621	Annus X. post Consulatum Heraclii
1374	1375	622	Annus XI. post Consulatum Heraclii
1375	1376	623	Annus XII. post Consulatum Heraclii

Cap. of Rome	Varr.	After Christ	CONSULS.
1376	1377	624	Annus XIII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1377	1378	625	Annus XIV. post Consulatum Heraclii
1378	1379	626	Annus XV. post Consulatum Heraclii
1379	1380	627	Annus XVI. post Consulatum Heraclii
1380	1381	628	Annus XVII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1381	1382	629	Annus XVIII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1382	1383	630	Annus XIX. post Consulatum Heraclii
1383	1384	631	Annus XX. post Consulatum Heraclii
1384	1385	632	Annus XXI. post Consulatum Heraclii
1385	1386	633	Annus XXII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1386	1387	634	Annus XXIII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1387	1388	635	Annus XXIV. post Consulatum Heraclii
1388	1389	636	Annus XXV. post Consulatum Heraclii
1389	1390	637	Annus XXVI. post Consulatum Heraclii
1390	1391	638	Annus XXVII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1391	1392	639	Annus XXVIII. post Consulatum Heraclii
1392	1393	640	Annus XXIX. post Consulatum Heraclii
1393	1394	641	Annus XXX. post Consulatum Heraclii
1394	1395	642	Constans Aug.
1395	1396	643	Annus I. post Consulatum Constantis
1396	1397	644	Annus II. post Consulatum Constantis
1397	1398	645	Annus III. post Consulatum Constantis
1398	1399	646	Annus IV. post Consulatum Constantis
1399	1400	647	Annus V. post Consulatum Constantis
1400	1401	648	Annus VI. post Consulatum Constantis
1401	1402	649	Annus VII. post Consulatum Constantis
1402	1403	650	Annus VIII. post Consulatum Constantis
1403	1404	651	Annus IX. post Consulatum Constantis
1404	1405	652	Annus X. post Consulatum Constantis
1405	1406	653	Annus XI. post Consulatum Constantis
1406	1407	654	Annus XII. post Consulatum Constantis
1407	1408	655	Annus XIII. post Consulatum Constantis
1408	1409	656	Annus XIV. post Consulatum Constantis
1409	1410	657	Annus XV. post Consulatum Constantis
1410	1411	658	Annus XVI. post Consulatum Constantis
1411	1412	659	Annus XVII. post Consulatum Constantis
1412	1413	660	Annus XVIII. post Consulatum Constantis
1413	1414	661	Annus XIX. post Consulatum Constantis
1414	1415	662	Annus XX. post Consulatum Constantis
1415	1416	663	Annus XXI. post Consulatum Constantis
1416	1417	664	Annus XXII. post Consulatum Constantis
1417	1418	665	Annus XXIII. post Consulatum Constantis
1418	1419	666	Annus XXIV. post Consulatum Constantis
1419	1420	667	Annus XXV. post Consulatum Constantis
1420	1421	668	Annus XXVI. post Consulatum Constantis

Though the consuls are generally concluded with the 24th year after the consulship of Basilus, which answers to the 565th of the christian æra; yet as some authors continue them unto the 26th year after the consulship of Constans, we have followed them, that the Fasti Consulares might not be reckoned imperfect.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

LEARNED MEN,

From the DELUGE until the FIFTH CENTURY,
after JESUS CHRIST.

- Before
Christ
2900 **H**ERMES, or Mercurius, Theut, Toth, or Athotis, a legislator, priest and philosopher, upon which account he was called Trismegistus, *i. e.* Termaximus; he is said to have been more ancient than Moyſes. We have no works of his remaining except some fragments, the greatest part of which are preserved in the Stromata of St. Clement of Alexandria, who has given us the titles of 42 books, which are said to have been of his composing; but the learned esteem them as spurious. The works which we have under his name: *Poemander in 4to. Græcæ et Latine, Burdigalæ 1574. — et in folio à Franc. Patricio, Venetiis 1503. — Ejus Asclepius, sive verbum perfectum cum Apulei operibus.*
- 1896 The Sibyls, they are said to have lived before the time of Homer; all the writings which we have in their names are fictitious, and it may be made a question, whether there ever were any such Sibyls or Prophetesses. — *Sibyllarum oracula, cura Servati Gallæi, in 4to. Amstælodami 1689.*
- 1896 Horus, or Orus, the Egyptian; he is said to be one of the sons of Osiris and Isis, and by others a king of Egypt, who lived 1896 years before Christ. We have some Hieroglyphics, which are said to be his. *Hori Apollonis Hieroglyphica in folio Lugduni 1626, — and in 4to Francofurti 1678, post Pierii Valeriani Hieroglyphica.*
- 1399 Musæus, an Athenian philosopher and poet, he wrote several things, none of which now remain, except his poem of Leander and Hero: he was posterior to the elder Musæus. *See the Marbles, Epocba XIV.*
- 1249 Orpheus of Bœotia, a poet and a composer of music; but the works we have as his are not genuine. Theodoretus supposes him to have lived before the siege of Troy; he is even said to have been one of the Argonauts, and the first of poets; but certainly poetry was more ancient.
- 1215 Palamedes of Argos, a cousin of king Agamemnon, is said to have invented the Greek letters; he was killed at the siege of Troy.
- 1209 Darius Phrygius, a spurious historian of the siege of Troy.
- 1200 Dictys of Cretensis, there is a spurious history of his of the siege of Troy, printed, with one on the same subject, by Darius Phrygius, in 4to Amstælodami 1701, and in 8vo, the same year, by Perizonius,

Zoroaste

Before
Christ
1086 Zoroaster, a Persian philosopher, he is believed to be very ancient; but the generality of writers are so divided about him, that it is not certain when he lived. We have followed Xantus as quoted by Pliny, lib. xxx. cap. 1. who mentions one of that name, who was king of the Bactrians, in the time of Ninus, 2160 years before Christ; and another in the reign of Xerxes. The works which we have in his name are not his: *Zoroastris Oracula versibus exametris Græce in 4to. Paris 1595—et cura Servatii Gallæi in 4to Amstelodami 1689.*

1040 Sanchoniathon, of Berytus in Phœnice, he wrote a history of Phœnice, of which we have now only some fragments, and dedicated it to Abibal, king of Tyre, and father of Hiram.

Hanno, a Carthaginian, made a voyage round Africa. The different accounts of him vary very greatly, some make him to have lived before the siege of Troy, whilst others only 340 years before our Saviour—*Hannonis Periplus, Græce et Latine in 12mo. cum Stephani Byzantini fragmentis a Berkelio, Lugduni Batavor, 1674.—Idem, inter Geographos Veteres a Joanne Hudsono Editos, tomo primo in 8vo, Oxonii 1698.*

Palæphatus, whom they pretend lived before Homer, he wrote five books, full of incredible things; we have only the first of them,——*Palæphatus de Incredibilibus in 8vo. Cantabrigiæ 1671, et in 8vo. Amstelodami 1678, cum Mythologicis Græcis.—Idem, a Cornelio Tollio in 12 Amstelodami 1649.*

The TENTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

944 Hesiod, a Greek poet; the Arundel Marbles place him about 30 years before Homer; but others suppose them to have been cotemporaries, and Hesiod to have been the younger; but I abide by the Marbles, Epochæ XXVII. for this plain reason; because his poetry appears to be more simple, and less figurative than that of Homer, consequently Hesiod was elder than him. *Hesiodi Opera Græce et Latine, edente Job. Clerico in 8vo. Amstelodami 1701.*

907 Homer, the first of all the Epic poets, and who even at this time is the model of all that is excellent: he lived according to the Marbles, Epochæ XXVII. 907 years before Christ: *Homeri Opera, sive Ilias et Odyssea, in folio, Florentiæ 1488, litteris quadratis.—Ejusdem Ilias, in 8vo apud Turnebium 1554.—Ejusdem Opera in poetis Græcis Principibus Stephani in folio 1566.*

The NINTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

809 Arctinus of Miletus, a Greek poet, lived 400 years after the destruction of Troy; he is said, but 'tis very improbable, to have been a disciple of Homer.

The EIGHTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

760 Cinæthon of Lacedæmon, a Greek poet, wrote Telogonia, or the history of Telogonus the son of Ulysses by Circe, he lived in the 5th olympiad.

741 Eumelus of Corinth, a Greek poet, wrote a poem upon bees; he lived in the 4th year of the 9th olympiad.

Archilocus,

Before
Christ

Archilochus, a poet of the island of Paros; he lived in the 15th olympiad.

720 Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, applied himself
715 greatly to the study of philosophy.

The SEVENTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

680 Tyrtaeus, an elegiac poet, lived in the 25th olympiad; he was appointed general of the Lacedæmonians, during the war against the Messenians.

660 Alcman of Lacedæmon, a lyric poet, lived in the 30th olympiad, in the reign of Ardys king of Lydia.

659 Alcaemon, a Greek lyric poet, lived in the 30th olympiad.

648 Pisander, a Greek poet, lived in the 33d olympiad, and wrote a poem on Hercules.

645 Therpander, a poet and musician, was born at Lesbos; and is said to have been cotemporary with Lycurgus. See the Marbles, *Epoca* XXXII.

630 Arion, of Methymna, a lyric poet, flourished in the 30th olympiad.

629 Periander of Corinth, a tyrant of that country, was reckoned one of the seven wisemen. He was born in the 4th year of the 29th olympiad, and died in the 4th year of the 49th.

624 Draco, an Athenian poet and legislator, published his laws in the first year of the 39th olympiad. He is reported to have composed 300 moral verses.

612 Stesichorus, a lyric poet, flourished in the 49th olympiad, and lived to the 1st year of the 55th.

604 Alcaeus, a lyric poet, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos; he lived in the 44th olympiad.

603 Sappho, the illustrious Lesbian, lived in the time of Alcaeus; we have only a few of her poems printed with those of Anacreon. See the Marbles, *Epoca* XXXIV.

605 Bothon, an Athenian philosopher, and master of Xenophon, lived in the 45th olympiad.

601 Pittacus of Mitylene, a poet and philosopher; and one of the seven wisemen, died the third year of the 52d olympiad. He was the master of Pherecides, and attained to the sovereign power in his own country.

600 Thales, the philosopher, was born in the 2d year of the 35th olympiad, and died the 1st year of the 52d.

The SIXTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

596 Epimenedes of Crete, a philosopher, who came to Athens to make atonement for the murder of Cylon; he composed verses in a kind of metre peculiar to exorcisms. He died in the 4th olympiad.

595 Solon, one of the seven wisemen and legislator of Athens, lived in the 46th olympiad; we have only some fragments remaining of his laws; he also was the author of some poems.

594 Mimnermus of Colophon or Smyrna, composed elegiac poems, some love verses which are highly esteemed, and also some verses against Solon which are now extant. Anacharsis

- Before
Christ
592 Anacharsis, a philosopher, the brother of a king of Scythia, and a
591 coteremporary of Solon, came to Athens the 4th year of the 47th
olympiad.
- 582 Myson of Lacedæmon, who according to some authors was one of
581 the seven wisemen, was a very extraordinary person, and excluded
himself from all human society; he died in the time of Anacharsis, who
had seen him.
- 582 Æsop of Phrygia, a province in Asia, lived in the 38th olympiad, and
wrote fables which are full of good morals.
- 581 Bias of Priene, one of the seven wisemen; we have of his remaining
some Ionic verses: he was coteremporary with the kings Amasis, Haly-
attes, and Croesus.
- 580 Xenophon of Colophon, a philosopher, flourished in the 50th olympiad,
and lived above 100 years.
- 572 Pherecydes, of the island of Syros. There are supposed to have been
two of that name, the one master of Thales, and the other of Pythago-
ras: the latter lived at the 50th olympiad.
- 571 Cleobulus of Lindi, one of the seven wisemen, made himself tyrant
of his own country: he was coteremporary with Solon, and died in the
70th olympiad.
- 570 Sufario of Megara, presented the first comedies at Athens. *See the
Marbles, Epochæ XXXVII.*
- 559 Hipponax of Ephesus, a lyric poet, lived in the 6th olympiad.
- 556 Chersia of Orchomenos, was the author of some verses, and lived in
the time of the ancient sages.
- 555 Stesichorus, a Sicilian poet, was born in the 37th olympiad, and died
in the 56th: we have only some fragments of his poems.
- 552 Anaximander of Miletus, philosopher and poet, and a disciple of
Thales, flourished in the 52d olympiad, and died at the age of 64 years,
at the end of the same olympiad.
- 551 Confucius was born, the famous Chinese philosopher, according to
father Martini.
- 550 Aristæus, of Præconnesus, a poet and historian, lived in the times of
Croesus and Cyrus.
- 548 Theognis of Megara, a moral poet, lived in the 58th olympiad.
—*Ejus Opera inter poetas Græcos Henrici Stephani in folio, 1566.*
- 547 Phocylides of Miletus, a moral poet, coteremporary with Theognis;
we have only a few fragments of his works.
- 546 Orpheus of Croton, a Greek poet, the supposed author of a poem
on the Argonautic expedition; he was a friend of Pisistratus the tyrant
of Athens.
- 544 Bion of Præconnesus, a philosopher, coteremporary with Pherecydes;
though others, but with great improbability, say he was a disciple of
Theophrastus: it may be that there were two of the same name.
- 543 Anaximenes of Miletus, a philosopher and disciple of Anaximander,
lived in the 58th olympiad.
- 542 Chilo of Lacedæmon, one of the seven wisemen, and a coteremporary
of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, was born in the 55th olympiad.
- 540 Onomacritus, an Athenian, who composed verses; he lived in the
60th olympiad, in the time of Pisistratus.
- 536 Thespis, the first who presented tragedies at Athens; he began with
the tragedy of Alcetis. *See the Marbles, Epochæ XLI.*

- Before Christ Anacreon was born in Ionia, a lyric poet, lived in the 62d olympiad; he died at 85 years of age. *Ejus Opera a Josua a Barner in 8vo. Cantabrigiæ 1705.*
- 535 Charilles, an Athenian, a tragic poet, lived in the 63d olympiad.
- 534 Pythagoras of Samos, a city in one of the islands of the Archipelago, was born in the 53d olympiad, and was chief of a numerous sect: we have maxims of his called, *The Golden Verses.*
- 530 Theano, the wife of Pythagoras, who applied herself to the study of philosophy and poetry, in the 64th olympiad.
- 522 Scylax, a Greek geographer, in the time of Darius Hystaspes—*Ejus Periplus 8vo, Oxoniæ 1698.*
- 521 Dionysius of Miletus, an historian, lived in the 65th olympiad; we have nothing remaining of his works.
- 520 Diogenes, born in the island of Crete, a philosopher and disciple of Anaximenes.
- 518 Melanipides, a tragic poet, lived in the 65th olympiad; we have none of his poems remaining.
- 512 Phrynichus, the Athenian, a tragic poet and disciple of Thespis, lived in the 67th olympiad.
- 506 Cynethus of Chio, was the first who collected Homer's poems, and publicly repeated them: he lived in the 69th olympiad.
- 501 Lasus, a Greek poet, lived in the 70th olympiad; but we have no remains of his works.
- 500 Pratinas, a tragic poet, lived in the 70th olympiad; none of his works have reached us.

The FIFTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

- 499 Pindarus, a lyric poet, was born at Thebes in the first year of the 65th olympiad, and died aged upwards of 90 years, in the 3d year of the 88th olympiad.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Oxonii 1697.*
- 498 Magnes of Athens, a poet, wrote comedies, and lived in the 72d olympiad.
- 497 Cleobulina of Lindi, daughter of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise-men, a poetess, who lived towards the 72d olympiad.
- 495 Corinna, a celebrated lyric poetess of Thebes in the time of Pindarus; she had a daughter named Cleobulina, who was also a poetess.
- 489 Simonides the Elder, a poet, flourished now. *See the Marbles, Epochæ XLVIII.*
- 488 Clionides of Athens, a poet and writer of comedies, lived about the 73d olympiad.
- 486 Æschylus of Athens, a tragic poet, was born in the 63d olympiad, 525 years before Christ; he obtained the poetic prize in the 3d year of the 73d olympiad, and died the 2d year of the 78th olympiad, 467 years before Christ. — *Ejus Opera a Thoma Stanley in folio, Londini 1663.*
- 486 Hestanes, or Ostanes, a Persian philosopher, lived in the time of Xerxes, who brought him into Greece. He is said to have been the author of some works, none of which we have; he was the master of Democritus.
- 484 Achæus, a comic poet, lived in the 74th olympiad.

- Before Christ Cherilus of Samos, a poet, composed some verses on a victory of the Athenians over Xerxes; he lived in the 75th olympiad.
- 479 Simonides of Cæa, son of Leoprepis, and grandson of Simonides, a poet, died in the 78th olympiad.
- 477 Panyasis, a famous poet, who lived in the 78th olympiad.
- 476 Timocæon of Rhodes, a poet and a writer of comedies, who in some of his writings attacked Themistocles and Simonides; he lived in the 79th olympiad.
- 474 Empedocles of Agrigentum, in Sicily, a Pythagorean philosopher, he wrote his philosophy in verse. He lived in the 79th or 86th olympiad. To him is attributed an explanation of the sphere, published by Frabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* l. II. cap. 12.
- 473 Sophocles, a very famous tragic poet, obtained the poetic prize at Athens. See the Marbles, Epochæ LV. He died in the 3d year of the 93d olympiad, aged 91 years. *Ejus Tragædiæ in 4to, Geneva 1603, et in 8vo, Cantabrigiæ 1662.*
- 469 Herodotus of Halicarnassus, a city in Caria, an historiographer, lived in the 3d year of the 83d olympiad. He lived 42 years, and died about the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.—*Ejus Historia a Thoma Galæo, in fol. Lugduni Batavorum 1715.*
- 468 Melissus of Samos, a philosopher, a disciple of Parmenides, and Zeno's master.
- 467 Zeno of Elæa, a philosopher, a disciple of Parmenides and Melissus, and master of Leucippus and Pericles, flourished in the 79th olympiad.
- 466 Anaxagoras of Clazomene, a philosopher, and a disciple of Anaximenes; he was born the first year of the 70th olympiad, and is supposed to have lived till the 80th.
- 465 Lysias, a famous orator and friend of Socrates, was born at Athens the second year of the 80th olympiad, and lived to be 76 or 80 years of age: he pleaded several causes.—*Ejus Orationes cum Oratoribus Gr. Aldi, fol. 1513, et Henrici Stephani, fol. 1575.*
- 464 Cratinus, a Greek poet and a writer of antient comedy, lived in the 81st olympiad.
- 463 Plato, a poet, and author of 30 comedies, lived in the 81st olympiad.
- 462 Aristarchus of Tegea, a tragic poet, flourished at the latter end of the 81st olympiad, and lived to be 100 years old.
- 461 Bacchilides of Cæa, a lyric poet, a nephew of Simonides, flourished in the 82d olympiad.
- 460 Praxilla of Sicyon, a lyric poetess, lived in the 82d olympiad.
- 459 Crates, a comic poet, mentioned by Aristotle in his poem, lived in the 82d olympiad.
- 458 Ion of Chios, a tragic poet, lived about the 82d olympiad, and died at the end of the 89th.
- 457 Æschylus, a poet, died in Sicily. See the Marbles, Epochæ LVIII.
- 456 Democritus, a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Oftanes the Persian, and of the Egyptians; he is said to have died at the age of 109 years, in the 94th olympiad. There are some works ascribed to him.
- 455 Andocides, an Athenian orator, was born the 1st year of the 78th olympiad, and lived till the 95th.—*Ejus Orationes a Guil. Cantero, in fol. Basileæ 1566.*

Before
Christ

- Gorgias, a Sicilian orator, a disciple of Empedocles, and master of Isocrates, lived in the 84th olympiad, and died at the age of 108 years.—*Ejus Orationes in Oratoribus Aldi 1513, et Henr. Stephani 1575.*
- 454 Leucippus, a famous philosopher of Elea, or Miletus, and a disciple of Zeno.
- 453 Telephilla of Argos, a poetess, famous for her courage, lived in the 82d olympiad.
- 452 Thucydides, a famous Greek historian, was born the second year of the 77th olympiad, and lived upwards of 70 years. — *Ejus Historia Gr. Lat. a Joanne Hudsono in folio, Oxonii 1696,—et Amst. 1731.*
- 451 Hermippus, a comic poet, lived in the 84th olympiad, in the time of Pericles, whom he opposed.
- 449 Epicharmus of Sicily, a cotemporary of Empedocles, and a disciple of Pythagoras, wrote philosophical poems. He lived in the 84th olympiad.
- 448 Archelaus, a disciple of Anaxagoras, the first who brought natural philosophy from Ionia to Athens, about the 84th olympiad.
- 447 Euripides obtained the poetic prize at Athens. *See the Marbles, Epochæ CCCCXLII.*
- 446 Meto, a famous astronomer, lived in the 85th olympiad, and is supposed to have died the 4th year of the 91st olympiad.
- 445 Empedocles, a tragic poet, grandson of Empedocles, and a Pythagorean philosopher.
- 444 Teleclides of Athens, a comic poet, lived in the 85th olympiad.
- 440 Isocrates, a famous Athenian orator, was born the 1st year of the 86th olympiad, lived 89 years, and died the third year of the 110th olympiad. — *Ejus Opera Gr. Latino, cura Henrici, folio 1593,—et Pauli Stephani 1604.*
- 439 Parmenides, a disciple of Xenophon, composed philosophical poems, and lived in the 86th olympiad.
- 437 Nicomachus, a tragic poet of Athens, lived in the time of Euripides, in the 87th olympiad.
- 436 Aristomenes, an Athenian poet, and a writer of ancient comedy, lived in the 87th olympiad.
- 435 Theognis, a comic poet of little esteem, in the 87th olympiad.
- 434 Philocles, a comic poet, a son of the sister of Euripides, in the 88th olympiad.
- 433 Cephisodorus, an Athenian tragic poet, in the 88th olympiad.
- 432 Diocles, an Athenian poet and writer of ancient comedy, in the 88th olympiad.
- 431 Eupolis, a comic poet, and imitator of Cratinus, in the 88th olympiad.
- 430 Philyllus, a poet and writer of ancient comedy, in the 88th olympiad.
- 429 Sannyrrio, a poet, and a writer of ancient comedy, in the 88th olympiad.
- 427 Philonides, an Athenian poet, and a writer of ancient comedy, in the 89th olympiad.
- 426 Nicochares, the son of Philonides, a comic poet, in the 89th olympiad.
- 425 Socrates, a famous philosopher, the master of Plato and Xenophon was born in the third year of the 77th olympiad, and died the first year of the 95th, aged 70 years. He taught many illustrious scholars. There are many letters ascribed to him, which we have from Leon Allatius.

Heraclites

Before Christ Heraclites, an Ephesian philosopher, and cotemporary with Parmenides and Democritus.

424 Euripides, a tragic poet, of Salamis, a small island near Athens, was
423 born about the 74th olympiad, 480 years or more before the birth of
Christ, and died the third year of the 93d olympiad, at the age of 70
or 75 years.—*Ejus tragediae a Joshua Barnes in fol. Cantab. 1694.*

422 Agathon, a tragic poet of some esteem, in the 90th olympiad.

421 Hippocrates of the island of Cos, the father of physicians, was born
the 1st year of the 80th olympiad, and died at 85 years of age. Some
say he lived till the 109th olympiad.—*Ejus opera Græco-Latina,*
a Foessio, in fol. Francofurti 1595, in octavo, a Joh. Antonid. Vander Lin-
den, Lugduni, Batavor. 1665, 2 vol.

420 Polybus, son-in-law and scholar of Hippocrates. We have some
small tracts of his.

419 Archippus, a poet and a writer of ancient comedy, was born at Athens;
he lived in the 91st olympiad.

418 Dinolochus, a Sicilian comic poet, in the 92d olympiad.

417 Antiphon, a famous Athenian rhetorician, flourished in the 92d
olympiad, in the second year of which he was condemned to die.—
Ejus Orationes in Rhetoribus antiquis Aldi, fol. 1513,—et Henrici Stephani,
fol. 1575.

416 Simmias a philosopher of Thebes, and a friend of Socrates.

415 Sophocles, a Greek poet, died aged 91 years. See the Marbles, Epo-
cha LXIII.

414 Antiphanes, a poet and writer of inferior comedy, lived in the 93d
olympiad.

413 Critias one of the 30 tyrants of Athens, and an elegiac poet, lived
in the 94th olympiad.

409 Nessas, or Nessus of Chios, a scholar of Democritus.

408 Telestes, a dithyrambic poet, flourished at Athens, and gained there
the poetic prize. See the Marbles, Epocha LXIV.

407 Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily, who thought himself capable of writing
comedies and tragedies. He lived in the 94th olympiad.

404 Democritus died in the 1st year of the 94th olympiad.

402 Plato, a scholar of Socrates, was born the third year of the 87th
olympiad. He quitted the study of the other sciences for that of phi-
losophy; went several voyages, and died the first year of the 108th
olympiad.—*Ejus Opera Græco-Latina ab Henrico Stephano, in fol. 1578,*
3 vol.

401 Protagoras of Abdera, a domestic and scholar of Democritus, flou-
rished in the 74th olympiad.

400 Prodicus, a philosopher, and a scholar of Protagoras.

The FOURTH CENTURY before CHRIST.

399 Aristippus of Cyrene in Africa, a philosopher and a scholar of Socra-
tes, became the head of a sect; he was cotemporary with Dionysius,
the tyrant of Sicily.

398 Hippias of Elea, a philosopher, a scholar of Hegesidemus, and cotem-
porary with Protagoras.

397 Isæus the orator, a scholar of Isocrates, and master of Demosthenes;
in the 95th olympiad.—*Ejus orationes in oratoribus Aldi et H. Stephani.*

- Before Christ** Aristophanes, a very excellent comic poet, in the 97th olympiad.—*Ejus Comediae, editæ a Ludolpho Kustero, in fol. Amst. 1710.*
- 396 Cebes of Thebes, a scholar of Socrates; we have a moral work of his called, the Table of Cebes—*Cebetis Tabula Gr. et Latine a Jacobo Gronovio in 8vo, Amstelodami 1689.*
- 394 Antisthenes, an Athenian philosopher, a scholar of Socrates, and chief of the Cynic sect; we have two of his declamations.—*Cum Grecis Orationibus Aldi, fol. 1513, et Hen. Stephani in fol. 1575.*
- 393 Æschines, an Athenian philosopher, a scholar of Socrates; we have some dialogues of his.—*Ejus Dialogi, editi a Joan-Clerico in 8vo Amstelodami 1711.*
- 392 Simon of Athens; he was a currier by trade, a philosopher, and a scholar of Socrates.
- 391 Phædo of Elea, chief of a sect of philosophers, and a scholar of Socrates.
- 390 Euclides of Megara, not the geometrician, but a philosopher, and a scholar of Socrates.
- 389 Crito, a philosopher of Athens, and a scholar of Socrates.
- 388 Phædrus, a philosopher, and a friend of Plato, under whose name Plato published a dialogue of his, intituled Phædrus.
- 386 Glauco, a philosopher, and brother to Plato.
- 385 Philolaus of Croton, a Pythagorean philosopher, who held that the earth moved round the sun. He was cotemporary with Plato.
- 382 Philoxenus, a dithyrambic poet, died aged 60 years. *See the Marbles, Epocha LXVII.*
- 381 Archytas of Tarentum, a famous Pythagorean philosopher, and one who studied mechanics. He lived in the time of Plato.
- 380 Phileterus of Athens, a comic poet; son of Aristophanes the poet.
- 379 Dionysius of Sinope, a comic poet, who lived till the 110th olympiad.
- 377 Anaxandrides, a comic poet, flourished at Athens, where he obtained the poetic prize. *See the Marbles, Epocha LXVIII.*
- 376 Pyrrho, a philosopher, the first founder of the sceptics, who, from him, are called Pyrrhonii.
- 375 Araros, a comic poet of Athens, the son of the poet Aristophanes, lived in the 101st olympiad.
- 374 Eubulus, a comic poet of Athens, lived in the 101st olympiad.
- 373 Astydamus, a comic poet, flourished at Athens, and there gained the poetic prize. *See the Marbles, Epocha LXIX.*
- 372 Apharæus, a tragic poet of Athens, who flourished from the 102d olympiad till the 109th.
- 370 Stefichorus, a poet of Athens, who obtained there the poetic prize. *See the Marbles, Epocha LXXI.*
- 368 Endoxus, a famous geometrician, a scholar, of Archytas of Tarentum, and of Plato, lived in the 103d olympiad.
- 367 Theopompus, a great historian of the island of Chios, in the time of Philip the father of Alexander the Great, who lived about the 103d olympiad. We have only some fragments of his history.
- 357 Timotheus, a Greek poet, who died at the age of 90 years. *See the Marbles, Epocha LXXIV.*
- 352 Lycurgus, an orator of Athens, and scholar of Plato—*Ejus Orationes in Oratoribus Aldi, et H. Stephani.*

- Before
Christ
- 350 Aristotle of Stagira in Macedonia, was born the 1st year of the 99th olympiad, a scholar of Plato, and a very great philosopher, and chief of the Peripatetics: he died at the age of 63 years, the 3d year of the 114th olympiad.—*Ejus Opera Græce ab Aldo, in fol. Venetiis 1498, 4 vol.* A scarce edition.—*Eadem a Frederico Sylburgio in 4to, Francofurti 1567, 5 vol.*—*Eadem Gr. Lat. in fol. Paris 1619 and 1629, 2 vol.*
- 349 Speusippus of Athens, a nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded in his school the 15th year of the 108th olympiad.
- 348 Menander, one of the most famous comic poets of antiquity, lived in the 108th olympiad.—*Ejus fragmenta a Joan. Clerico in 8vo, Amstelodami 1709.*
- 347 Apollodorus, a comic poet, was born at Gela in Sicily, and lived in the time of Menander.
- 346 Philemon the Elder, a comic poet; he was cotemporary with Menander, and lived above 100 years.—*Ejus fragmenta cum Menandro, a Joan. Clerico in 8vo, Amstelodami 1700.*
- 344 Diogenes of Sinope, a comic philosopher, and a scholar of Antisthenes, lived in the 109th olympiad, and died in the 114th, aged 90 years.
- 341 Epicurus, a philosopher, and a founder of the Epicurean sect, was born at Gargettium in Attica. He was some time a scholar of Democritus; he died the second year of the 172d olympiad, aged 72 years.
- 382 Xenophon, a famous philosopher and historian, a scholar of Socrates, was born the 1st year of the 105th olympiad, and lived to be 90 years old.—*Ejus Opera Græce-Lat. in fol. Paris 1625, et in 4to, Oxonii 1727, et 1735, 2 vol.*
- 337 Ctesias of Cnidus, lived in the time of Xenophon. He was a prisoner in Persia, and there wrote a history, of which we have some extracts.
- 336 Calippus, a famous astronomer, who lived in the 112th olympiad.
- 335 Neophon, or Neophron, a tragic poet, and a friend of Callisthenes, both whom Alexander put to death.
- 334 Æschines, an Athenian orator and scholar of Isocrates, lived in the 112th olympiad.—*Ejus Orationes inter Oratores Aldi & H. Stephani.*
- 333 Heraclides of Pontus wrote several tragedies and parts of history, and was a disciple both of Plato and Aristotle.
- 332 Onesicritus, a philosopher and scholar of Diogenes, lived in the time of Alexander, to whom he was serviceable in his Persian war.
- 331 Aristophon, a comic poet, about the time of Alexander the Great.
- 330 Posidippus of Cassandria in Macedonia, a comic poet, who appeared in the 3d year after the death of Menander.
- 329 Antiphanes, a comic poet, lived in the time of Alexander the Great.
- 328 Crates of Thebes, a scholar of Diogenes the Cynic, lived in the 113th olympiad. Hipparchia the wife of Crates, applied herself to the study of the Cynic philosophy, a trade not at all fit for a wise woman.
- 327 Callisthenes, a philosopher, a nephew and scholar of Aristotle, whom Alexander the Great cruelly put to death.
- 326 Charilaus of Lycris, a tragic poet, who lived in the 115th olympiad.

- Before Christ Demosthenes, a famous Athenian orator, was born the second year of the 101st olympiad, and killed himself at the age of 62 years.—*Ejus Opera Gr. Lat. fol. Francofurti 1604.*
- 325 Pherecrates, an Athenian poet, a writer of antient history, quoted by Plato, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, olympiad 112th.
- 324 Theophrastus, a philosopher and a scholar of Aristotle, was born in the island of Lesbos, the third year of the 114th olympiad, and died in the 123d olympiad.—*Ejus Opera ab Aldo, in fol. Venetiis 1498.*
- 323 Sopater of Paphos, a comic poet, who lived in the time of Alexander, and of the two Ptolemies, who succeeded him.
- 322 Hyperides, an orator, and a scholar of Plato and Isocrates, died about the 114th olympiad.—*Ejus Orationes inter Oratores Aldi et H. Stephani.*
- 321 Carneades of Cyrene, chief of the third academy, died the 4th year of the 120th olympiad, aged 85 or 90 years.
- 319 Simmias of Rhodes, a lyric poet, lived in the time of Ptolemy Lagus.—*Ejus Opera cum Theocriti Operibus, editionis Crispini 1584 in 16.*
- 318 Machon of Sicyon, a comic poet, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes in Alexandria.
- 317 Carchidamus, a comic or tragic poet, who appeared at Athens the 1st year of the 115th olympiad.
- 316 Dimarchus of Corinth, an orator, and a scholar of Theophrastus, was born the 4th year of the 104th olympiad, and died, aged 70 years.—*Ejus orationes inter oratores Aldi, et H. Stephani.*
- 315 Xenocrates, a scholar of Plato, succeeded Speusippus in his school, the second year of the 110th olympiad; and died the 3d year of the 116th olympiad.
- 314 Stilpon, a philosopher of Megara, and a scholar of Euclides of Megara, and master of Zeno of Cittus, lived about the 120th olympiad.
- 313 Polemon of Athens, a platonic philosopher, and a scholar of Xenocrates, whom he succeeded in his school the third year of the 116th olympiad.
- 310 Phillippides, a comic poet of Athens, flourished in the 110th and 118th olympiad.
- 309 Zeno of Cittus, in the island of Cyprus, a philosopher and scholar of Crates, who quitting the Cynic philosophy, became chief of the Stoics.
- 308 Clotomachus of Carthage, a philosopher and a scholar of Carneades, and successor in his school.
- 306 Arcesilas, a famous platonic, and founder of the second, or middle academy, lived in the 120th olympiad.
- 304 Megasthenes lived in the time of Seleucus Nicator, and wrote a history of the Indies, of which we now know very little.
- 301 Crates of Athens, a philosopher and a scholar of Polemon, whom he succeeded in his school.
- 300 Flato the Younger, a comic poet, who lived in the 120th olympiad.

Before
Christ

The THIRD CENTURY before CHRIST.

- 294 Menedemus, a philosopher, who lived in the reign of king Demetrius.
- 290 Timeus, who lived in the reigns of Ptolemy Lagus and Philadelphus, wrote some treatises of history, of which we have now only some slight knowledge.
- 288 Euclides, a famous geometrician, who lived in the 123d olympiad. — *Ejus Elementa Geometriæ, a Christophoro Clavio, in fol. Coloniæ 1591. et in 8vo, Londini 1659 et 1678.*
- 284 Berosus of Babylon wrote a history of the Chaldeans, a few fragments of which have been preserved by Eusebius of Cæsarea; those which we have from Nannius of Viterbo, a dominican friar, are spurious. This work has formerly deceived many of the learned.
- 280 Straton of Lampfacus, a philosopher, and a scholar of Theophrastus, whom he succeeded in his school; he lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- Aristo of Chios, a stoic philosopher, and a scholar of Zeno of Cittium, lived in the 125th olympiad.
- 279 Potamon of Alexandria, a philosopher, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- 278 Aratus, of Soloe in Cilicia, a stoic philosopher, and a scholar of Zeno of Cittium, lived in the 125th olympiad. — *Ejus Phenomena Græc. Lat. ab Hug. Grotio, in 4to, Lugduni Bat. 1600.*
- 274 Pronomus of Thebes, a tragic or comic poet, flourished the 2d year of the 127th olympiad.
- 273 Lycon, a peripatetic philosopher, lived in the 127th olympiad.
- 272 Manethon, an Egyptian by birth, and a priest, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; he wrote a sacred history of Egypt, some account of which has been preserved by Josephus.
- 269 Fabius Pictor, who was a consul in the year of Rome 485, the most antient historian of that republic; we have but a few fragments of his works.
- 264 Aristarchus of Samos, a famous astronomer, lived in the 129th olympiad. — *Ejus opera Gr. Lat. in 8vo, Oxon. 1688, et tomo 30, Opera Wallisii fol. Oxoniæ 1699.*
- 259 Cleanthes of Assis, a city in Lycia, a stoic philosopher, and a scholar of Zeno of Cittium, and his successor, and master of Chrysippus. He lived in the 130th olympiad.
- 255 Eratosthenes of Cyrene, was born in the 126th olympiad; he numbered the stars. — *Græce et Lat. in Uranologio Dionys. Petavii, fol. Paris 1630. — et in folio Amstelodami 1703.*
- Antigonus Caristius, a learned man, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. — *Historia de mirabilibus, in 4to, Ludg. Bat. 1619.*
- 253 Lycophron of Calchis, a mean tragic poet, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. — *Ejus Cassandra a Johan. Pottero, in folio, Oxoniæ 1702.*
- 252 Theocritus, of Syracuse, or the island of Cos, a lyric poet, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, towards the 130th olympiad. — *Ejus opera in 8vo, Oxonii 1699.*

- Before
Christ
250 Nævius, who wrote several tragedies, and is reckoned one of the first Roman historians. He wrote in verse, and died in the 550th year of Rome.
- 245 Arcefilaus of Pitane, a philosopher, and chief of the second or middle academy. He is said to have been born in the 124th olympiad.
- 244 Lacydes of Cyrene, a platonic philosopher, the successor of Arcefilaus, he died the 4th year of the 134th olympiad.
- 244 Callimachus of Cyrene, a Greek poet, lived in the 133d olympiad.—*Ejus opera a Theodoro Grævio in 8vo, Ultrajeeti 1697, 2 vol.*
- 242 Apollonius of Rhodes, a Greek poet; and a scholar of Callimachus.—*Ejus Argonauticon in 8vo, Lugduni Bat. 1641.*
- 240 Livius Andronicus, a Latin poet, and the first writer of comedies at Rome, the first year of the 135th olympiad.
- 212 Archimedes of Syracuse, a famous mathematician, lived in the 142d olympiad.—*Ejus opera in fol. Paris 1615 et 1646.*
- 209 Quintus Ennius, a poet, historian and philosopher, was born in Calabria, in the 4th year of the 134th olympiad, and died in the year of Rome 585. We have only some fragments of his.—*Ejus fragmenta in 4to, Amst. 1707.*
- 208 Chrysisippus, of Soloe in Cilicia, a philosopher and a scholar of Cleantes, whom he succeeded; he died at the age of 73 years, in the 143d olympiad.
- 200 Plautus, a comic Latin poet, from whom we have remaining 20 comedies: he died in the 570th year of Rome, and in the first of the 149th olympiad.—*Ejus Comædiæ a Frederico Taubmanno in 4to, Francofurti 1612.*

The SECOND CENTURY before CHRIST,

- 184 Aristobulus, a Jewish peripatetic philosopher, lived in the 194th olympiad.
- 180 Bion of Smyrna, a lyric poet, lived in the 150th olympiad.—*Ejus opera in 8vo, Cantabrigiæ 1662 et 1661.*
- 179 Moschus of Syracuse, a lyric poet, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometor.—*Ejus opera cum Bione in 8vo, Cantabrig. 1652 et 1661.*
- 172 Terentius, a comic Latin poet, born at Carthage in the year 562 of Rome, and lived till the 155th olympiad. — *Ejus Comæd. sex, cum Donati Commentariis ad usum Delphini, in 4to—Idem in 4to, Lugduni Batav. 1726, 2 vol. et cum Faerni notis in 4to, Londini 1724.*
- 160 M. Porcius Cato the Elder, or the Censor, died in the 604th year of Rome, aged upwards of 90. He wrote on Agriculture. — *Ejus opera in 8vo, Heidelberg. Commelin. 1591,—et Franeckeræ in 8vo, 1620.*
- 157 Carneades of Cyrene, a philosopher and founder of a new academy, died the 4th year of the 162d olympiad, aged 85.
- 156 Critolaus, a peripatetic philosopher, lived in the 156th olympiad; at which time he went with an embassy from Athens to Rome.
- 155 Callimachus the Younger, an heroic poet, who appeared in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes.
- 153 Pacuvius, a Latin tragic poet, who appeared in the third year of the 156th olympiad.
- 152 Polybius of Megapolis, was born the 4th year of the 143d olympiad, and of Rome 548. He wrote a history of his own times, which we have, but it is not compleat.—*Ejus Historia in fol. Paris 1609. There is also a good translation of the same work in French.*

- Before
Christ
143 Lucilius, a Latin poet, was born in the 153d olympiad, and died at the age of 46 years. He wrote several satires. — *Ejus fragmenta a Francisco Douza, in 4to, Lugduni Batavorum 1597.*
- 142 Demetrius Phalereus, a governor of Athens, in honour of whom were erected 360 statues, lived in the time of Ptolemy Soter, with whom he was constrained to retire. He cultivated the philosophy which he had learned of Theophrastus; we have nothing of his but his Rhetoric.
- 140 Apollodorus, a learned man of Athens, lived in the 150th olympiad. — *Ejus Bibliotheca Gr. Lat. in 12mo, Salmurii 1661.*
- Clitomachus, a Carthaginian philosopher, and a scholar of Carneades.
- 139 Nicander, a physician and a poet, lived in the 160th olympiad. — *Ejus Theriaca et Alexipharmaca, in 4to, Paris Morel. 1557.*
- 130 Panætius a philosopher of Rhodes, and a friend of Lælius and Scipio Africanus.
- 120 Ezechiel, a Jew, and supposed to have been a tragic poet, lived above a century before Christ.

The FIRST CENTURY before CHRIST.

- 92 Scymnus of Chios, a geographer and poet, lived in the 172d olympiad. — *Tom. II. geographorum in 8vo. Oxonii 1703.*
- 90 Antiochus of Ascalon, an academician philosopher, who was famous at Rome in the year of that city 674.
- 72 Apollonius of Tyre, a stoic philosopher, lived in the time of Ptolemy Auletes.
- 70 Terentius Varro, was born at Narbon in Gaul, in the year of Rome, 638, and lived to the year 727. — *Ejus opera de re Rustica in 8vo, Amstelodami 1583, — de lingua Latina in 8vo Ingolstadtii 1605.*
- 69 Hortensius, a famous orator, who disputed for eloquence with Cicero, appeared in the 177th olympiad.
- 64 Andronicus of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, and cotemporary with Cicero.
- 63 Aurelius Cotta, of Rome, was a famous academician philosopher, and cotemporary with Cicero.
- 62 Titus Pomponius Atticus, an able politician, and an epicurean philosopher, and cotemporary with Cicero.
- 60 Cato Uticensis was born at Rome, a stoic philosopher, and cotemporary with Julius Cæsar; he killed himself at Utica in Africa, in the year of Rome 708.
- 59 Catullus, a Latin poet, was born at Verona, in the year of Rome 668, and died at Rome at about 30 years of age. *Ejus opera, in folio Venetiis 1739, under the title, Catullus restitutus — et in 12mo, Paris 1743.*
- 55 Lucretius, a Latin poet, and an epicurean philosopher, was born in the year of Rome 659. He published his poem the third year of the 177th olympiad, and killed himself at the age of 44. *Ejus libri sex de rerum Natura, a Sigismundo Havercampio in 4to, Lugduni Batav. 1725.*
- 55 Cicero, an able philosopher, a great orator, and at times a poet, though but an indifferent one, was born in the year of Rome 648. He flourished with great honour at Rome in 691; but the ingratitude of Augustus

- Before Christ gustus, and the fury of M. Antony, were the causes of his death, in the year of Rome 711. He wrote only the following works : *Ejus opera a Petro Victorio in folio, Florentiæ 1537, 4 vol. a noble edition.*—*Idem in folio, Paris, a Roberto Stephano 1539, 2 vol.*—*Idem cum Manucciorum Commentariis in folio, Venetiis 1583, 10 vol.*—*Idem ex recensione D. d'Olivet in 4to, Paris 1741, 9 vol. a curious edition.*
- 54 Sallustius, a Latin historian ; his works are wrote with great purity ; but they are mutilated ; he died in the year of Rome 719.—*Ejus Historiæ ex recensione Wasse in 4to, Cantabrigiæ 1710.*
- 52 Julius Cæsar, an able writer and a great general, whose commentaries are wrote with great purity.—*Ejus Commentarii ex editione variorum, a Joan. Georg. Grævio in 8vo. Amstelodami 1697.*—*Idem a Joanne Davifio in 4to, Cantabrigiæ 1706.*—*Idem a Clark. in folio, Londini 1712.*—*Idem ab Oudendorpio in 4to, 2 vol.*
- 52 Castor of Rhodes lived in the time of Julius Cæsar, and wrote a chronology quoted by the ancients, particularly by S. Clement of Alexandria, and Eusebius ; but we have not the work itself.
- 51 L. Sisenna, who lived in the time of Pomponius Atticus, and Julius Cæsar, wrote a Roman history, which is but little known.
- 50 Virgilius, a most celebrated Latin heroic poet, was born in the year of Rome 684, and died at the age of 51 years, in the 735th year of Rome.—*Ejus opera ex recensione Nicolai Heinsii in 12mo, Amstelodami 1676.*—*Idem cum Servii Commentariis, edente Mafvicio, in 4to, Leovardiæ 1717, 2 vol.*
- 50 Publius Nigidius Figulus, a pythagorean philosopher, died in the year of Rome 709.
- 50 Cratippus of Mitylene was cotemporary with Pompey.
- 49 Tibullus, a Roman knight, lived in the time of Virgil, and died a little after him ; his elegies are usually joined with the poems of Catullus.
- 46 Alexander (Cornelius) surnamed Polyphistor, from his great knowledge in antiquity, wrote an universal history quoted by several writers. He lived in the 173d olympiad.
- 45 Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian, lived in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.—*Ejus Bibliotheca Historica in folio, Hanovæ 1604.*
- 45 Juba, the son of Juba, king of Mauritania, was made a prisoner by Julius Cæsar, who carried him to Rome, where he applied himself to the study of letters.
- 45 Vitruvius, a famous architect, lived in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.—*Ejus libri X. de Architectura in folio, Amst. 1649.*—And also in French, by M. Perrault, in fol. Paris 1684.
- 42 Nicolas Damascenus, a peripatetic philosopher and historian, and a great favourite with Augustus ; we have only some fragments of his works.
- 42 Pedit Albinovanus, lived in the time of Augustus.—*Ejus fragmenta a Theodoro Gorallio (vel Joanne Clerico) in 8vo, Amst. 1703.*
- 49 Trogus Pompeus, of Narbone in Gaul, wrote an universal history abridged by Justin, but so badly that the work is destroyed.
- 40 Parthenius of Nicæa, a learned man in the time of Augustus.—*Ejus Narrationes amatoriæ in 8vo, inter autores Mythologicos Galai.*

Before
Christ
39 Cornelius Nepos of Verona died in the beginning of the reign of
Augustus.—*Ejus Vitæ Excellentium Græciæ Imperatorum in 8vo, cum no-
tis Variorum, Lugduni Batav.*

39 Asinius Pollio lived in the time of Cicero, about the 713th year of
Rome. He was a consul, orator and poet, and also wrote a history of
the civil wars, which is lost.

39 Cornelius Severus lived soon after Cicero; he wrote *Ethna*, and a
fragment on the death of a Roman orator.—*Ejus Ethna, & fragmenta,
edita cura Theodori Goralli (vel Joannis Clerici) in 8vo, Amstelodami
1702.*

38 Sextus Aurelius Propertius, an elegiac poet, lived in the time of
Ovid and Augustus. His works are usually joined with those of Catul-
lus and Tibullus.

36 Publius Syrus, a Syrian by birth and a slave, lived in the time of
Ovid, and wrote moral sentences.—*Ejus Mimi, vel Sententiæ, ad cal-
cem Phædri Fabularum.*

32 Manilius, a poet and mathematician in the time of Augustus, wrote
an astronomical poem; of which we have only five books.—*Ejus Astro-
nomicon, ex editione Petr. Danielis Huetii in 4to, Paris 1679.*

30 Q. Horatius Flaccus was born in the year of Rome 689, and died
in 746 at Rome; he is the only Latin poet who excelled in writing ly-
rics and satires.—*Ejus Opera a Richardo Bentley & Cuninghams in 8vo,
Londini 1740.*

30 Dionysius Halycarnassæus, a learned Greek historian; he wrote the
history of Rome, and lived in the 187th olympiad.—*Ejus Antiquitates
Romanæ in fol. Oxoniæ 1704.*

29 Mæcenæ, a great patron of the poets, and who himself studied poe-
try but with little success.

28 Cornelius Gallus lived under Augustus, and was an excellent poet;
but it is doubted whether those six elegiac poems, which are published
in his name, were his; some attribute them to Cornelius Maximianus
Gallus, who lived under Anastasius. His poems are usually joined with
those by Catullus.

20 Anaxilas of Larissa, a pythagorean philosopher, whom Augustus ex-
pelled Rome, upon suspicion of his being a magician.

15 Philistion of Nicæa, a comic poet in the time of Augustus.

10 Ovid, the most graceful and amorous elegiac poet of antiquity, was
born at Sulmo in Italy, in the year of Rome 711, and died in banish-
ment, at the age of 60 years.—*Ejus Opera cum notis variorum in 8vo,
Amstelodami 1683, vol.—Idem ex recensione Burmanni in 4to, 1722,
4 vol.*

The FIRST CENTURY after CHRIST.

After
Christ
4 Titus Livius, a famous writer of Roman history, was born at Pa-
dua in the year of Rome 695, and died in the 770th.—*Ejus Histo-
ria Romana, sive Annales ex recensione Johan. Frederici Gronovii in 8vo,
Amstelodami 1693, 2 vol. — Idem rex recensione Joannis Clerici in 12mo,
Amstelodami 1733, 10 vol.—Idem ex recensione Crevier, in 4to, Paris
1733.*

10 Cæsar Germanicus, a nephew of Augustus, died in the 772d year
of Rome, and the 19th of Christ; a prince of great eloquence, who
made

- After
Christ made a Latin translation of Arastus his phenomena. — *Ex recensione Hagenii Grotii in 4to, Lugduni Batav. 1600.* — *Et in Mythographis Latinis Munckeri in 8vo, Amst. 1681.*
- 11 Gratinus, a very eloquent Latin poet, but little known, lived in the time of Ovid, and wrote a poem on hunting. — *Cynegaticon in 12mo, Lugduni Batav. 1645.*
- 12 Julius Hyginus, a very learned freedman of Augustus, of whom we have a book of Mythology, and another of Astronomy. — *In Mythographis Latinis Muncker. in 8vo, Amst. 1681.*
- 16 Valerius Maximus, a Latin writer, lived about the end of the reign of Tiberius. He wrote us a book of the actions and remarkable sayings of the ancients; but it is doubtful whether what we have is any thing more than an abridgment. — *Ejus Libri novem de Factis memorabilibus, cum notis Torenii in 4to, Lugduni Batav. 1726.*
— *Idem ad usum Serenissimi Delphini in 4to, 1679.*
- 17 Phædrus, a freedman of Augustus, was born in Thrace; he has left us five books of fables which are wrote with great purity. — *Ejus Fabulæ a Davide Hoogstrat. in 4to, Amst. 1701.* — *Idem ex editione Burmanni in 4to. Amst. 1727 Et in 12mo, Parisiis 1742.*
- 29 Strabo of Amasia, an excellent Greek geographer, who lived in the time of Augustus. — *Ejus Geographia Gr. Lat. in fol. Amstelodami 1707 2 vol.*
- Dionysius of Charax, or Alexandria in Syria, a geographer in the time of Augustus. — *Ejus Orbis Descriptio Græce in 8vo, Oxoniæ 1697.*
- 30 Seneca (the father) born at Corduba in Spain, a rhetorician, lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote some books of controversy, which are printed with the works of Seneca the philosopher, his son.
- 30 Velleius Paterculus appeared under Tiberius in the 783d year of Rome; he was a friend of Sejanus, which was the occasion of his death. We have a small historical abridgement of his. — *Ejus historia in 12mo, Lugduni Batav. 1693, Et in 8vo, cum notis Variorum, Lugduni Batav. 1667.*
- 35 Isidorus of Charax, a Greek geographer in the time of Tiberius. — *Editus est Tomo 2º. Geographorum in 8vo, Oxoniæ 1703*
- 36 Cornelius Celsus, a philosopher and a physician, lived in the reigns of Tiberius and the first Cæsars. — *Ejus Libri de Re Medica in 8vo, Lugduni Batav. 1657, Et 1665.* — *Idem in 12mo, Amstelodami 1687.*
- 38 Philo, a Jew of Alexandria, a platonic philosopher, who came to Rome in the time of Caligula. — *Ejus Opera Græci Et Latine in folio Paris.*
- 40 Pomponius Mela, a Spaniard, born at Bætica or Alexandria, lived in the time of Tiberius and Claudius. We have a book of Cosmography of his greatly abridged. — *Ejus Libri III. de Situ Orbis in 8vo, Franeckeræ 1701.*
- 43 Junius Moderatus Columella, of Cales, or Cadiz in Spain, who lived in the time of the emperor Claudius. He wrote 12 books of agriculture. — *Ejus Opera Re Rustica in 8vo. ex editione Hieronimo Commelini, 1595.*
- 55 Seneca, a stoic philosopher and poet, son of Seneca the rhetorician, the tutor of Nero, who put him to death in the third year of his reign,
or

- After
Christ
- or the 65th of Christ.—*Ejus Opera cum notis Variorum, in 8vo, Lugduni Batarv. 1672, 4 vol.—Ejus Tragædiæ in 8vo. Amstælodami 1682, & in 4to. Delphis 1728, 2 vol.*
- 56 Annæus Cornutus, a stoic philosopher, who lived in the time of Nero, and was master of Persius and Lucanus.
- 57 Lucanus, a poet of Corduba in Spain, and nephew to Seneca the philosopher, wrote the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey in verse. Nero put him to death when he was 27 years of age. *Ejus Pharsalia cum notis Variorum, in 8vo, Amstælodami 1669, & in 4to, Lugduni Batarv. 1728.*
- 58 Andromachus of Crete, a poet, and Nero's physician.—*Ejus Liber de Theriaca.*
- 60 T. Petronius Arbiter, of Massilia, now Marseilles; a very voluptuous man, and a favourite of Nero, who nevertheless put him to death, in the 67th year of Christ. We have a fulsome satire of his, and some verses.—*Ejus Satyricon, editum a Petro Burmanno in 4to. M. Nodot has added a supplement to the work, which evidently appears to be spurious.*
- 62 Persius, of Volaterræ in Italy, a very obscure satirical poet, died in the 9th year of Nero, at the age of 28 years. *Persii Satyræ cum notis Joannis Bond. in 12mo, Amstælodami 1645.* His satires are usually joined to those of Juvenal.
- 63 Epictetus, a Greek philosopher, a slave to Epaphroditus, afterwards a freedman of Nero, and his chamberlain.—*Ejus Manuale, cum Simplicii Commentario in 4to, Lugduni Batarv. 1640.*
—*Idem, cum Dissertationibus Arriani in 8vo, Londini 1670.*
- 64 Dioscorides, a famous physician in the time of Nero.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Francofurti 1598.*
- 70 Justus, of Tiberias in Palestine, a cotemporary historian with Josephus, and his enemy, wrote a chronicle of the Jewish kings; but it is lost.
- 71 Flavius Josephus, a high-priest of the Jews, who wrote a history of the civil wars of that people with the Romans,—*in folio, Amstælodami 1723, 2 vol.*
- 72 Silius Italicus, who was several times consul, died in the beginning of the reign of Trajan, aged 75 years. He wrote an heroic poem of the punic war, which has more the air of an history than a poem.—*Ejus Poemata, cum notis Claudii Dausquei in 4to, Paris 1618, & in 4to, Ultrajecti 1717.*
- 73 Valerius Flaccus was distinguished for his poetry in the reign of Vespasian. He wrote a poem of the Argonautic expedition, the best Latin poem after Virgil's.—*Ejus Argonautica a Petro Burmanno in 12mo, Ultrajecti 1701.*
- 74 C. Plinius Secundus of Verona, was born in the reign of Tiberius, flourished in that of Vespasian, and died under Titus, aged 56 years; he has left us a very curious natural history.—*Ejus Historia Naturalis, Libris XXXVII. ab Joanne Harduino edita in folio, Paris 1723, 2 vol.*
- 75 Asconius Pedianus, a learned critic, lived about the time of Domitian, and published several succinct commentaries upon some of Cicero's orations.—*Asconius Pedianus in Ciceronem in 12. Lugduni Batarv. 1657.*
—*& cum Cicerone Gronovii in 4to, 1592.*

- After Christ Plinius Valerianus, a celebrated physician, lived a little time after Pliny the naturalist.—*Ejus Opus de Re Medica in 4to; Romæ 1509 & inter Medicos Antiquos in folio.*
- 82 Decius Junius Juvenalis of Aquinum, lived under Domitian, a Latin satirical poet, greatly esteemed.—*Ejus Satyræ, ab Henrico Christiano Henningio editæ in 4to. Ultrajecti 1685.*
- 83 M. Valerius Martialis, born in Spain, lived in the reigns of Domitian, Nerva and Trajan. We have some fragments of his.—*Ejus Epigrammata, per Petrum Scriverium in 12mo, Lugduni Batavorum 1619.*
- 84 Apollonius, of Tyana in Cappadocia, a pythagorean philosopher, lived in the reign of Domitian. Philostratus has wrote his life.
- 85 P. Papinius Statius, a Neapolitan, lived in the reign of Domitian in great esteem. He wrote the poems of Thebais and Achilles.—*Ejus Poemata, edita ab Emerico Cruceo in 4to, Paris 1618.*
- 86 Sextus Julius Frontinus was greatly distinguished in the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva and Trajan. We have several works of his on the aqueducts of Rome, and the stratagems of war.—*Ejus Stratagemata, edita per Petrum Scriverium in 12mo, Lugduni Batavor. 1644, & a Job. Frid. Gronovio in 12mo, Lugduni Batavor. 1675.*
- 88 M. Fabius Quintilianus, of Caliguris, or Callahorra in Spain, a celebrated rhetorician at Rome; he quitted his profession in the reign of Domitian, in the year of Christ 88.—*Ejus Institutiones Oratoriæ, Libri XII. a Petro Burmanno in 4to, 1720, & 1732.—Idem, a Capperoneris in folio, Paris 1725.* The declamations we have under his name are spurious.
- 96 Dion Chrysostemus, of Prusa in Bythinia, lived in the reign of Nerva the emperor.—*Ejus Orationes in folio, Paris 1604, & 1623, 2 vol.*
- 97 Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight, lived in the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian and Nerva; we have his annals and histories, but they are not compleat.—*Ejus Annales & Historiæ, ex editione Theodori Ryckii in 12mo, Lugduni Batavor. 1687, 2 vol.*
- 98 Phlegon Trallianus, a freedman of Adrian the emperor, wrote a chronicle of the olympiads; but we have only a fragment of them.
- 99 Pliny the Younger, a nephew of Pliny the Naturalist, was born at Como, a city of Milan in Italy, a man of fortune and very learned, in the reign of Trajan.—*C. Plinii Secundi Cæcili Epistolæ in 4to, Amstelodami 1734, & Panegyricus a Jacobo de la Baune, Societ. Jesu in 4to, Paris 1677, & in 4to, Venetiis 1728.*

The SECOND CENTURY after CHRIST.

- 100 Plutarch, of Cheronea in Boeotia, a learned historian and philosopher in the reign of Trajan.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Francofurti 1620, & Paris 1624, 2 vol.*
- 101 L. Annaeus Florus, supposed to be a Spaniard, and of the same family with Seneca, lived in the reign of Trajan; we have of his an abridgment of the Roman history.—*Ejus Historia de Gestis Romanorum ab Anna, Tanaquilli Fabrii filia, in 4to, Paris 1674, & Lugduni Batavor. in 8vo. 1722.*
- 104 C. Suetonius Nicomedia, a philosopher and historian, who lived in the reign of Trajan, and wrote several works, the chief of which are his

- After his lives of the first Cæsars.—*Ejus Vitæ XII. Imperatorum, editæ a*
 Christ *Joan. Gregorio Grævio in 4to, Ultrajecti 1703, and a Samuele Petisco in*
4to, Leovardiae 1715, 2 vol.
- 110 Arrian of Nicomedia, a philosopher and historian, who lived in the
 reign of Adrian.—*De Expeditione Alexandri in folio, Lugduni Batavor.*
1704, and other works.
- 118 Favorinus, of Arles in France, a philosopher and cotemporary with
 Adrian.
- 120 Aristides, a Greek orator, in the reign of Adrian.—*Ejus Orationes*
in 4to, Oxonii 1722 & 1730, 2 vol.
- 130 Appianus of Alexandria, a Greek and Roman historian, lived in the
 time of Antoninus the philosopher.—*Ejus Historia in folio, Geneva*
1592, & in 8vo. Amstælodami 1670, 2 vol.
- 138 Marcus Antoninus, the philosopher and emperor, and son of Annius
 Verus.—*Ejus vita Græce & Latine, a Joan. Hudson in 8vo. Oxonii*
1704.
- 140 Hermogenes, of Tarsus in Cilicia, was a prodigy every way, for
 at 17 he published his rhetoric, at 20 his book of ideas, and when
 he was but 25 years old he forgot all his learning. He lived under
 Adrian.
- 141 Aulus Gellius, a very learned man, was born at Rome, and lived in
 the reign of Antoninus Pius. He published a work under the title of
Noctes Atticæ, editæ a Jacobio Gronovio in 4to. Lugduni Batavorum
1706.
- 144 S. Justin born in Palestine, a christian philosopher and martyr, wrote
 an apology for the christians.
- 146 Maximus of Tyre, a platonic philosopher, came to Rome.—*Ejus*
Dissertationes in 8vo. Cantabrigiæ 1703.
- 162 Lucius Apuleius, of Madaura in Africa, a learned philosopher, who
 lived in the reigns of Marcus Antoninus the philosopher, and Verus.—
Ejus Metamorphosis de Asino aureo, & alia ejus Opera a Juliano Florido in
4to. Paris 1688, 2 vol.
- 164 Galenus, a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus in Asia, in the
 year of Christ 131.—*Ejus opera in folio, Paris 1679, 10 vol.*
- Lucianus of Samosata, a very elegant Greek writer, in the reign of
 Marcus Aurelius.—*Ejus opera in folio, Paris 1615.*
- 174 Pausanias, of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, lived in the reign of Antoni-
 nus the philosopher. He wrote a description of Greece, in fol. *Græc.*
Lat. Lipsiæ 1711.
- 179 Athenagoras of Athens, a christian philosopher and priest, wrote an
 apology for the christians.
- 182 Julius Pollux, of Naucratis in Egypt, a celebrated scholar in the
 reign of the emperor Commodus.—*Ejus Onomasticon fol. Gr. Lat. Am-*
stælodami 1706, 2 vol.
- 183 Diogenes Laertius of Cilicia, an epicurean philosopher, lived a little
 time after the emperor Commodus. He wrote the lives of the philo-
 sophers in 4to. *Gr. Lat. Amstælodami 1706, 2 vol.*
- 184 Sextus Empericus, a sceptic philosopher and physician, lived in the
 reign of the emperor Commodus.—*Ejus Opera in folio.*
- 193 Athenæus, a very learned man of Naucratis in Egypt, lived a little
 time after Commodus the emperor.—*Ejus Opera in fol. Gr. Lat. Lugdu-*
ni 1612, 2 vol.

- After
Christ
194 Julius Sôlinus, a grammarian, was born at Rome, as is supposed in the reign of Alexander Severus, the son of Mammæa. He wrote a collection of remarkable things under the time of *Polyphistor*, editum a *Jacobo Grasseto in 8vo, Paris 1605.*
- 195 Plotinus, a famous platonic philosopher, lived in the reign of Severus. We have some of his works remaining.
- 198 Æmilius Papinianus, a celebrated civilian, lived in the reign of Septimius Severus. We have only some fragments of his works.

The THIRD CENTURY after CHRIST.

- 200 Oppianus, a Greek poet and naturalist, lived in the reign of Septimius Severus.—*Ejus Opera in 8vo, Lugduni Batavor. 1597.*
- 205 Alexander, of Aphrodisias in Caria, a Greek philosopher, was contemporary with Severus and Caracalla.
- 210 Philostratus of Lemnos, a learned man, who lived under Caracalla and Geta.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Lipsiæ 1709.*
Philostratus the Younger, and nephew of the former; he composed the tables in the same edition, and in the French folio.
- 211 Ptolemy, of Pelusium in Egypt, a celebrated astronomer and geographer, who lived under M. Aurelius Antoninus.—*Ejus Geographia in folio, Amstelodami 1618*, and other works.
- 212 Q. Serenus Samonicus, lived in the reigns of Septimius Severus, and Aurelius Antoninus. He wrote medicinal precepts in verse.
—*Sereni Carmen de re Medica, a Roberto Keuchenio in 8vo, Amstelodami 1668, & 1706.*
- 215 S. Clement of Alexandria, a very learned philosopher, who preserved a great many fragments of antient profane authors.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Oxonii 1723, 2 vol.*
- 218 Ælianus, a native of Præneste a city in Italy, very learned in the Greek language, who lived in the reign of Alexander Severus.—*Ejus Historia varia in 8vo, Lugduni Batavorum 1701, 2 vol. & a Jacobo Gronovio in 4to, Amstelodami 1731, 2 vol. Ejus Historia Animalium in folio, Tiguri 1556, and other works.*
- 220 Pantænus, a stoic philosopher, who embraced christianity, and succeeded St. Clement in his school at Alexandria.
- 228 Dion Cassius, of Nicæ in Bithynia, a famous Greek writer of the Roman history; he was a consul and afterwards governor of the provinces.—*Ejus Historia in folio, Hanoviæ 1606.*
- 229 Domitius Ulpianus, a great civilian in the time of Alexander Severus.
- 230 Julius Paulus, a civilian and cotemporary with Ulpianus, lived also in the reign of Alexander Severus. We have only some fragments of his works.
- 231 Sextus Pomponius, a scholar of Papinianus the civilian, and a counsellor of A. Severus.
- 232 Herennius Modestinus, a famous civilian, in the reign of Alexander Severus.
- 234 Hermogenianus, a celebrated civilian, and cotemporary with Modestinus, supposed to have been a christian.

After
Christ
238 Censorinus, a famous grammarian: we have a small work of his
highly esteemed.—*De die Natali, edente Henrico Lindenbrogio in 8vo,*
249 *Lugduni Batavorum 1642.*

249 Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus, a Roman, the supposed author
of 12 books of Rural Œconomy, which are printed with the work of
some authors who have treated on the same subject. He lived in the
third century.

250 Justin, of what country is uncertain, abridged the history of Trogus
Pompeius. He lived before the time of the Christian emperors, about
250 years after Christ.—*Ejus Historiæ, a Petro Josepho Cantelio editæ in*
4to, Paris 1677.—*Idem, a Th. Hearne, in 8vo, Ox. 1705, & in 8vo, Paris,*
1677.

278 Porphyrius of Tyre, disciple to Plotinus; he was a great enemy to
the Christians, and author of several works.

283 M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus, a Latin poet of Carthage; we
have only a poem of his upon hunting, and a few other things; printed
with Gratius's works.

284 Ælius Spartianus, who wrote the lives of the emperors Adrian, Verus
and some others. He lived in the reign of Dioclesian, to whom he was
greatly attached.

285 Julius Calpurnius, a Sicilian, wrote several eclogues which are printed
with the works of Nemesianus his cotemporary.

The FOURTH CENTURY after CHRIST.

300 Hierocles, a platonic philosopher, and an enemy of the Christians,
wrote a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras.—*Commentaria*
in Aurea Carmina in 8vo, Cantabrigiæ.

304 Lactantius Firmanus, a learned man, who wrote in a very pure stile,
a defence of the Christian religion; he also preserved several fragments
of the ancients.—*Ejus Opera a Walkio in 8vo, Lipsiæ, 1715.*

320 Iamblicus, of Chalcis in Cœle-Syria, a philosopher in the time of
Constantine the Great, wrote the life of the emperor Pertinax, which
is among the writers of the history of Augustus.

325 Julius Capitolinus, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great,
wrote the life of the emperor Pertinax, which is among the writers of
the history of Augustus.

330 Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, was a very learned man, as appears by
the following work of his.—*Ejus Præparatio Evangelica in folio, Paris,*
1627.

340 Julius Firmicus Maternus, a very learned man of Sicily, lived in the
times of Constantine and his son. He wrote a treatise of the power of
the stars. In his old age he left paganism to embrace christianity,
about the year 350, and wrote a book against paganism, which is at
the end of some editions of St. Cyprian's works.

345 Chalcidius, an able philosopher, supposed to have been a Christian;
he wrote a commentary on the Timæus of Plato; he lived about the
year 340.—*Chalcidius in Timæum Platonis, a Joanne Meursio, in 4to, Lug-*
duni Batav. 1617.

350 Flavius Eutropius, a learned sophist, wrote an abridgment of the
Roman history; he lived under Constantine and Julian the Apostate.—
Eutropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ, ab Anna, Tancquillæ Fabri filia, in 4to.
Paris, 1683, and in 8vo. Lugduni Batavor 1729.

- After
Christ Themistius, a peripatetic philosopher, cotemporary with Julian the
Apostate.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Paris 1684.*
- 360 Julian the emperor, surnamed the Apostate, nephew of Constantine
361 the Great, was a philosopher.—*Ejus Opera in folio, Lipsiæ 1696.*
- 366 Damasus, pope of Rome, wrote some poems, of which we have only
one part.
- 370 Ammianus Marcellinus appeared in the time of Constantine's sons,
and lived till the reign of Theodosius. He has left a history sufficiently
valued as the ground of things.—*Ejus Historia, ex editione Hadriani Va-*
lesii in folio, Paris 1681— & *a Jacobo Gronovio in folio, Lugduni Batav.*
1693.
- 372 Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea in Syria, under Valentinian and Va-
lens, a Greek poet, has left us a poetic version of David's psalms.
- 375 Vegetius Renatus, lived in the reign of Valentinian. We have a
military treatise of his.—*Ejus Institutio Militaris in 8vo. Valsiæ*
1670.
- 376 S. Gregory of Nazianzum, who wrote a great many verses, lived
and died in the reign of Theodosius the Great.
- 378 Sextus Aurelius Victor, supposed to be an African, wrote a book of
the antiquities of Rome, of illustrious men, and of the emperors.—
Ejus Historiæ editæ ab Anna, Tanaquilli Fabri filia, in 4to. Paris 1681 &
in 4to. Amstelodami 1733.
- 380 Decimus Magnus Ausonius of Bourdeaux, a rhetorician and a poet,
was consul in 379, and died under Honorius, in the year 392.—*Ejus*
Opera, per Jacobum Tollium in 8vo. Lugduni Batavor. 1672, & a D. Sou-
ckay in 4to, Paris 1721.
- 381 Nonnus, of Pannopolis in Egypt, wrote a poem on Bacchus. He
lived in the reign of Theodosius I.
- 384 Quintus Curtius Rufus; the time in which he lived is uncertain, but
it is supposed in the reign of Theodosius the Great. He wrote a very
elegant history of Alexander the Great. *De Rebus Alex Mag. in 4to.*
Delph. 1724. The two first books being lost, John Freinshemius hath
made a curious supplement to the work.
- 396 Macrobius, a learned philosopher, who lived in the time of Theo-
dosius and Honorius.

The FIFTH CENTURY after CHRIST.

- 400 Quintus Aurelius Symmachus was consul and governor of Rome
under Valentinian II. and Theodosius II. He wrote letters and some
other things.—*Ejus Epistolæ in 8vo. Francofurti 1662.*
- 401 Claudius Claudianus of Alexandria, lived under Theodosius the
Great, and his sons, and wrote some poems.—*Ejus Poemata, edita cura*
Nicolai Heinsii in 12. Lugduni Batavor. 1651, & cum notis variorum in 8vo.
Lugduni Batav. 1665.
- 410 Rufus Festus Avienus, or Avianus, supposed to have been a Spani-
ard, translated the Phenomena of Aratus.—*In ymage mate Aratæ cum Ho-*
genis Grotii in 4to, Lugduni Batav. 1600.—Secondly, he made a poeti-
cal translation of Dionysius of Alexandria's geography. *cum Dionysii Pe-*
riclete, in 8vo, Oxoni 1697.—He also wrote some fables in Latin verse
1697 & quad. Fabulas in 12mo. Paris 1742.

Synesius,

After
Christ
Synesius, bishop of Ptolemais, lived in the reign of Theodosius; we have some verses of his writing.

411 Claudius Rutilius Numatianus was born in Gaul, and lived in the
416 time of Theodosius the Younger.—*Ejus Poemata, per Theodorum Janssonium ab Almelooveen, in 12. Amst. 1687.*

440 Sedulius, an ecclesiastic writer, wrote a poem on the life of Jesus Christ; which is printed in the books of the fathers and others.

451 Claudius Mamertus, bishop of Vienna, wrote some sacred poems and some philosophical works.

452 Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, of Madaura, a city in Africa, lived at Rome in the time of Leo of Thrace. He wrote a learned work both in prose and verse.—*Ejus Satyra de Nuptiis Philologiae & Mercurii, ab Hugone Grotio in 8vo. Lugduni Batavor. 1599.*

460 C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, bishop of Clermont in Auvergne, in the year 472. He has left some poems and letters.—*Ejus Epistolæ, a Sirmondo editæ in 4to, Parisiis 1652.*

470 Cointus, or Quintus lived in the reigns of Leo, Zeno and Anastasius, and wrote a large supplement to the Iliad, which he continued from the death of Hector to the return of the Greeks.—*Cointi or Quinti Paralipomena Homerica Libris XIV. ex recensione Rhodomanni in 8vo. Hianoviae & Lugduni Batavor. 1734.*

478 Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, born in the year 348, at Calahorra in Spain, was a Christian, and has left some excellent poems.—*Ejus Opera, per Nicolaum Heinsium in 12. Amst. 1667.*

484 Musæus, who wrote the poem of Leander and Hero, lived in the reigns of Leo, and Zeno and Anastasius.

490 Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, consul, and a peripatetic philosopher, who was put to death by Theodoric, king of the Goths in 524.—*Ejus Opera in fol. Basileæ 1570, and other works.—De Consolatione Philosophica in 8vo. Lugduni Batavor. 1671 & ad usum Seren. Delphini in 4to. Paris 1680.*

The SIXTH CENTURY after CHRIST.

505 Stephanus Byzantinus, a geographer, who lived in the reign of Anastasius.—*Ejus Lexicon de Urbibus in folio, Amst 1678,—& Lugduni Batavor. 1679 & 1688.*

513 Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, a Christian senator of Rome, who was attached to Theodoric, king of the Goths, has left us some works in several kinds of learning in folio, Rothomagi 1679, 2 vol.

As the following Table of INDICATIONS are very useful in reading of the Pope's decrees I have, by the advice of the learned and religious Benedictines, inserted them in this work, being convinced of their great usefulness in chronology, especially after the Eighth Century. The reader will please to observe, that the number in the middle of the column shews the year of Christ, the second is the Indiction, after which follows the letters M. and A, that is March and April, which point out the day of those months on which the Christians Passover, or Easter, falls.

260 A TABLE of the INDICATIONS.

	1	29	57
B.	4 M. 27	2 A. 17	15 A. 10
	2	30	58
A.	5 A. 16	3 A. 9	1 M. 26
	3	31	59
G.	6 A. 8	4 M. 25	2 A. 1
	4	32	60
F. E.	7 M. 23	5 A. 13	3 A. 6
	5	33	61
D.	8 A. 12	6 A. 5	4 M. 29
	6	34	62
C.	9 A. 4	7 M. 28	5 A. 11
	7	35	63
B.	10 A. 24	8 A. 10	6 A. 3
	8	36	64
A. G.	11 A. 8	9 A. 1	7 A. 22
	9	37	65
F.	12 M. 31	10 A. 21	8 A. 14
	10	38	66
E.	13 A. 20	11 A. 6	9 M. 30
	11	39	67
D.	14 A. 5	12 M. 29	10 A. 19
	12	40	68
C. B.	15 M. 27	13 A. 17	11 A. 10
	13	41	69
A.	1 A. 16	14 A. 9	12 M. 26
	14	42	70
G.	2 A. 8	15 M. 25	13 A. 15
	15	43	71
F.	3 M. 24	1 A. 14	14 A. 7
	16	44	72
E. D.	4 A. 12	2 A. 5	15 M. 22
	17	45	73
C.	5 A. 4	3 A. 25	1 A. 11
	18	46	74
B.	6 A. 24	4 A. 10	2 A. 3
	19	47	75
A.	7 A. 9	5 A. 2	3 A. 23
	20	48	76
G. F.	8 M. 31	6 A. 21	4 A. 7
	21	49	77
E.	9 A. 20	7 A. 6	5 M. 30
	22	50	78
D.	10 A. 5	8 M. 29	6 A. 19
	23	51	79
C.	11 M. 28	9 A. 18	7 A. 4
	24	52	80
B. A.	12 A. 16	10 A. 2	8 M. 26
	25	53	81
G.	13 A. 1	11 M. 25	9 A. 15
	26	54	82
F.	14 A. 21	12 A. 14	10 M. 31
	27	55	83
E.	15 A. 13	13 M. 30	11 A. 20
	28	56	84
D. C.	1 M. 28	14 A. 18	12 A. 11

	85	113	141
B.	13 A. 3	11 A. 24	9 A. 10
	86	114	142
A.	14 A. 16	12 A. 9	10 A. 2
	87	115	143
G.	15 A. 8	13 A. 1	11 A. 22
	88	116	144
F. E.	1 M. 30	14 A. 20	12 A. 6
	89	117	145
D.	2 A. 19	15 A. 5	13 M. 29
	90	118	146
C.	3 A. 4	1 M. 28	14 A. 18
	91	119	147
B.	4 M. 27	2 A. 17	15 A. 3
	92	120	148
A. G.	5 A. 15	3 A. 1	1 M. 25
	93	121	149
F.	6 M. 31	4 A. 21	2 A. 14
	94	122	150
E.	7 A. 20	5 A. 13	3 M. 30
	95	123	151
D.	8 A. 12	6 M. 29	4 A. 19
	96	124	152
C. B.	9 M. 27	7 A. 17	5 A. 10
	97	125	153
A.	10 A. 16	8 A. 9	6 M. 26
	98	126	154
G.	11 A. 8	9 M. 25	7 A. 15
	99	127	155
F.	12 M. 24	10 A. 14	8 A. 7
	100	128	156
E. D.	13 A. 12	11 A. 5	9 M. 29
	101	129	157
C.	14 A. 4	12 M. 28	10 A. 11
	102	130	158
B.	15 A. 24	13 A. 10	11 A. 3
	103	131	159
A.	1 A. 9	14 A. 7	12 A. 23
	104	132	160
G. F.	2 M. 31	15 A. 21	13 A. 14
	105	133	161
E.	3 A. 20	1 A. 6	14 M. 30
	106	134	162
D.	4 A. 5	2 M. 29	15 A. 19
	107	135	163
C.	5 M. 28	3 A. 18	1 A. 11
	108	136	164
B. A.	6 A. 16	4 A. 9	2 M. 26
	109	137	165
G.	7 A. 8	5 M. 25	3 A. 15
	110	138	166
F.	8 M. 24	6 A. 14	4 A. 7
	111	139	167
E.	9 A. 13	7 A. 6	5 M. 23
	112	140	168
D. C.	10 A. 4	8 A. 25	6 A. 11

	169	197.	225
B.	7 A. 3	5 A. 24	3 A. 10
	170	198	226
A.	8 A. 23	6 A. 9	4 A. 2
	171	199	227
G.	9 A. 8	7 A. 1	5 A. 22
	172	200	228
F. E.	10 M. 30	8 A. 20	6 A. 6
	173	201	229
D.	11 A. 19	9 A. 5	7 M. 29
	174	202	230
C.	12 A. 4	10 M. 28	8 A. 18
	175	203	231
B.	13 M. 27	11 A. 17	9 A. 3
	176	204	232
A. G.	14 A. 15	12 A. 8	10 M. 25
	177	205	233
F.	15 M. 31	13 M. 24	11 A. 14
	178	206	234
E.	1 A. 20	14 A. 13	12 A. 6
	179	207	235
D.	2 A. 12	15 A. 5	13 A. 19
	180	208	236
C. B.	3 A. 3	1 A. 24	14 A. 10
	181	209	237
A.	4 A. 16	2 A. 9	15 A. 2
	182	210	238
G.	5 A. 8	3 A. 1	1 A. 22
	183	211	239
F.	6 M. 31	4 A. 14	2 A. 7
	184	212	240
E. D.	7 A. 16	5 A. 5	3 M. 29
	185	213	241
C.	8 A. 4	6 M. 28	4 A. 18
	186	214	242
B.	9 M. 27	7 A. 17	5 A. 3
	187	215	243
A.	10 A. 16	8 A. 2	6 M. 26
	189	216	244
G. F.	11 M. 31	9 A. 21	7 A. 14
	189	217	245
F.	12 A. 20	10 A. 13	8 M. 30
	190	218	246
D.	13 A. 12	11 M. 29	9 A. 19
	191	219	247
C.	14 M. 28	12 A. 18	10 A. 11
	192	220	248
B. A.	15 A. 16	13 A. 9	11 M. 26
	193	221	249
G.	1 A. 8	14 M. 25	12 A. 15
	194	222	250
F.	2 M. 24	15 A. 14	13 A. 7
	195	223	251
E.	3 A. 13	1 A. 6	14 M. 23
	196	224	252
B. C.	4 A. 4	2 M. 28	15 A. 11

	253	281	309
B.	1 A. 3	14 M. 27	12 A. 17
	254	282	310
A.	2 A. 23	15 A. 16	13 A. 2
	255	283	311
G.	3 A. 8	1 A. 1	14 A. 22
	256	284	312
F. E.	4 M. 30	2 A. 20	15 A. 13
	257	285	313
D.	5 A. 19	3 A. 12	1 M. 29
	258	286	314
C.	6 A. 11	4 M. 28	2 A. 18
	259	287	315
B.	7 M. 27	5 A. 17	3 A. 10
	260	288	316
A. G.	8 A. 15	6 A. 8	4 M. 25
	261	289	317
F.	9 A. 7	7 M. 24	5 A. 14
	262	290	318
E.	10 M. 23	8 A. 13	6 A. 6
	263	291	319
D.	11 A. 12	9 A. 5	7 M. 22
	264	292	320
C. B.	12 A. 3	10 A. 24	8 A. 10
	265	293	321
A.	13 A. 23	11 A. 9	9 A. 2
	266	294	322
G.	14 A. 8	12 A. 1	10 A. 22
	267	295	323
F.	15 M. 31	13 A. 21	11 A. 7
	268	296	324
E. D.	1 A. 19	14 A. 5	12 M. 29
	269	297	325
C.	2 A. 4	15 M. 28	13 A. 18
	270	298	326
B.	3 M. 27	1 A. 17	14 A. 3
	271	299	327
A.	4 A. 16	2 A. 2	15 M. 26
	272	300	328
G. F.	5 M. 31	3 M. 24	1 A. 14
	273	301	329
E.	6 A. 20	4 A. 13	2 A. 6
	274	302	330
D.	7 A. 12	5 A. 5	3 A. 19
	275	303	331
C.	8 M. 28	6 A. 18	4 A. 11
	276	304	332
B. A.	9 A. 16	7 A. 9	5 A. 2
	277	305	333
G.	10 A. 8	8 A. 1	6 A. 22
	278	306	334
F.	11 M. 31	9 A. 14	7 A. 7
	279	307	335
E.	12 A. 13	10 A. 6	8 M. 30
	280	308	336
D. C.	13 A. 4	11 M. 28	9 A. 18

B.	10	337 A. 3	365 8 M. 27	393 6 A. 17
A.	11	338 M. 26	366 9 A. 16	394 7 A. 2
G.	12	339 A. 15	367 10 A. 1	395 8 M. 25
F. E.	13	340 M. 30	368 11 A. 20	396 9 A. 13
D.	14	341 A. 19	369 12 A. 12	397 10 A. 5
C.	15	342 A. 11	370 13 M. 28	398 11 A. 18
B.	1	343 M. 27	371 14 A. 17	399 12 A. 10
A. G.	2	344 A. 15	372 15 A. 8	400 13 A. 1
F.	3	345 A. 7	373 1 M. 31	401 14 A. 14
E.	4	346 M. 23	374 2 A. 13	402 15 A. 6
D.	5	347 A. 13	375 3 A. 5	403 1 M. 29
C. B.	6	348 A. 3	376 4 M. 27	404 2 A. 17
A.	7	349 A. 23	377 5 A. 16	405 3 A. 2
G.	8	350 A. 8	378 6 A. 1	406 4 A. 22
F.	9	351 M. 31	379 7 A. 21	407 5 A. 14
E. D.	10	352 A. 19	380 8 A. 12	408 6 M. 29
C.	11	353 A. 11	381 9 M. 28	409 7 A. 18
B.	12	354 M. 27	382 10 A. 17	410 8 A. 10
A.	13	355 A. 16	383 11 A. 9	411 9 M. 26
G. F.	14	356 A. 7	384 12 M. 24	412 10 A. 14
E.	15	357 M. 23	385 13 A. 13	413 11 A. 6
D.	1	358 A. 12	386 14 A. 5	414 12 M. 22
C.	2	359 A. 4	387 15 A. 25	415 13 A. 11
B. A.	3	360 A. 23	388 1 A. 9	416 14 A. 2
G.	4	361 A. 8	389 2 A. 1	417 15 A. 22
F.	5	362 M. 31	390 3 A. 21	418 1 A. 7
E.	6	363 A. 20	391 4 A. 6	419 2 M. 30
D. C.	7	364 A. 4	392 5 M. 28	420 3 A. 18

B.	421 4 A. 3	449 2 M. 27	477 15 A. 17
A.	422 5 M. 26	450 3 A. 16	478 1 A. 9
G.	423 6 A. 15	451 4 A. 8	479 2 M. 25
F. E.	424 7 A. 6	452 5 M. 23	480 3 A. 13
D.	425 8 A. 19	453 6 A. 12	481 4 A. 5
C.	426 9 A. 11	454 7 A. 4	482 5 A. 25
B.	427 10 A. 3	455 8 A. 24	483 6 A. 10
A. G.	428 11 A. 22	456 9 A. 8	484 7 A. 1
F.	429 12 A. 7	457 10 M. 31	485 8 A. 21
E.	430 13 M. 30	458 11 A. 29	486 9 A. 6
D.	431 14 A. 19	459 12 A. 5	487 10 M. 29
C. B.	432 15 A. 3	460 13 M. 27	488 11 A. 17
A.	433 1 M. 26	461 14 A. 16	489 12 A. 2
G.	434 2 A. 15	462 15 A. 1	490 13 M. 25
F.	435 3 M. 31	463 1 A. 21	491 14 A. 14
E. D.	436 4 A. 19	464 2 A. 12	492 15 A. 5
C.	437 5 A. 11	465 3 M. 28	493 1 A. 18
B.	438 6 M. 27	465 4 A. 17	494 2 A. 10
A.	439 7 A. 16	467 5 A. 9	495 3 M. 26
G. F.	440 8 A. 7	468 6 M. 31	496 4 A. 14
E.	441 9 M. 23	469 7 A. 13	497 5 A. 6
D.	442 10 A. 12	470 8 A. 5	498 6 M. 29
C.	443 11 A. 4	471 9 M. 28	499 7 A. 11
B. A.	444 12 A. 23	472 10 A. 16	500 8 A. 2
G.	445 13 A. 8	473 11 A. 1	501 9 A. 22
F.	446 14 M. 31	474 12 A. 21	502 10 A. 14
E.	447 15 A. 20	475 13 A. 6	503 11 M. 30
D. C.	448 1 A. 11	476 14 M. 28	504 12 A. 18

	505	533	561
B.	13 A. 10	11 M. 27	9 A. 17
	506	534	562
A.	14 M. 26	12 A. 16	10 A. 9
	507	535	563
G.	13 A. 15	13 A. 8	11 M. 25
	508	536	564
F. F.	1 A. 6	14 M. 23	12 A. 13
	509	537	565
D.	2 M. 22	15 A. 12	13 A. 5
	510	538	566
C.	3 A. 11	1 A. 4	14 M. 28
	511	539	567
B.	4 A. 3	2 A. 24	15 A. 10
	512	540	568
A. G.	5 A. 22	3 A. 8	1 A. 1
	513	541	569
F.	6 A. 7	4 M. 31	2 A. 21
	514	542	570
E.	7 M. 30	5 A. 20	3 A. 6
	515	543	571
D.	8 A. 19	6 A. 5	4 M. 29
	516	544	572
C. B.	9 A. 3	7 M. 27	5 A. 17
	517	545	573
A.	10 M. 26	8 A. 16	6 A. 19
	518	546	574
G.	11 A. 15	9 A. 8	7 M. 25
	519	547	575
F.	12 M. 31	10 M. 24	8 A. 14
	520	548	576
E. D.	13 A. 19	11 A. 12	9 A. 5
	521	549	577
C.	14 A. 11	12 A. 4	10 A. 25
	522	550	578
B.	15 A. 3	13 A. 24	11 A. 10
	523	551	579
A.	1 A. 16	14 A. 9	12 A. 2
	524	552	580
G. F.	2 A. 7	15 M. 31	13 A. 21
	525	553	581
E.	3 M. 30	1 A. 20	14 A. 6
	526	554	582
D.	4 A. 19	2 A. 5	15 M. 29
	527	555	583
C.	5 A. 4	3 M. 28	1 A. 18
	528	556	584
B. A.	6 M. 26	4 A. 16	2 A. 2
	529	557	585
G.	7 A. 15	5 A. 1	3 M. 25
	530	558	586
F.	8 M. 31	6 A. 21	4 A. 14
	531	559	587
E.	9 A. 20	7 A. 13	5 M. 30
	532	560	588
D. C.	10 A. 11	8 M. 28	6 A. 18

	589	617	645
B.	7 A. 10	5 A. 3	3 A. 24
	590	618	646
A.	8 M. 26	6 A. 16	4 A. 9
	591	619	647
G.	9 A. 15	7 A. 8	5 A. 8
	592	620	648
F. E.	10 A. 6	8 M. 30	6 A. 20
	593	621	649
D.	11 M. 29	9 A. 19	7 A. 5
	594	622	650
C.	12 A. 11	10 A. 4	8 M. 28
	595	623	651
B.	13 A. 3	11 M. 27	9 A. 17
	596	624	652
A. G.	14 A. 22	12 A. 15	10 A. 1
	597	625	653
F.	15 A. 14	13 M. 31	11 A. 21
	598	626	654
E.	1 M. 30	14 A. 20	12 A. 13
	599	627	655
D.	2 A. 19	15 A. 12	13 M. 29
	600	628	656
C. B.	3 A. 10	1 M. 27	14 A. 17
	601	629	657
A.	4 M. 26	2 A. 16	15 A. 9
	602	630	658
G.	5 A. 15	3 A. 8	1 M. 25
	603	631	659
F.	6 A. 7	4 M. 24	2 A. 14
	604	632	660
E. D.	7 M. 22	5 A. 12	3 A. 5
	605	633	661
C.	8 A. 11	6 A. 4	4 M. 28
	606	634	662
B.	9 A. 3	7 A. 24	5 A. 10
	607	635	663
A.	10 A. 23	8 A. 9	6 A. 2
	608	636	664
G. F.	11 A. 7	9 M. 31	7 A. 21
	609	637	665
E.	12 M. 30	10 A. 20	8 A. 6
	610	638	666
D.	13 A. 19	11 A. 5	9 M. 29
	611	639	667
C.	14 A. 4	12 M. 28	10 A. 18
	612	640	668
B. A.	15 M. 26	13 A. 16	11 A. 9
	613	641	669
G.	1 A. 15	14 A. 8	12 M. 25
	614	642	670
F.	2 M. 31	15 M. 24	13 A. 14
	615	643	671
E.	3 A. 20	1 A. 13	14 A. 6
	616	644	672
D. C.	4 A. 11	2 A. 4	15 A. 25

	673	701	729
B.	1 A. 10	14 A. 3	12 A. 24
	674	702	730
A.	2 A. 2	15 A. 23	13 A. 9
	675	703	731
G.	3 A. 22	1 A. 8	14 A. 1
	676	704	732
F. E.	4 A. 6	2 M. 30	15 A. 20
	677	705	733
D.	5 M. 29	3 A. 19	1 A. 5
	678	706	734
C.	6 A. 18	4 A. 4	2 M. 28
	679	707	735
B.	7 A. 3	5 M. 27	3 A. 17
	680	708	736
A. G.	8 M. 25	6 A. 15	4 A. 8
	681	709	737
F.	9 A. 14	7 M. 31	5 M. 24
	682	710	738
E.	10 M. 30	8 A. 20	6 A. 13
	683	711	739
D.	11 A. 19	9 A. 12	7 A. 5
	684	712	740
C. B.	12 A. 10	10 A. 3	8 A. 24
	685	713	741
A.	13 M. 26	11 A. 16	9 A. 9
	686	714	742
G.	14 A. 15	12 A. 8	10 A. 1
	687	715	743
F.	15 A. 7	13 M. 31	11 A. 14
	688	716	744
E. D.	1 M. 29	14 A. 19	12 A. 5
	689	717	745
C.	2 A. 11	15 A. 4	13 M. 28
	690	718	746
B.	3 A. 3	1 M. 27	14 A. 17
	691	719	747
A.	4 A. 23	2 A. 16	15 A. 2
	692	720	748
G. F.	5 A. 14	3 M. 31	1 A. 21
	693	721	749
E.	6 M. 30	4 A. 20	2 A. 13
	694	722	750
D.	7 A. 19	5 A. 12	3 M. 29
	695	723	751
C.	8 A. 11	6 M. 28	4 A. 18
	696	724	752
B. A.	9 M. 26	7 A. 15	5 A. 9
	697	725	753
G.	10 A. 15	8 A. 8	6 M. 25
	698	726	754
F.	11 A. 7	9 M. 24	7 A. 14
	699	727	755
E.	12 M. 23	10 A. 13	8 A. 6
	700	728	756
D. C.	13 A. 11	11 A. 4	9 M. 28

A TABLE of the INDICATIONS.

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B.	757 10 A. 10	785 8 A. 3	813 6 M. 27
A.	758 11 A. 2	786 9 A. 23	814 7 A. 16
G.	759 12 A. 22	787 10 A. 8	815 8 A. 1
F. F.	760 13 A. 6	788 11 M. 30	816 9 A. 20
D.	761 14 M. 29	789 12 A. 19	817 10 A. 12
C.	762 15 A. 18	790 13 A. 11	818 11 M. 28
B.	763 1 A. 3	791 14 M. 27	819 12 A. 17
A. G.	764 2 M. 25	792 15 A. 15	820 13 A. 8
F.	765 3 A. 14	793 1 A. 7	821 14 M. 24
E.	766 4 A. 6	794 2 M. 23	822 15 A. 13
D.	767 5 A. 19	795 3 A. 12	823 1 A. 5
C. B.	768 6 A. 10	796 4 A. 3	824 2 A. 24
A.	769 7 A. 2	797 5 A. 23	825 3 A. 9
G.	770 8 A. 22	798 6 A. 8	826 4 A. 1
F.	771 9 A. 7	799 7 M. 31	827 5 A. 21
E. D.	772 10 M. 29	800 8 A. 19	828 6 A. 5
C.	773 11 A. 18	801 9 A. 4	829 7 M. 28
B.	774 12 A. 3	802 10 M. 27	830 8 A. 17
A.	775 13 M. 26	803 11 A. 16	831 9 A. 2
G. F.	776 14 A. 14	804 12 M. 31	832 10 M. 24
E.	777 15 M. 30	805 13 A. 20	833 11 A. 13
D.	778 1 A. 19	806 14 A. 12	834 12 A. 5
C.	779 2 A. 11	807 15 M. 28	835 13 A. 18
B. A.	780 3 M. 26	808 1 A. 16	836 14 A. 9
G.	781 4 A. 15	809 2 A. 8	837 15 A. 1
F.	782 5 A. 7	810 3 M. 31	838 1 A. 14
E.	783 6 M. 23	811 4 A. 13	839 2 A. 6
D. C.	784 7 A. 11	812 5 A. 4	840 3 M. 28

	841	869	897
B.	4 A. 17	2 A. 3	15 M. 27
	842	870	898
A.	5 A. 2	3 M. 26	1 A. 16
	843	871	899
G.	6 A. 22	4 A. 15	2 A. 1
	844	872	900
F. E.	7 A. 13	5 M. 30	3 A. 20
	845	873	901
D.	8 M. 29	6 A. 19	4 A. 12
	846	874	902
C.	9 A. 18	7 A. 11	5 M. 28
	847	875	903
B.	10 A. 10	8 M. 27	6 A. 17
	848	876	904
A. G.	11 M. 25	9 A. 15	7 A. 8
	849	877	905
F.	12 A. 14	10 A. 7	8 M. 31
	850	878	906
E.	13 A. 6	11 M. 23	9 A. 13
	851	879	907
D.	14 M. 22	12 A. 12	10 A. 5
	852	880	908
C. B.	15 A. 10	13 A. 3	11 M. 27
	853	881	909
A.	1 A. 2	14 A. 23	12 A. 16
	854	882	910
G.	2 A. 22	15 A. 8	13 A. 1
	855	883	911
F.	3 A. 7	1 M. 31	14 A. 21
	856	884	912
E. D.	4 M. 29	2 A. 19	15 A. 1
	857	885	913
C.	5 A. 18	3 A. 11	1 M. 28
	858	886	914
B.	6 A. 3	4 M. 27	2 A. 17
	859	887	915
A.	7 M. 26	5 A. 16	3 A. 9
	860	888	916
G. F.	8 A. 14	6 A. 7	4 M. 24
	861	889	917
E.	9 A. 6	7 M. 23	5 A. 13
	862	890	918
D.	10 A. 19	8 A. 12	6 A. 5
	863	891	919
C.	11 A. 11	9 A. 4	7 A. 25
	864	892	920
B. A.	12 A. 2	10 A. 23	8 A. 9
	865	893	921
G.	13 A. 22	11 A. 8	9 A. 1
	866	894	922
F.	14 A. 7	12 M. 31	10 A. 21
	867	895	923
E.	15 M. 30	13 A. 20	11 A. 6
	868	896	924
D. C.	1 A. 18	14 A. 4	12 M. 28

	925	953	981
B.	13 A. 17	11 A. 3	9 M. 27
	926	954	982
A.	14 A. 2	12 M. 26	10 A. 16
	927	955	983
G.	15 M. 25	13 A. 15	11 A. 8
	928	956	984
F. E.	1 A. 13	14 A. 6	11 M. 23
	929	957	985
D.	2 A. 5	15 A. 19	13 A. 12
	930	958	986
C.	3 A. 18	1 A. 11	14 A. 4
	931	959	987
B.	4 A. 10	2 A. 3	15 A. 24
	932	960	988
A. G.	5 A. 1	3 A. 22	1 A. 8
	933	961	989
F.	6 A. 14	4 A. 7	2 M. 31
	934	962	990
E.	7 A. 6	5 M. 30	3 A. 20
	935	963	991
D.	8 M. 29	6 A. 19	4 A. 5
	936	964	992
C. B.	9 A. 17	7 A. 3	5 M. 27
	937	965	993
A.	10 A. 2	8 M. 26	6 A. 16
	938	966	994
G.	11 A. 22	9 A. 15	7 A. 1
	939	967	995
F.	12 A. 14	10 M. 31	8 A. 21
	940	968	996
E. D.	13 M. 29	11 A. 19	9 A. 12
	941	969	997
C.	14 A. 18	12 A. 11	10 M. 28
	942	970	998
B.	15 A. 10	13 M. 27	11 A. 17
	943	971	999
A.	1 M. 26	14 A. 16	12 A. 9
	944	972	1000
G. F.	2 A. 14	15 A. 7	13 M. 31
	945	973	1001
E.	3 A. 6	1 M. 23	14 A. 13
	946	974	1002
D.	4 M. 22	2 A. 12	15 A. 5
	947	975	1003
C.	5 A. 11	3 A. 4	1 M. 28
	948	976	1004
B. A.	6 A. 2	4 A. 23	2 A. 16
	949	977	1005
G.	7 A. 22	5 A. 8	3 A. 1
	950	978	1006
F.	8 A. 7	6 M. 31	4 A. 21
	951	979	1007
E.	9 M. 30	7 A. 20	5 A. 6
	952	980	1008
D. C.	10 A. 18	8 A. 11	6 M. 28

	1009	1037	1065
B.	7 A. 17	5 A. 10	3 M. 27
	1010	1038	1066
A.	8 A. 9	6 M. 26	4 A. 16
	1011	1039	1067
G.	9 M. 25	7 A. 15	5 A. 8
	1012	1040	1068
F. E.	10 A. 13	8 A. 6	6 M. 23
	1013	1041	1069
D.	11 A. 5	9 M. 22	7 A. 12
	1014	1042	1070
C.	12 A. 25	10 A. 11	8 A. 4
	1015	1043	1071
B.	13 A. 10	11 A. 3	8 A. 24
	1016	1044	1072
A. G.	14 A. 1	12 A. 22	10 A. 8
	1017	1045	1073
F.	15 A. 21	13 A. 7	11 M. 31
	1018	1046	1074
E.	1 A. 6	14 M. 30	12 A. 20
	1019	1047	1075
D.	2 M. 29	15 A. 19	13 A. 5
	1020	1048	1076
C. B.	3 A. 17	1 A. 3	14 M. 27
	1021	1049	1077
A.	4 A. 2	2 M. 26	15 A. 16
	1022	1050	1078
G.	5 M. 25	3 A. 15	1 A. 8
	1023	1051	1079
F.	6 A. 14	4 M. 31	2 M. 24
	1024	1052	1080
E. D.	7 A. 5	5 A. 19	3 A. 12
	1025	1053	1081
C.	8 A. 18	6 A. 11	4 A. 4
	1026	1054	1082
B.	9 A. 10	7 A. 3	5 A. 24
	1027	1055	1083
A.	10 M. 26	8 A. 16	6 A. 9
	1028	1056	1084
G. F.	11 A. 14	9 A. 7	7 M. 31
	1029	1057	1085
E.	12 A. 6	10 M. 30	8 A. 20
	1030	1058	1086
D.	13 M. 29	11 A. 19	9 A. 5
	1031	1059	1087
C.	14 A. 11	12 A. 4	10 M. 28
	1032	1060	1088
E. A.	15 A. 2	13 M. 26	11 A. 16
	1033	1061	1089
G.	1 A. 22	14 A. 15	12 A. 1
	1034	1062	1090
F.	2 A. 14	15 M. 31	13 A. 21
	1035	1063	1091
E.	3 M. 30	1 A. 20	14 A. 13
	1036	1064	1092
D. C.	4 A. 18	2 A. 11	15 M. 28

B.	1093 1 A. 17	1121 14 A. 10	1149 12 A. 3
A.	1094 2 A. 9	1122 15 M. 26	1150 13 A. 16
G.	1095 3 M. 25	1123 1 A. 15	1151 14 A. 8
F. E.	1096 4 A. 13	1124 2 A. 6	1152 15 M. 30
D.	1097 5 A. 5	1125 3 M. 29	1153 1 A. 19
C.	1098 6 M. 28	1126 4 A. 11	1154 2 A. 4
B.	1099 7 A. 10	1127 5 A. 3	1155 3 M. 27
A. G.	1100 8 A. 1	1128 6 A. 22	1156 4 A. 15
F.	1101 9 A. 21	1129 7 A. 14	1157 5 M. 31
E.	1102 10 A. 6	1130 8 M. 30	1158 6 A. 20
D.	1103 11 M. 29	1131 9 A. 19	1159 7 A. 12
C. B.	1104 12 A. 17	1132 10 A. 10	1160 8 M. 27
A.	1105 13 A. 9	1133 11 M. 26	1161 9 A. 16
G.	1106 14 M. 25	1134 12 A. 15	1162 10 A. 8
F.	1107 15 A. 14	1135 13 A. 7	1163 11 M. 24
E. D.	1108 1 A. 5	1136 14 M. 22	1164 12 A. 12
C.	1109 2 A. 25	1137 15 A. 11	1165 13 A. 4
B.	1110 3 A. 10	1138 1 A. 3	1166 14 A. 24
A.	1111 4 A. 2	1139 2 A. 23	1167 15 A. 9
G. F.	1112 5 A. 21	1140 3 A. 7	1168 1 M. 31
E.	1113 6 A. 6	1141 4 M. 30	1169 2 A. 20
D.	1114 7 M. 29	1142 5 A. 19	1170 3 A. 5
C.	1115 8 A. 18	1143 6 A. 4	1171 4 M. 28
B. A.	1116 9 A. 2	1144 7 M. 26	1172 5 A. 16
G.	1117 10 M. 25	1145 8 A. 15	1173 6 A. 8
F.	1118 11 A. 14	1146 9 M. 31	1174 7 M. 24
E.	1119 12 M. 30	1147 10 A. 20	1175 8 A. 13
D. C.	1120 13 A. 18	1148 11 A. 11	1176 9 A. 4

	1177	1205	1233
B.	10 A. 24	8 A. 10	6 A. 3
	1178	1206	1234
A.	11 A. 9	9 A. 2	7 A. 23
	1179	1207	1235
G.	12 A. 1	10 A. 22	8 A. 8
	1180	1208	1236
F. E.	13 A. 20	11 A. 6	9 M. 30
	1181	1209	1237
D.	14 A. 5	12 M. 29	10 A. 19
	1182	1210	1238
C.	15 M. 28	13 A. 18	11 A. 4
	1183	1211	1239
B.	1 A. 17	14 A. 3	12 M. 27
	1184	1212	1240
A. G.	2 A. 1	15 M. 25	13 A. 15
	1185	1213	1241
F.	3 A. 21	1 A. 14	14 M. 31
	1186	1214	1242
E.	4 A. 13	2 M. 30	15 A. 20
	1187	1215	1243
D.	5 M. 29	3 A. 19	1 A. 12
	1188	1216	1244
C. B.	6 A. 17	4 A. 10	2 A. 3
	1189	1217	1245
A.	7 A. 9	5 M. 26	3 A. 16
	1190	1218	1246
G.	8 M. 25	6 A. 15	4 A. 8
	1191	1219	1247
F.	9 A. 14	7 A. 7	5 M. 31
	1192	1220	1248
E. D.	10 A. 5	8 M. 29	6 A. 19
	1193	1221	1249
C.	11 M. 28	9 A. 11	7 A. 4
	1194	1222	1250
B.	12 A. 10	10 A. 3	8 M. 27
	1195	1223	1251
A.	13 A. 2	11 A. 23	9 A. 16
	1196	1224	1252
G. F.	14 A. 21	12 A. 14	10 M. 31
	1197	1225	1253
E.	15 A. 6	13 M. 30	11 A. 20
	1198	1226	1254
D.	1 M. 29	14 A. 19	12 A. 12
	1199	1227	1255
C.	2 A. 18	15 A. 11	13 M. 28
	1200	1228	1256
B. A.	3 A. 9	1 M. 26	14 A. 16
	1201	1229	1257
G.	4 M. 25	2 A. 15	15 A. 8
	1202	1230	1258
F.	5 A. 14	3 A. 7	1 M. 24
	1203	1231	1259
E.	6 A. 6	4 M. 23	2 A. 13
	1204	1232	1260
D. C.	7 A. 25	5 A. 11	3 A. 4

B.	1261 4 A. 24	1289 2 A. 10	1317 15 A. 3
A.	1262 5 A. 9	1290 3 A. 2	1318 1 A. 23
G.	1263 6 A. 1	1291 4 A. 22	1319 2 A. 8
F. E.	1264 7 A. 20	1292 5 A. 6	1320 3 M. 30
D.	1265 8 A. 5	1293 6 M. 29	1321 4 A. 19
C.	1266 9 M. 28	1294 7 A. 18	1322 5 A. 11
B.	1267 10 A. 17	1295 8 A. 3	1323 6 M. 27
A. G.	1268 11 A. 8	1296 9 M. 25	1324 7 A. 15
F.	1269 12 M. 24	1297 10 A. 14	1325 8 A. 7
E.	1270 13 A. 13	1298 11 A. 6	1326 9 M. 23
D.	1271 14 A. 5	1299 12 A. 19	1327 10 A. 12
C. B.	1272 15 A. 24	1300 13 A. 10	1328 11 A. 3
A.	1273 1 A. 9	1301 14 A. 2	1329 12 A. 23
G.	1274 2 A. 1	1302 15 A. 22	1330 13 A. 8
F.	1275 3 A. 14	1303 1 A. 7	1331 14 M. 31
E. D.	1276 4 A. 5	1304 2 M. 29	1332 15 A. 19
C.	1277 5 M. 28	1305 3 A. 18	1333 1 A. 4
B.	1278 6 A. 17	1306 4 A. 3	1334 2 M. 27
A.	1279 7 A. 2	1307 5 M. 26	1335 3 A. 16
G. F.	1280 8 A. 21	1308 6 A. 14	1336 4 M. 31
E.	1281 9 A. 13	1309 7 M. 30	1337 5 A. 20
D.	1282 10 M. 29	1310 8 A. 19	1338 6 A. 12
C.	1283 11 A. 18	1311 9 A. 11	1339 7 M. 28
B. A.	1284 12 A. 9	1312 10 M. 26	1340 8 A. 16
G.	1285 13 M. 28	1313 11 A. 15	1341 9 A. 8
F.	1286 14 A. 14	1314 12 A. 7	1342 10 M. 31
E.	1287 15 A. 6	1315 13 M. 23	1343 11 A. 13
D. C.	1288 1 M. 28	1316 14 A. 11	1344 12 A. 4

	1345	1373	1401
B.	13 M. 27	11 A. 17	9 A. 3
	1346	1374	2402
A.	14 A. 16	12 A. 2	10 M. 26
	1347	1375	1403
G.	15 A. 1	13 A. 22	11 A. 15
	1348	1376	1404
F. E.	1 A. 20	14 A. 13	12 M. 30
	1349	1377	1405
D.	2 A. 12	15 M. 29	13 A. 19
	1350	1378	1406
C.	3 M. 28	1 A. 18	14 A. 11
	1351	1379	1407
B.	4 A. 17	2 A. 10	15 M. 27
	1352	1380	1408
A. G.	5 A. 8	3 M. 25	1 A. 15
	1353	1381	1409
F.	6 M. 24	4 A. 14	2 A. 7
	1354	1382	1410
E.	7 A. 13	5 A. 6	3 M. 23
	1355	1383	1411
D.	8 A. 5	6 M. 22	4 A. 12
	1356	1384	1412
C. B.	9 A. 24	7 A. 10	5 A. 3
	1357	1385	1413
A.	10 A. 9	8 A. 2	6 A. 23
	1358	1386	1414
G.	11 A. 1	9 A. 22	7 A. 8
	1359	1387	1415
F.	12 A. 21	10 A. 7	8 M. 31
	1360	1388	1416
E. D.	13 A. 5	11 M. 29	9 A. 19
	1361	1389	1417
C.	14 M. 28	12 A. 18	10 A. 11
	1362	1390	1418
B.	15 A. 17	13 A. 3	11 M. 27
	1363	1391	1419
A.	1 A. 2	14 M. 26	12 A. 16
	1364	1392	1420
G. F.	2 M. 24	15 A. 14	15 A. 7
	1365	1393	1421
E.	3 A. 13	1 A. 6	14 M. 23
	1366	1394	1422
D.	4 A. 5	2 A. 19	11 A. 12
	1367	1395	1423
C.	5 A. 18	3 A. 11	1 A. 4
	1368	1396	1424
B. A.	6 A. 9	4 A. 2	2 A. 23
	1369	1397	1425
G.	7 A. 1	5 A. 22	3 A. 8
	1370	1398	1426
F.	8 A. 14	6 A. 7	4 M. 31
	1371	1399	1427
E.	9 A. 6	7 M. 30	5 A. 20
	1372	1400	1428
D. C.	10 M. 28	8 A. 18	6 A. 4

B.	1429 7 M. 27	1457 5 A. 17	1485 3 A. 3
A.	1430 8 A. 16	1458 6 A. 2	1486 4 M. 26
G.	1431 9 A. 1	1459 7 M. 25	1487 5 A. 15
F. E.	1432 10 A. 20	1460 8 A. 13	1488 6 A. 6
D.	1433 11 A. 12	1461 9 A. 5	1489 7 A. 19
C.	1434 12 M. 28	1462 10 A. 18	1490 8 A. 11
B.	1435 13 A. 17	1463 11 A. 10	1491 9 A. 3
A. G.	1436 14 A. 8	1464 12 A. 1	1492 10 A. 22
F.	1437 15 M. 31	1465 13 A. 14	1493 11 A. 7
E.	1438 1 A. 13	1466 14 A. 6	1494 12 M. 30
D.	1439 2 A. 5	1467 15 M. 29	1495 13 A. 19
C. B.	1440 3 M. 27	1468 1 A. 17	1496 14 A. 3
A.	1441 4 A. 16	1469 2 A. 2	1497 15 M. 26
G.	1442 5 M. 1	1470 3 A. 22	1498 1 A. 15
F.	1443 6 A. 21	1471 4 A. 14	1499 2 M. 31
E. D.	1444 7 A. 12	1472 5 M. 29	1500 3 A. 19
C.	1445 8 M. 28	1473 6 A. 18	1501 4 A. 11
B.	1446 9 A. 17	1474 7 A. 10	1502 5 M. 27
A.	1447 10 A. 9	1475 8 M. 26	1503 6 A. 16
G. F.	1448 11 M. 24	1476 9 A. 14	1504 7 A. 7
E.	1449 12 A. 13	1477 10 A. 6	1505 8 M. 23
D.	1450 13 A. 5	1478 11 M. 22	1506 9 A. 12
C.	1451 14 A. 25	1479 12 A. 11	1507 10 A. 4
B. A.	1452 15 A. 9	1480 13 A. 2	1508 11 A. 23
G.	1453 1 A. 1	1481 14 A. 22	1509 12 A. 8
F.	1454 2 A. 21	1482 15 A. 7	1510 13 M. 31
E.	1455 3 A. 6	1483 1 M. 30	1511 14 A. 20
D. C.	1456 4 M. 28	1484 2 A. 18	1512 15 A. 11

B.	1513 1 M. 27	1541 14 A. 17	1569 12 A. 10
A.	2514 2 A. 16	1542 15 A. 9	1570 13 M. 26
G.	1515 3 A. 8	1543 1 M. 25	1571 14 A. 15
F. E.	1516 4 M. 23	1544 2 A. 13	1572 15 A. 6
D.	1517 5 A. 12	1545 3 A. 5	1573 1 M. 22
C.	1518 6 A. 4	1546 4 A. 25	1574 2 A. 11
B.	1519 7 A. 24	1547 5 A. 10	1575 3 A. 3
A. G.	1520 8 A. 8	1548 6 A. 1	1576 4 A. 22
F.	1521 9 M. 31	1549 7 A. 21	1577 5 A. 7
E.	1522 10 A. 20	1550 8 A. 6	1578 6 M. 30
D.	1523 11 A. 5	1551 9 M. 29	1579 7 A. 19
C. B.	1524 12 M. 27	1552 10 A. 17	1580 8 A. 3
A.	1525 13 A. 16	1553 11 A. 2	1581 9 M. 26
G.	1526 14 A. 1	1554 12 M. 25	1582 10 A. 15
F.	1527 15 A. 21	1555 13 A. 14	
E. D.	1528 1 A. 12	1556 14 A. 5	
C.	1529 2 M. 28	1557 15 A. 18	
B.	1530 3 A. 17	1558 1 A. 10	
A.	1531 4 A. 9	1559 2 M. 26	
G. F.	1532 5 M. 31	1560 3 A. 14	
E.	1533 6 A. 13	1561 4 A. 6	
D.	1534 7 A. 5	1562 5 M. 29	
C.	1535 8 M. 28	1563 6 A. 11	
B. A.	1536 9 A. 16	1564 7 A. 2	
G.	1537 10 A. 1	1565 8 A. 22	
F.	1538 11 A. 21	1566 9 A. 14	
E.	1539 12 A. 6	1567 10 M. 30	
D. C.	1540 13 M. 28	1568 11 A. 18	

At this year, 1582, there was a new correction of the Calendar made at Rome, when they were obliged to take ten days off from the year, which occasioned a change of the dominical letters. This correction of the style was received in France, and afterwards in other catholic countries; but the English, and other protestant kingdoms, followed the old Calendar, which obliged them to make use of two accounts of time; the old and new.

N. B. Since the publication of the French original of this work, we in England have also, viz. in the year 1752, conformed to the new style.

C.	1582	1610	1638
		8 A. 11	6 A. 4
B.	1583	1611	1639
	11 A. 10	9 A. 3	7 A. 24
A. G.	1584	1612	1640
	12 A. 1	10 A. 22	8 A. 8
F.	1585	1613	1641
	13 A. 21	11 A. 7	9 M. 31
E.	1586	1614	1642
	14 A. 6	12 M. 30	10 A. 20
D.	1587	1615	1643
	15 M. 29	13 A. 19	11 A. 5
C. B.	1588	1616	1644
	1 A. 17	14 A. 3	12 M. 27
A.	1589	1617	1645
	2 A. 2	15 M. 26	13 A. 16
G.	1590	1618	1646
	3 A. 22	1 A. 15	14 A. 1
F.	1591	1619	1647
	4 A. 14	2 M. 31	15 A. 21
E. D.	1592	1620	1648
	5 M. 29	3 A. 19	1 A. 12
C.	1593	1621	1649
	6 A. 18	4 A. 11	2 A. 4
B.	1594	1622	1650
	7 A. 10	5 M. 27	3 A. 17
A.	1595	1623	1651
	8 M. 26	6 A. 16	4 A. 9
G. F.	1596	1624	1652
	9 A. 14	7 A. 7	5 M. 31
E.	1597	1625	1653
	10 A. 6	8 M. 30	6 A. 13
D.	1598	1626	1654
	11 M. 22	9 A. 12	7 A. 5
C.	1599	1627	1655
	12 A. 11	10 A. 4	8 M. 28
B. A.	1600	1628	1656
	13 A. 2	11 A. 23	9 A. 16
G.	1601	1629	1657
	14 A. 22	12 A. 15	10 A. 1
F.	1602	1630	1658
	15 A. 7	13 M. 31	11 A. 21
E.	1603	1631	1659
	1 M. 30	14 A. 20	12 A. 13
D. C.	1604	1632	1660
	2 A. 18	15 A. 11	13 M. 28
B.	1605	1633	1661
	3 A. 10	1 M. 27	14 A. 17
A.	1606	1634	1662
	4 M. 26	2 A. 16	15 A. 9
G.	1607	1635	1663
	5 A. 15	3 A. 8	1 M. 25
F. E.	1608	1636	1664
	6 A. 6	4 M. 23	2 A. 13
D.	1609	1637	1665
	7 A. 19	5 A. 12	A. 5

	1666	1694	1722
C.	4 A. 25	2 A. 11	D. 15 A. 5
	1667	1695	1723
B.	5 A. 10	3 A. 3	C. 1 M. 28
	1668	1696	1724
A. G.	6 A. 1	4 A. 22	B. A. 2 A. 16
	1669	1697	1725
F.	7 A. 21	5 A. 7	G. 3 A. 1
	1670	1698	1726
E.	8 A. 6	6 M. 30	F. 4 A. 21
	1671	1699	1727
D.	9 M. 29	7 A. 19	E. 5 A. 13
	1672	1700	1728
C. B.	10 A. 17	C. 8 A. 11	D. C. 6 M. 28
	1673	1701	1729
A.	11 A. 2	B. 9 M. 27	B. 7 A. 17
	1674	1702	1730
G.	12 M. 25	A. 10 A. 16	A. 8 A. 9
	1675	1703	1731
F.	13 A. 14	G. 11 A. 8	G. 9 M. 25
	1676	1704	1732
E. D.	14 A. 5	F. E. 12 M. 23	F. E. 10 A. 13
	1677	1705	1733
C.	15 A. 18	D. 13 A. 12	D. 11 A. 5
	1678	1706	1734
B.	1 A. 10	C. 14 A. 4	C. 12 A. 25
	1679	1707	1735
A.	2 A. 2	B. 15 A. 24	B. 13 A. 10
	1680	1708	1736
G. F.	3 A. 21	A. G. 1 A. 8	A. G. 14 A. 1
	1681	1709	1737
E.	4 A. 6	F. 2 M. 31	F. 15 A. 21
	1682	1710	1738
D.	5 M. 29	E. 3 A. 20	E. 1 A. 6
	1683	1711	1739
C.	6 A. 18	D. 4 A. 5	D. 2 M. 29
	1684	1712	1740
B. A.	7 A. 2	C. B. 5 M. 27	C. B. 3 A. 17
	1685	1713	1741
G.	8 A. 22	A. 6 A. 16	A. 4 A. 2
	1686	1714	1742
F.	9 A. 14	G. 7 A. 1	G. 5 M. 25
	1687	1715	1743
E.	10 M. 30	F. 8 A. 21	F. 6 A. 14
	1688	1716	1744
D. C.	11 M. 18	E. D. 9 A. 12	E. D. 7 A. 5
	1689	1717	1745
B.	12 A. 10	C. 10 M. 28	C. 8 A. 18
	1690	1718	1746
A.	13 M. 26	B. 11 A. 17	B. 9 A. 10
	1691	1719	1747
G.	14 A. 15	A. 12 A. 9	A. 10 A. 2
	1692	1720	1748
F. E.	15 A. 6	G. F. 13 M. 31	G. F. 11 A. 14
	1693	1721	1749
D.	1 M. 22	E. 14 A. 13	E. 12 A. 6

I.

The MONTHS of the JEWS,

Which answered to part of the Roman months.

1 Nisan, or Abib	30 days.	Martius & Aprilis
2 Ijar, or Zius	29	Aprilis & Maius.
3 Siban, or Sivvan	30	Maius & Junius
4 Thamus	29	Junius & Julius
5 Ab	30	Julius & Augustus
6 Elul	29	Augustus & September
7 Thifri, or Ethanim	30	September & October
8 Marchesvan, or Bul	29	October & November
9 Casleu	30	November & December
10 Tebeth	29	December & Januarius
11 Sabath, or Schebat	30	Januarius & Februarius
12 Adar prior	30	Februarius & Martius
13 Adair posterior	29	Martius

As the months of the Jews were lunar, so that their year consisted but of 354 days; they were obliged to add every third year, a thirteenth month to make their years agree with the course of the sun; by which means their festivals always returned at the same season and at a fixed time. The latter month Adar used in the intercalary years consisted only of 29 days.

II.

The MONTHS of the ATHENIANS,

Which answered to part of the Roman months.

1 Hecatombæon	—	Junius & Julius
2 Metagitnion	—	Julius & Augustus
3 Boëdromion	—	Augustus & September
4 Maëmaësterion	—	September & October
5 Pyanepsion	—	October & November
6 Posideon prior	—	November & December
7 Posideon posterior	—	December
8 Gamelion	—	December & Januarius
9 Antistherion	—	Januarius & Februarius
10 Elaphebolion	—	Februarius & Martius
11 Munychion	—	Martius & Aprilis
12 Thargelion	—	Aprilis & Maius
13 Scyrophorion	—	Maius & Junius

Authors are agreed that the Greek months were regulated by the course of the moon, 12 of which made 354 days. But by the addition of a month to every third year, or thereabout, their years were made to answer to the course of the sun and their seasons or festivals, which, varied from their proper places, restored to them every third year, in the same manner as those of the Jews.

III.

III.	IV.	The beginning of those months according to the Roman Calendar.	
The months of the ancient Macedonians, of Antioch, Pergamus and Ephesus.	The months of the modern Macedonians, of Syro-Macedonia, Smyrna, and Tyre.		
1 Dius 2 Apellæus 3 Audinæus 4 Periftius 5 Dystrus 6 Xanticus 7 Artemifius 8 Daifius 9 Panemus 10 Lous 11 Gorpiæus 12 Hyperberetæus	1 Hyperberetæus 30 d. 2 Dius 30 3 Apellæus 31 4 Audinæus 30 5 Periftius 30 6 Dystrus 31 7 Xanticus 31 8 Artemifius 30 9 Daifius 31 10 Panemus 30 11 Lous 31 12 Gorpiæus 30	September October November December January February March April May June July August	24 day 24 23 24 23 22 25 25 25 25 25 25

V.	VI.	The beginning of those months, according to the Roman Calendar.		
The Egyptian, or Alexandrian months.	The months of the Abyssins, or Æthiopic Christians.	The common year.		Bissextile year.
1 Thoth 2 Paophi 3 Athyr 4 Choiaç 5 Tybi 6 Mechir 7 Phamenoth 8 Pharmuthi 9 Pachon 10 Payni 11 Epiphi 12 Meffori	1 Mascaram 2 Tiemit 3 Hader 4 Tachsam 5 Thir 6 Jachathit 7 Magabith 8 Miazia 9 Ginboth 10 Sene 11 Hamlt 12 Nahase	August September October November December January February March April May June July	29 28 28 27 27 26 25 26 25 25 24 24	30 29 29 28 28 27 26 27 26 26 25 25

The months of the two Calendars V. and VI. consisting of 30 days each, making only 360 days, there were added, to make the year compleat, 365 days; five days to every common year, and also six to every bissextile. The five days took place, every common year, on the 24th of August; but in the leap-years the 25th of the same month.

VII.

The MONTHS of the PERSIANS.

1	Phrurdin	_____	—
2	Adarphascat	_____	—
3	Chardad	_____	—
4	Thir	_____	—
5	Mardad	_____	—
6	Schêhariz	_____	—
7	Mehar	_____	—
8	Aban	_____	—
9	Adar	_____	—
10	Di, or Dimeh	_____	—
11	Behemen	_____	—
12	Asphandar	_____	—

*Masteraca, or the 5 days, were added
to make the number of days compleat 365.*

As their months consisted but of 30 days each, making only 360 days, 5 days were added every common year, and 6 every biffextile or leap year, on the 5th or 6th of August.

VIII.

The MONTHS of the ARMENIANS.

1	Navazard	11	Aug.
2	Hori	10	September
3	Sahomi	10	October
4	Dre Thari	9	November
5	Kagoths	9	December
6	Aracz	8	January
7	Melegi	7	February
8	Areki	9	March
9	Angi	8	April
10	Mariri	8	May
11	Marcacz	7	June
12	Herodiez	7	July

IX.

The MONTHS of the MAHOMETANS.

ARABIANS.

1	Muharram	_____	—
2	Suphar	_____	—
3	Rabia 1	_____	—
4	Rabia 2	_____	—
5	Giumadi 1	_____	—
6	Giumadi 2	_____	—
7	Kegihab	_____	—
8	Sahaben	_____	—
9	Ramadhan	_____	—
10	ScheWal	_____	—
11	Dulkaiadath	_____	—
12	Dulkagiadath	_____	—

X.

TURKS.

Muharam	30
Sepher	29
Rabiul-Euvel	30
Rabiul-Achir	29
Gimaafil-Euvel	30
Gimaafil-Achir	29
Regeb	30
Sahaaban	29
Ramazan	30
Scherrail	29
Zilkaade	30
Zilkigge	29 and sometimes 30

But as the Mahometan year is strictly lunar, consisting only of 354 or 355 days, its commencement is not fixed, but gradually shortens through every month in the year.

THE

R O M A N C A L E N D A R,

For reading of LATIN AUTHORS, BULLS, DIPLOMAS
and other ACTS.

Days of the Month.	J A N U A R I U S.	Days of the Month.	F E B R U A R I U S
1	<i>Calendis Januarii</i>	1	<i>Calendis Februarii</i>
2	Quarto Nonas Januarii	2	Quarto Nonas Februarii
3	Tertio Nonas Januarii	3	Tertio Nonas Februarii
4	Pridie Nonas Januarii	4	Pridie Nonas Februarii
5	<i>Nonis Januarii</i>	5	<i>Nonis Februarii</i>
6	Octavo Idus Januarii	6	Octavo Idus Februarii
7	Septimo Idus Januarii	7	Septimo Idus Februarii
8	Sexto Idus Januarii	8	Sexto Idus Februarii
9	Quinto Idus Januarii	9	Quinto Idus Februarii
10	Quarto Idus Januarii	10	Quarto Idus Februarii
11	Tertio Idus Januarii	11	Tertio Idus Februarii
12	Pridie Idus Januarii	12	Pridie Idus Februarii
13	<i>Idibus Januarii</i>	13	<i>Idibus Februarii</i>
14	Decimo - nono Calendas Februarii	14	Decimo - sexto Calendas Martii
15	Decimo - octavo Calendas Februarii	15	Decimo - quinto Calendas Martii
16	Decimo - septimo Calendas Februarii	16	Decimo - quarto Calendas Martii
17	Decimo - sexto Calendas Februarii	17	Decimo - tertio Calendas Martii
18	Decimo - quinto Calendas Februarii	18	Duodecimo Calendas Mar- tii
19	Decimo - quarto Calendas Februarii	19	Undecimo Calendas Mart.
20	Decimo - tertio Calendas Februarii	20	Decimo Calendas Martii
21	Duodecimo Calendas Fe- bruarii	21	Nono Calendas Martii
22	Undecimo Calendas Fe- bruarii	22	Octavo Calendas Martii
23	Decimo Calendas Febr.	23	Septimo Calendas Martii
24	Nono Calendas Februarii	24	Sexto Calendas Martii
25	Octavo Calendas Febr.	25	Sexto Calendas Martii
26	Septimo Calendas Febr.		
27	Sexto Calendas Februari		
28	Quinto Calendas Febr.	26	Quinto Calendas Martii
29	Quarto Calendas Febr.	27	Quarto Calendas Martii
30	Tertio Calendas Febr.	28	Tertio Calendas Martii
31	Pridie Calendas Febr.	29	Pridie Calendas Martii

*This number is not to be
doubled but in the bissex-
tile year, that is every
fourth year; except at
the end of each century.*

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Days of the Month.	MARTIUS.	Days of the Month.	APRILIS.
1	<i>Calendis Martii</i>	1	<i>Calendis Aprilis</i>
2	<i>Sexto Nonas Martii</i>	2	<i>Quarto Nonas Aprilis</i>
3	<i>Quinto Nonas Martii</i>	3	<i>Tertio Nonas Aprilis</i>
4	<i>Quarto Nonas Martii</i>	4	<i>Pridie Nonas Aprilis</i>
5	<i>Tertio Nonas Martii</i>	5	<i>Nonis Aprilis</i>
6	<i>Pridie Nonas Martii</i>	6	<i>Octavo Idus Aprilis</i>
7	<i>Nonis Martii</i>	7	<i>Septimo Idus Aprilis</i>
8	<i>Octavo Idus Martii</i>	8	<i>Sexto Idus Aprilis</i>
9	<i>Septimo Idus Martii</i>	9	<i>Quinto Idus Aprilis</i>
10	<i>Sexto Idus Martii</i>	10	<i>Quarto Idus Aprilis</i>
11	<i>Quinto Idus Martii</i>	11	<i>Tertio Idus Aprilis</i>
12	<i>Quarto Idus Martii</i>	12	<i>Pridie Idus Aprilis</i>
13	<i>Tertio Idus Martii</i>	13	<i>Idibus Aprilis</i>
14	<i>Pridie Idus Martii</i>	14	<i>Decimo - octavo Calendas</i>
15	<i>Idibus Martii</i>		<i>Maii</i>
16	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas</i>	15	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas</i>
	<i>Aprilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
17	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas</i>	16	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas</i>
	<i>Aprilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
18	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas</i>	17	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas</i>
	<i>Aprilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
19	<i>Decimo - quarto Calendas</i>	18	<i>Decimo - quarto Calendas</i>
	<i>Aprilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
20	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas</i>	19	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas</i>
	<i>Aprilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
21	<i>Duodecimo Calendas A-</i>	20	<i>Duodecimo Calendas</i>
	<i>prilis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
22	<i>Undecimo Calendas Apri-</i>	21	<i>Undecimo Calendas</i>
	<i>lis</i>		<i>Maii</i>
23	<i>Decimo Calendas Aprilis</i>	22	<i>Decimo Calendas Maii</i>
24	<i>Nono Calendas Aprilis</i>	23	<i>Nono Calendas Maii</i>
25	<i>Octavo Calendas Aprilis</i>	24	<i>Octavo Calendas Maii</i>
26	<i>Septimo Calendas Aprilis</i>	25	<i>Septimo Calendas</i>
27	<i>Sexto Calendas Aprilis</i>	26	<i>Sexto Calendas Maii</i>
28	<i>Quinto Calendas Aprilis</i>	27	<i>Quinto Calendas Maii</i>
29	<i>Quarto Calendas Aprilis</i>	28	<i>Quarto Calendas Maii</i>
30	<i>Tertio Calendas Aprilis</i>	29	<i>Tertio Calendas Maii</i>
31	<i>Pridie Calendas Aprilis</i>	30	<i>Pridie Calendas Maii</i>

T H E R O M A N C A L E N D A R

Days of the Month.	M A I U S.	Days of the Month.	J U N I U S.
1	<i>Calendis Maii</i>	1	<i>Calendis Junii</i>
2	<i>Sexto Nonas Maii</i>	2	<i>Quarto Nonas Junii</i>
3	<i>Quinto Nonas Maii</i>	3	<i>Tertio Nonas Junii</i>
4	<i>Quarto Nonas Maii</i>	4	<i>Pridie Nonas Junii</i>
5	<i>Tertio Nonas Maii</i>	5	<i>Nonis Junii</i>
6	<i>Pridie Nonas Maii</i>	6	<i>Octavo Idus Junii</i>
7	<i>Nonis Maii</i>	7	<i>Septimo Idus Junii</i>
8	<i>Octavo Idus Maii</i>	8	<i>Sexto Idus Junii</i>
9	<i>Septimo Idus Maii</i>	9	<i>Quinto Idus Junii</i>
10	<i>Sexto Idus Maii</i>	10	<i>Quarto Idus Junii</i>
11	<i>Quinto Idus Maii</i>	11	<i>Tertio Idus Junii</i>
12	<i>Quarto Idus Maii</i>	12	<i>Pridie Idus Junii</i>
13	<i>Tertio Idus Maii</i>	13	<i>Idibus Junii</i>
14	<i>Pridie Idus Maii</i>	14	<i>Decimo-octavo Calendas Julii</i>
15	<i>Idibus Maii</i>	15	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas Julii</i>
16	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas Junii</i>	16	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas Julii</i>
17	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas Junii</i>	17	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas Julii</i>
18	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas Junii</i>	18	<i>Decimo - quarto Calendas Julii</i>
19	<i>Decimo-quarto Calendas Junii</i>	19	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas Julii</i>
20	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas Junii</i>	20	<i>Duodecimo Calendas Ju- lii</i>
21	<i>Duodecimo Calendas Ju- nii</i>	21	<i>Undecimo Calendas Ju- lii</i>
22	<i>Undecimo Calendas Ju- nii</i>	22	<i>Decimo Calendas Julii</i>
23	<i>Decimo Calendas Junii</i>	23	<i>Nono Calendas Julii</i>
24	<i>Nono Calendas Junii</i>	24	<i>Octavo Calendas Julii</i>
25	<i>Octavo Calendas Junii</i>	25	<i>Septimo Calendas Julii</i>
26	<i>Septimo Calendas Junii</i>	26	<i>Sexto Calendas Julii</i>
27	<i>Sexto Calendas Junii</i>	27	<i>Quinto Calendas Julii</i>
28	<i>Quinto Calendas Junii</i>	28	<i>Quarto Calendas Julii</i>
29	<i>Quarto Calendas Junii</i>	29	<i>Tertio Calendas Julii</i>
30	<i>Tertio Calendas Junii</i>	30	<i>Pridie Calendas Julii</i>
31	<i>Pridie Calendas Junii</i>		

T H E R O M A N C A L E N D A R.

Days of the Month.	J U L I U S.	Days of the Month.	A U G U S T U S.
1	<i>Calendis Julii</i>	1	<i>Calendis Augusti</i>
2	<i>Sexto Nonas Julii</i>	2	<i>Quarto Nonas Augusti</i>
3	<i>Quinto Nonas Julii</i>	3	<i>Tertio Nonas Augusti</i>
4	<i>Quarto Nonas Julii</i>	4	<i>Pridie Nonas Augusti</i>
5	<i>Tertio Nonas Julii</i>	5	<i>Nonis Augusti</i>
6	<i>Pridie Nonas Julii</i>	6	<i>Octavo Idus Augusti</i>
7	<i>Nonis Julii.</i>	7	<i>Septimo Idus Augusti</i>
8	<i>Octavo Idus Julii</i>	8	<i>Sexto Idus Augusti</i>
9	<i>Septimo Idus Julii</i>	9	<i>Quinto Idus Augusti</i>
10	<i>Sexto Idus Julii</i>	10	<i>Quarto Idus Augusti</i>
11	<i>Quinto Idus Julii</i>	11	<i>Tertio Idus Augusti</i>
12	<i>Quarto Idus Julii</i>	12	<i>Pridie Idus Augusti</i>
13	<i>Tertio Idus Julii</i>	13	<i>Idibus Augusti</i>
14	<i>Pridie Idus Julii</i>	14	<i>Decimo - nono Calendas</i>
15	<i>Idibus Julii</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
16	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas</i>	15	<i>Decimo-octavo Calendas</i>
	<i>Augusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
17	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas</i>	16	<i>Decimo-septimo Calendas</i>
	<i>Augusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
18	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas</i>	17	<i>Decimo - sexto Calendas</i>
	<i>Augusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
19	<i>Decimo - quarto Calendas</i>	18	<i>Decimo - quinto Calendas</i>
	<i>Augusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
20	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas</i>	19	<i>Decimo-quarto Calendas</i>
	<i>Augusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
21	<i>Duodecimo Calendas Au-</i>	20	<i>Decimo - tertio Calendas</i>
	<i>gusti</i>		<i>Septembris</i>
22	<i>Undecimo Calendas Au-</i>	21	<i>Duodecimo Calendas Sep-</i>
	<i>gusti</i>		<i>tembris</i>
23	<i>Decimo Calendas Augu-</i>	22	<i>Undecimo Calendas Sep-</i>
	<i>sti</i>		<i>tembris</i>
24	<i>Nono Calendas Augu-</i>	23	<i>Decimo Calendas Septem-</i>
	<i>sti</i>		<i>bris</i>
25	<i>Octavo Calendas Augu-</i>	24	<i>Nono Calendas Septemb.</i>
	<i>sti</i>	25	<i>Octavo Calendas Septem-</i>
26	<i>Septimo Calendas Augu-</i>		<i>bris</i>
	<i>sti</i>	26	<i>Septimo Calendas Sept.</i>
27	<i>Sexto Calendas Augusti</i>	27	<i>Sexto Calendas Septemb.</i>
28	<i>Quinto Calendas Augusti</i>	28	<i>Quinto Calendas Sept.</i>
29	<i>Quarto Calendas Augusti</i>	29	<i>Quarto Calendas Sept.</i>
30	<i>Tertio Calendas Augusti</i>	30	<i>Tertio Calendas Sept.</i>
31	<i>Pridie Calendas Augusti</i>	31	<i>Pridie Calendas Sept.</i>

T H E

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Days of the Month.	S E P T E M B E R.	Days of the Month.	O C T O B R I S.
1	<i>Calendis</i> Septembris	1	<i>Calendis</i> Octobris
2	Quarto Nonas Septem- bris	2	Sexto Nonas Octobris
3	Tertio Nonas Septemb.	3	Quinto Nonas Octobris
4	Pridie Nonas Septemb.	4	Quarto Nonas Octobris
5	<i>Nonis Septembris</i>	5	Tertio Nonas Octobris
6	Octavo Idus Septem- bris	6	Pridie Nonas Octobris
7	Septimo Idus Septemb.	7	<i>Nonis Octobris</i>
8	Sexto Idus Septemb.	8	Octavo Idus Octobris
9	Quinto Idus Septemb.	9	Septimo Idus Octobris
10	Quarto Idus Septemb.	10	Sexto Idus Octobris
11	Tertio Idus Septemb.	11	Quinto Idus Octobris
12	Pridie Idus Septemb.	12	Quarto Idus Octobris
13	<i>Idibus Septembris</i>	13	Tertio Idus Octobris
14	Decimo - octavo Calendas Octobris	14	Pridie Idus Octobris
15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Octobris	15	<i>Idibus Octobris</i>
16	Decimo - sexto Calendas Octobris	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Novembris
17	Decimo - quinto Calendas Octobris	17	Decimo - sexto Calendas Novembris
18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Octobris	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Novembris
19	Decimo - tertio Calendas Octobris	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Novembris
20	Duodecimo Calendas Oc- tobris	20	Decimo - tertio Calendas Novembris
21	Undecimo Calendas Oc- tobris	21	Duodecimo Calendas No- vembris
22	Decimo Calendas Octo- bris	22	Undecimo Calendas No- vembris
23	Nono Calendas Octo- bris	23	Decimo Calendas Novem- bris
24	Octavo Calendas Octo- bris	24	Nono Calendas Novem- bris
25	Septimo Calend. Octobris	25	Octavo Calendas Novem- bris
26	Sexto Calendas Octobris	26	Septimo Calendas Novem- bris
27	Quinto Calend. Octobris	27	Sexto Calendas Novem- bris
28	Quarto Calend. Octobris	28	Quinto Calendas Nov.
29	Tertio Calendas Octobris	29	Quarto Calendas Nov.
30	Pridie Calendas Octobris	30	Tertio Calendas Nov.
		31	Pridie Calendas Nov.

C O N.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Days of the Month.	NOVEMBER.	Days of the Month.	DECEMBER.
1	<i>Calendis</i> Novembris	1	<i>Calendis</i> Decembris
2	Quarto Nonas Novem- bris	2	Quarto Nonas Decembris
3	Tertio Nonas Novem- bris	3	Tertio Nonas Pridie
4	Pridie Nonas Novembris	4	Pridie Nonas Decembris
5	<i>Nonis</i> Novembris	5	<i>Nonis</i> Decembris
6	Octavo Idus Novembris	6	Octavo Idus Decembris
7	Septimo Idus Novembris	7	Septimo Idus Decembris
8	Sexto Idus Novembris	8	Sexto Idus Decembris
9	Quinto Idus Novembris	9	Quinto Idus Decembris
10	Quarto Idus Novembris	10	Quarto Idus Decembris
11	Tertio Idus Novembris	11	Tertio Idus Decembris
12	Pridie Idus Novembris	12	Pridie Idus Decembris
13	<i>Idibus</i> Novembris	13	<i>Idibus</i> Decembris
14	Decimo - octavo Calendas Decembris	14	Decimo - nono Calendas Januarii
15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Decembris	15	Decimo - octavo Calendas Januarii
16	Decimo - sexto Calendas Decembris	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Januarii
17	Decimo - quinto Calendas Decembris	17	Decimo - sexto Calendas Januarii
18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Decembris	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Januarii
19	Decimo - tertio Calendas Decembris	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Januarii
20	Duodecimo Calendas De- cembris	20	Decimo - tertio Calendas Januarii
21	Undecimo Calendas De- cembris	21	Duodecimo Calendas Ja- nuarii
22	Decimo Calendas Decem- bris	22	Undecimo Calendas Ja- nuarii
23	Nono Calendas Decem- bris	23	Decimo Calendas Janu- arii
24	Octavo Calendas Decem- bris	24	Nono Calendas Janua- rii
25	Septimo Calendas Dec.	25	Octavo Calendas Janua- rii
26	Sexto Calendas Decemb.	26	Septimo Calendas Janu.
27	Quinto Calendas Dec.	27	Sexto Calendas Januarii
28	Quarto Calend. Dec.	28	Quinto Calendas Januarii
29	Tertio Calendas Dec.	29	Quarto Calendas Januarii
30	Pridie Calendas Dec.	30	Tertio Calendas Januari
		31	Pridie Calendas Januarii

The G R E E K M O N T H S.

As these months consisted alternately of 29 or 30 days, they were divided into three parts; and at every tenth they began to reckon with an unit, after this manner :

Days of the month.		
1	Νομηνία	} or Novilunium. The beginning of the month. Ἰσαμένε μηνός, or Ἀρχομένε μηνός
2	Δευτέρα	
3	Τρίτη	
4	Τετάρτη	
5	Πέμπτη	
6	Ἑκτὴ	
7	Ἑβδόμη	
8	Ὀγδοὴ	
9	Ἑνάτη	
10	Δεκάτη	
11	Πρώτη	} The middle of the month. Μεσῆντος μηνός, or, ἐπὶ δεκάδι
12	Δευτέρα	
13	Τρίτη	
14	Τετάρτη	
15	Πέμπτη	
16	Ἑκτὴ	
17	Ἑβδόμη	
18	Ὀγδοὴ	
19	Ἑνάτη	
20	Ἐκάς, or Ἑκαστή	
21	Δεκάτη	} The end of the month. Φθίνοντος μηνός, or πανομήνε, or, ἐπὶ ἑκαδί, or, μετὰ ἑκαδά.
22	Ἑνάτη	
23	Ὀγδοὴ	
24	Ἑβδόμη	
25	Ἑκτὴ	
26	Πέμπτη	
27	Τετάρτη	
28	Τρίτη	
29	Δευτέρα	
30	Ἑνὴ καὶ νεα	

Sometimes they began to reckon again at the 21st day of the month.

Days of the month.	
21	Πρώτη
22	Δευτέρα
23	Τρίτη
24	Τετάρτη
25	Πέμπτη
26	Ἑκτὴ
27	Ἑβδόμη
28	Ὀγδοὴ
29	Ἑνάτη
30	Ἑνὴ καὶ νεα, or Τριαχός, id est, Luna vetus & nova.

The ROMAN and GRECIAN manner of reckoning their years, and other things; reduced to the common way of reckoning.

The numbers are placed in two columns; the first contains the Latin numbers, which were expressed by numeral letters, opposite to which are their value in Arabic figures, used by us. In the other column are placed the Greck numbers in capital Greek letters, and the current Greek letters answerable to them in value; and then is shewn the value of both the Greek and Roman numbers.

R O M A N.		G R E C I A N.	
I	1	Γ	or A & α one
II	2	II	or B & β two
III	3	III	or Γ & γ three
III or IV	4	IIII	or Δ & δ four
V	5	Π	or E & ε five
VI	6	ΠΙ	or ς six
VII	7	ΠΙΙ	or Z & ζ seven
VIII	8	ΠΙΙΙ	or H & η eight
VIII or IX	9	ΠΙΙΙΙ	or Θ & θ nine
X	10	Δ	or I & ι ten
XI	11	ΔΙ	or ΙΑ & ια eleven
XII	12	ΔΙΙ	or ΙΒ & ιβ twelve
XIII	13	ΔΙΙΙ	or ΙΓ & ιγ thirteen
XIII or XIV	14	ΔΙΙΙΙ	or ΙΔ & ιδ fourteen
XV	15	ΔΠ	or ΙΕ & ιε fifteen
XVI	16	ΔΠΙ	or Ις & ις sixteen
XVII	17	ΔΠΙΙ	or ΙΖ & ιζ seventeen
XVIII	18	ΔΠΙΙΙ	or ΙΗ & ιη eighteen
XVIII or XIX	19	ΔΠΙΙΙΙ	or ΙΘ & ιθ nineteen
XX	20	ΔΔ	or K & κ twenty
XXI	21	ΔΔΙ	or KA & κα twenty-one
XXII	22	ΔΔΙΙ	or KB & κβ twenty-two
XXIII	23	ΔΔΙΙΙ	or KΓ & κγ twenty-three
XXIV	24	ΔΔΙΙΙΙ	or KΔ & κδ twenty-four
XXV	25	ΔΔΠ	or KE & κε twenty-five
XXVI	26	ΔΔΠΙ	or Kς & κς twenty-six
XXVII	27	ΔΔΠΙΙ	or KZ & κζ twenty-seven
XXVIII	28	ΔΔΠΙΙΙ	or KH & κη twenty-eight
XXIX	29	ΔΔΠΙΙΙΙ	or KΘ & κθ twenty-nine
XXX	30	ΔΔΔ	or Λ & λ thirty
XXXI	31	ΔΔΔΙ	or ΛΑ & λα thirty-one
XXXII	32	ΔΔΔΙΙ	or ΛΒ & λβ thirty-two
XXXIII	33	ΔΔΔΙΙΙ	or ΛΓ & λγ thirty-three
XXXIV	34	ΔΔΔΙΙΙΙ	or ΛΔ & λδ thirty-four
XXXV	35	ΔΔΔΠ	or ΛΕ & λε thirty-five
XXXVI	36	ΔΔΔΠΙ	or Λς & λς thirty-six
XXXVII	37	ΔΔΔΠΙΙ	or ΛΖ & λζ thirty-seven
XXXVIII	38	ΔΔΔΠΙΙΙ	or ΛΗ & λη thirty-eight
		U 2	R O M A N

ROMAN.

GRECIAN.

XXXIX	39	ΔΔΔΠΠΗ	or ΔΘ & λθ'	thirty-nine
XL or XXXX	40	ΔΔΔΔ	or Μ & μ'	forty
XLI	41	ΔΔΔΔΙ	or ΜΑ & μα'	forty-one
XLII	42	ΔΔΔΔΠ	or ΜΒ & μβ'	forty-two
XLIII	43	ΔΔΔΔΠΙ	or ΜΓ & μυ'	forty-three
XLIV	44	ΔΔΔΔΠΗ	or ΜΔ & μδ'	forty-four
XLV	45	ΔΔΔΔΠ	or ΜΕ & με'	forty-five
XLVI	46	ΔΔΔΔΠΙ	or Μς & μς'	forty-six
XLVII	47	ΔΔΔΔΠΙΙ	or ΜΖ & μζ'	forty-seven
XLVIII	48	ΔΔΔΔΠΠΙ	or ΜΗ & μη'	forty-eight
XLIX	49	ΔΔΔΔΠΠΙΙ	or ΜΘ & μθ'	forty-nine
L	50	ΙΔ	or Ν & ν'	fifty
LI	51	ΙΔΙ	or ΝΑ & να'	fifty-one
LII	52	ΙΔΙΙ	or ΝΒ & νβ'	fifty-two
LIII	53	ΙΔΙΙΙ	or ΝΓ & νγ'	fifty-three
LIV	54	ΙΔΙΠ	or ΝΔ & νδ'	fifty-four
LV	55	ΙΔΠ	or ΝΕ & νε'	fifty-five
LVI	56	ΙΔΠΙ	or Νς & νς'	fifty-six
LVII	57	ΙΔΠΠ	or ΝΖ & νζ'	fifty-seven
LVIII	58	ΙΔΠΠΙ	or ΝΗ & νη'	fifty-eight
LIX	59	ΙΔΠΠΠ	or ΝΘ & νθ'	fifty-nine
LX	60	ΙΔΔ	or Ξ & ξ'	sixty
LXI	61	ΙΔΔΙ	or ΞΑ & ξα'	sixty-one
LXII	62	ΙΔΔΙΙ	or ΞΒ & ξβ'	sixty-two
LXIII	63	ΙΔΔΠ	or ΞΓ & ξγ'	sixty-three
LXIV	64	ΙΔΔΠΠ	or ΞΔ & ξδ'	sixty-four
LXV	65	ΙΔΔΠ	or ΞΕ & ξε'	sixty-five
LXVI	66	ΙΔΔΠΙ	or Ξς & ξς'	sixty-six
LXVII	67	ΙΔΔΠΠ	or ΞΖ & ξζ'	sixty-seven
LXVIII	68	ΙΔΔΠΠΠ	or ΞΗ & ξη'	sixty-eight
LXIX	69	ΙΔΔΠΠΠΠ	or ΞΘ & ξθ'	sixty-nine
LXX	70	ΙΔΔΔ	or Ο & ο'	seventy
LXXI	71	ΙΔΔΔΙ	or ΟΑ & οα'	seventy-one
LXXII	72	ΙΔΔΔΠ	or ΟΒ & οβ'	seventy-two
LXXIII	73	ΙΔΔΔΠΠ	or ΟΓ & ογ'	seventy-three
LXXIV	74	ΙΔΔΔΠΠΠ	or ΟΔ & οδ'	seventy-four
LXXV	75	ΙΔΔΔΠ	or ΟΕ & οε'	seventy-five
LXXVI	76	ΙΔΔΔΠΠ	or Ος & ος'	seventy-six
LXXVII	77	ΙΔΔΔΠΠΠ	or ΟΖ & οζ'	seventy-seven
LXXVIII	78	ΙΔΔΔΠΠΠΠ	or ΟΗ & οη'	seventy-eight
LXXIX	79	ΙΔΔΔΠΠΠΠΠ	or ΟΘ & οθ'	seventy-nine
LXXX	80	ΙΔΔΔΔ	or Π & π'	eighty
LXXXI	81	ΙΔΔΔΔΙ	or ΠΑ & πα'	eighty-one
LXXXII	82	ΙΔΔΔΔΠ	or ΠΒ & πβ'	eighty-two
LXXXIII	83	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠ	or ΠΓ & πγ'	eighty-three
LXXXIV	84	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠΠ	or ΠΔ & πδ'	eighty-four
LXXXV	85	ΙΔΔΔΔΠ	or ΠΕ & πε'	eighty-five
LXXXVI	86	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠ	or Πς & πς'	eighty-six
LXXXVII	87	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠΠ	or ΠΖ & πζ'	eighty-seven
LXXXVIII	88	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠΠΠ	or ΠΗ & πη'	eighty-eight
LXXXIX	89	ΙΔΔΔΔΠΠΠΠΠ	or ΠΘ & πθ'	eighty-nine

R O M A N.

G R E C I A N.

XC	90	ΙΑΔΔΔΔ or ς	ninety
XCI	91	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙ or ςΑ & ςα'	ninety-one
XCII	92	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙΙ or ςΒ & ςβ'	ninety-two
XCIII	93	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙΙΙ or ςΓ & ςγ'	ninety-three
XCIV	94	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙΙΙΙ or ςΔ & ςδ'	ninety-four
XCV	95	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙΠ or ςΕ & ςε'	ninety-five
XCVI	96	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΙΠΙ or ςϚ	ninety-six
XCVII	97	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΠΙΙ or ςΖ & ςζ'	ninety-seven
XCVIII	98	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΠΙΙΙ or ςΗ & ςη'	ninety-eight
XCIX	99	ΙΑΔΔΔΔΠΙΙΙΙ or ςΘ & ςθ'	ninety-nine
C	100	H or P & ρ'	one hundred
CL	150	HΙΔ or PN & ρν'	one hundred and fifty
CC	200	HH or Σ & σ'	two hundred
CCL	250	HHΙΔ or ΣΝ & σν'	two hundred and fifty
CCC	300	HHH or Τ & τ'	three hundred
CCCL	350	HHHΙΔ or ΤΝ & τν'	three hundred and [fifty
CCCC	400	HHHH or Υ & υ'	four hundred
CCCCL	450	HHHHΙΔ or ΥΝ & υν'	four hundred and [fifty
ID or D	500	ΙΗΙ or Φ & φ'	five hundred
IDL or DL	550	ΙΗΙΙΔ or ΦΝ & φν'	five hund. and fifty
IDC or DC	600	ΙΗΙΗ or Χ & χ'	six hundred
IDCL or DCL	650	ΙΔΗΙΔ or ΧΝ & χν'	six hundred and fifty
IDCC or DCC	700	ΙΗΙΗΗ or Υ & υ'	seven hundred
IDCCL or DCCL	750	ΙΗΙΗΗΙΔ or ΥΝ & υν'	seven hundred and [fifty
IDCCC or DCCC	800	ΙΗΙΗΗΗ or Ω & ω'	eight hundred
IDCCCL or DCCCL	850	ΙΗΙΗΗΗΙΔ or ΩΝ & ων'	eight hundred and [fifty
IDCCCC or DCCCC	900	ΙΗΙΗΗΗΗ or ΠΙ & πι'	nine hundred
IDCCCCCL or DCCCCCL	950	ΙΗΙΗΗΗΗΙΔ or ΠΙΝ πιν'	nine hundred and [fifty
CID or ∞ or M	1000	X or ,Α & ,α	one thousand
CIDCID or MM or ∞ ∞	2000	XX or ,Β & ,β	two thousand
CIDCIDCID or MMM or ∞ ∞ ∞	3000	XXX or ,Γ & ,γ	three thousand
CIDCIDCIDCID or MMMM	4000	XXXX or ,Δ & ,δ	four thousand
ID ∞ or MMMMM or V ∞	5000	ΙΧΙ or ,Ε & ,ε	five thousand
ID ∞ or VI ∞	6000	ΙΧΙΧ or ,Ϛ	six thousand
ID ∞ ∞ or VII ∞	7000	ΙΧΙΧΧ or ,Ζ & ,ζ	seven thousand
ID ∞ ∞ ∞ or VIII ∞	8000	ΙΧΙΧΧΧ or ,Η & ,η	eight thousand
ID ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ or IX ∞ or ∞ CCID	9000	ΙΧΙΧΧΧΧ or ,Θ & ,θ	nine thousand
CCID ∞ or DMC or IMI	10000	M or ,Ι & ,ι	ten thousand
CCID ∞ CCID ∞ or XX ∞	20000	MM or ,Χ & ,χ	twenty thousand
CCID ∞ CCID ∞ CCID ∞ or XXX ∞	30000	MMM or ,Α & ,α	thirty thousand

R O M A N.

CCIDD IDDD or CCIDD CCIDD CCIDD CCIDD or XXXX ∞	40000	MMMM or ,M & ,μ	forty thousand
IDDD or L ∞	50000	IM	fifty thousand
IDDD CCIDD or LX ∞	60000	IMM or N & ξ	sixty thousand
IDDD CCIDD CCIDD or LXX ∞	70000	IMMM or ,O & ,ρ	seventy thousand
IDDD CCIDD CCIDD CCIDD or LXXX ∞	80000	IMMMM or ,Π & ,π	eighty thousand
CCIDD CCCIDD or IDDD CCIDD CCIDD CCIDD CCIDD or LXXXX ∞ or XC ∞	90000	IMMMM Σ	ninety thousand
CCCIDDD or CM or C ∞	100000	,P & ,φ	one hundred thousand

The Romans and Greeks, after the number of one hundred thousand, make use of numeral adverbs, by which they continue their computations to infinity.

T H E

O R D I N A L N U M B E R S

O F T H E

G R E E K S and R O M A N S.

Πρῶτος	1	P	Primus.
Δεύτερος	2		Secundus.
Τρίτος, ΟΓ τρίτατος	3		Tertius.
Τετάρτος, ΟΓ τέταρτος	4		Quartus.
Πέμπτος	5		Quintus.
Εκτός	6		Sextus.
Εβδομος	7		Octavus.
Ογδός	8		Nonus.
Ενάτος	9		Decimus.
Δεκάτος	10		Undecimus.
Ενδέκατος	11		Duodecimus.
Δωδέκατος	12		Decimus-tertius, or tertius-decimus.
Τρικαιδέκατος	13		Decimus-quartus, or quartus-decimus.
Τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος	14		Decimus quintus, or quintus-decimus.
Πεντεκαιδέκατος	15		Decimus-sextus.
Επτακαιδέκατος	17		Decimus-septimus.
Οκτακαιδέκατος	18		Decimus-octavus.
Εννεκαιδέκατος	19		Decimus-nonus.
Είκοσις	20		Vigefimus, or vicefimus.
Είκοσις πρῶτος	21		Vigefimus-primus.
Είκοσις δεύτερος	22		Vigefimus-secundus.
Είκοσις τρίτος	23		Vigefimus-tertius, &c.
Τριακοσις	30		Trigefimus, or tricesimus.
Τριακοσις πρῶτος	31		Trigefimus-primus, &c.
Τεσσαρακοσις	40		Quadragesimus.
Τεσσαρακοσις πρῶτος	41		Quadragesimus-primus, &c.
Πεντακοσις	50		Quinquagesimus.
Εξηκοσις	60		Sexagesimus.
Εβδομηκοσις	70		Septuagesimus.
Ογδοηκοσις	80		Octogesimus.
Εννεηκοσις	90		Nonagesimus.
Εκατοσις	100		Centefimus.
Διακοσις	200		Ducentefimus, or ducesimus.
Τριακοσις	300		Tricentefimus, or tricesimus.
Τεσσαρακοσις	400		Quadringentefimus, or quadragesimus.
Πεντακοσις	500		Quingentefimus, or quingefimus.
		U	4
			Εξακοσις

Ἑξακοσιοτός	600	Sexcentefimus, or sexcesimus.
Ἑπτακοσιοτός	700	Septingentefimus, or septingefimus.
Ὀκτακοσιοτός	800	Octogentefimus, or octingefimus.
Ἐνακοσιοτός	900	Nongentefimus, or noningefimus.
Χίλις	1000	Millesimus.
Δισχίλιος	2000	Bis millesimus.
Τρισχίλις	3000	Ter millesimus.
Τετρακισχίλις	4000	Quater millesimus.
Πεντακισχίλις	5000	Quinquies millesimus.
Ἑξακισχίλις	6000	Sexies millesimus.
Ἑπτακισχίλις	7000	Septies millesimus.
Ὀκτακισχίλις	8000	Octies millesimus.
Ἐνακισχίλις	9000	Novies millesimus.
Μυρίας	10000	Decies millesimus.
Δισμυρίας	20000	Vicies millesimus.
Τρισμυρίας	30000	Tricies millesimus.

This manner of reckoning is continued to a far greater number ; but so far is sufficient to shew the manner.

T H E
N U M E R A L A D V E R B S
O F T H E
G R E E K S a n d R O M A N S.

Α ΰπαξ	Semel	Επτακαίδεκάκις	Decies-novies.
Δίς	Bis.	Εικοσάκις	Vigesies, or viciesies.
Τρίς	Ter.	Τριακοτάκις	Trigesies, or triciesies.
Τετράκις	Quater.	Τεσσαρακοτάκις	Quadrages.
Πεντάκις	Quinquies.	Πεντηκοτάκις	Quinquages.
Εξάκις	Sexies.	Εξηκοτάκις	Sexages.
Επτάκις	Septies.	Εβδομηκοτάκις	Septuages.
Οκτάκις	Osties.	Ογδοηκοτάκις	Ostogies.
Ενάκις	Novies.	Εννεηκοτάκις	Nonages.
Δεκάκις	Decies.	Εκατοτάκις	Centies.
Ενδεκάκις	Undecies.	Διακοσιάκις	Ducenties.
Δωδεκάκις	Duodecies.	Τριακοσιάκις	Trecenties.
Τρισκαίδεκάκις	Tredecies.	Τετρακοσιάκις	Quadringsies.
Τισσαρεσκαίδεκάκις	Quaterdecies.	Χιλιάκις	Millies.
Πεντεκαίδεκάκις	Quindecies.	Δισχιλιάκις	Bis millies.
Εκκαίδεκάκις	Sexdecies.	Μυριάκις	Decies millies.
Επτακαίδεκάκις	Decies-septies.	Δισμυριάκις	Vicies millies.
Οκτωκαίδεκάκις	Decies-osties.		

These adverbs serve for multiplying of the largest numbers, either Greek or Roman ; of which the specimen here given is sufficient for the purposes of chronology and history.

An EXTRACT of the NUMERAL NOTES of the ROMANS,

Taken from SERTORIUS URSATUS.

A.

A B. AUG. M. P. XXXXI. ab Augusta millia passuum quadraginta unum.

AB. AUGUSTOB. M. P. X. ab Augustobriga millia passuum decem.

A. CAMB. M. P. XI. a Camboduno millia passuum undecim.

A. COMP. XIII. a Compluto quatuordecim.

A. C. P. VI. a capite, or ad caput pedes sex.

ADIECT. H-S. IX. ∞. adjectis sceleris novem mille.

ÆD. II. Ædilis iterum.

II. VIR. II. Duumvir iterum.

ÆD. II. VIR. QVINQ. Edilis duumvir quinquennalis.

ÆD. Q. II. VIR. Ædilis quinquennalis duumvir.

A. K. ante Kalendas.

ALA. I. ala prima.

A. MILL. XXV. a milliari triginta quinque, or, ad milliaria triginta quinque.

A. M. XX. ad militare vigesimum.

AN. A. V. C. Anno ab urbe condita.

AN. C. H. S. annorum centum hic situs est.

AN. DCLX. anno sexcentesimo sexagesimo.

AN. II. S. annos duos semis.

AN. IV L. annos quadraginta sex.

AN. N. annos natus.

ANN. anni, annis, or annos.

ANN. LIII. H. S. E. annorum quinquaginta trium hic situs est.

ANN. NAT. LXVI. annos natus sexaginta sex.

ANN. PL. M. X. annos, or annis plus minus decem.

AN. Θ. XVI. anno defunctus decimo sexto.

A. V. XX. annos vixit viginti.

AN. P. M. annorum plus minus.

A. XII. annis duodecim, &c.

AN. P. M. L. annorum plus minus quinquaginta.

A. XX. H. EST. annorum viginti hic est.

AN. P. R. C. Anno post Romam conditam.

AN. V. P. M. II. annis vixit plus minus duobus.

AN. XXV. STIP. VIII. annorum viginti quinque, stipendii, or stipendiorum octo.

A. P. V. C. annorum post urbem conditam.

APVD. L. V. CONV. apud lapidem quinque convenerunt.

A. RET. P. III. S. ante retro pedes tres semis.

ARG. P. X. argenti pondo decem.

A. V. C. ab urbe condita.

B.

B. A. Bixit, that is to say, vixit annis, &c.

BIGINTI. viginti.

BIXIT. BIXSIT. BISSIT vixit.

BIX. ANN. XXCI. M. IV. D. VII. Vixit annis octoginta unum mensibus quatuor dies septem.

BX. ANVS. VII. ME. VI. DI. X. VII. Vixit annos septem menses sex dies septemdecim.

C.

CID. mille.

CID. IDC. mille sexcentum.

CID. CID. CID. CVI. tria millia centum sex.

CID. CID. CID. IDV. tria millia quingenti quinque.
 CID. CID. CID. DCCCLXXX. tria millia octo centum octoginta.
 CCID. decem millia.
 CCID. ∞. undecim millia.
 CCID. ∞. IDC. undecim millia sexcentum.
 CCID. ∞ ∞ ∞ CC. tredecim millia ducentum.
 CCID. ∞ ∞ ∞ CCXXIII. tredecim millia ducentum viginti tres.
 CCID. ID. IDC. quindecim millia sexcentum.
 CCID. ID. ∞ DCCCLXVII. quindecim millia octocentum sexaginta septem.
 CCID. ID. DCCCCL. quindecim millia novem centum quinquaginta.
 CCID. ID. ∞ CCC. sexdecim millia tercentum.
 CCID. CCID. viginti millia.
 CCID. CCID. ∞ ∞ ∞ D CC. viginti tria millia septem centum.
 CCID. CCID. ∞ ID. viginti quatuor millia.
 CCID. CCID. ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ CDXXCIX viginti quatuor millia quatuor centum octoginta novem.
 CCID. CCID. CCID. triginta millia.
 CCID. ID. CCID. IDLX triginta millia quingenti sexaginta.
 CCID. ID. quadraginta millia.
 CCID. CCID. CCID. CCID. quadraginta millia.
 CCID. ID. ∞ C ∞ XII. quadraginta num mille novem centum duodecim.
 CCID. CCCID. nonaginta millia.
 CCCID. centum millia.
 CCC. M. N. tercentum millia nummum.
 CCCCID. decies centena millia.
 CERTA. QVINQ. ROM. CO. certamen quinquennale Romæ conditum.
 COH. I. aut II. Cohors prima aut secunda; & sic de aliis.
 COS. ITER. ET. TERT. DESIG. Consul iterum & tertium designatus.

COS. TER. vel QUAR. Consul tertium vel quartum; & sic de cæteris.
 COST. CUM. LOC. H-S ∞ D. custodiam cum loco festerii mille quingentis.
 C ∞ IX. nongenti novem.

D.

D. quingenti.
 DEG. * XIII. AUG. XII. POP. XI. Decurionibus denarios tredecim: augustalibus duodecim: populo undecim.
 D. III. ID. die quarta Idus.
 DMID. quingenta & quinquaginta millia.
 D. VIII. diebus novem.
 D. V. ID. die quinta Idus.

E.

EX A. D. K. ex ante diem Calendas.
 EX A. D. V. K. DEC. AD PRID. K. IAN. ex ante diem quinto Calendas Decembris ad pridie Calendas Januarias.
 EX. H-S. P. F. I. ex festeriis decem parvis fieri jussit.
 EX H-S. CION. ex festeriis mille nummum.
 EX. H-S. ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞. ex festeriis quatuor millia.
 EX. H-S. N. CC. L. ∞ D. XL. Ex festeriis numerorum ducentis quinquaginta millibus quingentis quadraginta.
 EX. H-S. DC. ∞ D. XX. ex festeriis sexcentis millibus quingentis viginti.
 EX. K. L. IAN. AD KAL. IAN. Ex Kalendis Januarii ad Kalendas Januarii; & sic de aliis.

F.

F. AN. X. F. C. filio vel filie annorum decem faciendum curavit.
 FF. C. ferme centum.
 FIX. ANN. XXXIX. M. I. D. VI. HOR. SCIT. NEM. vixit annos triginta novem, mensem unum, dies sex, horas scit nemo.

H.

H.

H. M. E. H-S. CCICCC. CCICCC.
 ICCC. M. N. hoc monumentum e-
 rexit viginti quinque mille numûm.
 H-S. N. III. festericiis numûm qua-
 tuor.
 H-S. CCCC. festericiis quatuor cen-
 tum.
 H-S. ∞. N. festericiis mille numûm.
 H-S. ∞ CCICCC. N. festericiis no-
 vem mille numûm.
 H-S. IX. ∞. festericiis novem mille.
 H-S. XMX. N. festericiis viginti mille
 numûm.
 H-S CCICCC CCICCC festericiis vi-
 ginti mille.

I.

ICCC. Quinque millia.
 ICCC. ∞ sex millia.
 ICCC ∞ ∞. septem millia.
 ICCCC. quinquaginta millia.
 ICCCC. CCICCC. sexaginta millia.
 ICCCC CCICCC CCICCC ∞ ICCC sep-
 tuaginta quatuor millia.
 ICCCC. CCICCC. CCICCC. CCICCC.
 octoginta millia.
 ICCCC. CCICCC. CCICCC. CCICCC.
 ICCC ∞ ∞. octoginta septem millia.
 II. VIR. Duum vir, or duum viri.
 III. V. or III. VIR. Triumvir, or
 Trium-viri.
 III. VIR. quatuor vir : quatuor viri,
 or quatuor viratus.
 IIIII. V. vel VIR. sextum-vir, se-
 vir, sex-vir.
 IIX. octo.
 IIXX. duo de viginti.
 IDNE. vel IND. aut INDICT. In-
 dictio, vel Indictione.

K.

K. vel KL. Kalendæ, aut Kalendis.
 Et sic de cæteris, ubi mensium ap-
 ponuntur nomina.

M.

MC. mille centum.
 MD. mille quingenti.
 MIIIS. VII. DIIIB. XI. mensibus sep-
 tem diebus undecim.

M. P. II. millia passuum duo ; & si
 de aliis.

M. aut MS. mensis, aut menses.

P.

P. C. post Consulatum.
 PED. CXVS. pedes centum quindecim
 semis.
 P. II. ∞ L. Pondo duarum semis Li-
 brarum.
 P. II. :: pondo duo semis & Triente.
 P. KAL. Pridie Kalendas.
 P. R. C. A. DCCCXLIII. Post Ro-
 mam conditam annis octingentis
 quadraginta quatuor.
 P. R. V. X. Populi Romani vota de-
 cennialia.

Q.

Q. Quinquennalis.
 Q. B. AN. XXX. qui bixit, id est vixit
 annis triginta.
 QQ. quinquennalis.
 Q. V. A. III. M. II. Qui, vel quæ
 vixit annos tres menses duo.

S.

SIC. V. SIC. X. sicuti quinquenna-
 lia, sic decennialia.
 SIC. XX. S. C. XXX. sicuti vicenna-
 lia, sic tricennialia.
 SSTVP. XVIII. stipendiis novemde-
 cim.
 ST. XXXV. stipendiis triginta quin-
 que.

T.

⊙. AN. mortuus anno.
 ⊙. ✕ III. defunctus viginti tribus.

✕

V.

V. Quinque & quintum.
 V. A. I. D. XI. vixit annum unum
 dies undecim.
 V. A. L. vixit annos quinquaginta ;
 & sic de aliis..
 VI. V. sextum vir.
 VIX. A. FF. C. vixit annos ferme
 centum. ✕
 VIV. AN. ✕ vixit annos triginta.

✕

VOT.

VOT. V. *Votis quinquennialibus.*
 VOT. V. MULT. X. *Votis quinquennialibus, multis decennialibus.*
 VOT. X. *Vota decennialia.*
 VOT. XX. vel XXX. vel XXXX.
Vota vicennialia, aut tricennialia, aut quadragenalia.

X.

×. mille.

X. *Annalibus decennialibus.*
 × IDC. *mille sexcentum.*
 X. M. *decem millia.*
 X. V. *Decemvir.*
 × ×. *duo millia; & sic de aliis.*
 × IIII. *triginta quatuor.*

×

×

Of the ROMAN NUMBERS.

THE Romans, instead of Figures, used only these five letters, I. one; V. five; X. ten; L. fifty; C. one hundred. By the various combination of these letters, they ascended to one hundred thousand, as has been shewn in pag. 291, and the following. In carrying this number further, they made use of adverbs: for example, to express a million, they writ *Decies CCCIDCC*, that is, *decies centena millium*. But afterwards they changed CID into an M. or, for the greater ease, into ∞; and IC they altered to D, to express five hundred. Sometimes they used the letter V̄ with a bar on the top of it, and *. To denote ten thousand, they used X̄, and sometimes CXD, which answers to the same number.

Of the GREEK NUMBERS.

THE manner of reckoning among the Greeks was not very different from that of the Romans, nor less simple. They used six letters in this manner, I one; Π five, from the Greek Πέντε. Δ ten, from Δέκα. Η one hundred, from Ηράτη. Χ one thousand, from Χίλια. Μ ten thousand, from Μύριας.

They so combined these letters as to express all their numbers. Fifty they wrote in this manner, ΙΔΙ; that is five times ten, or ten times five. For the number five hundred, they invented this character ΙΗΙ, that is five times one hundred. Five thousand they expressed thus, ΙΧΙ; and fifty thousand by ΙΜΙ.

Such was the antient custom of the Greeks, as may be seen in the Arundel Marbles of Paros, now at Oxford; but afterwards they used the larger and less letters of their alphabet. Thus Α or α answered to one; Β or β two; Γ or γ three; Δ or δ four; Ε or ε five; and so of the remainder, as has been shewn in the table where the Greek and Roman numbers are compared together.

A TABLE

A T A B L E O F T H E A R C H O N S of A T H E N S, According to H. PRIDEAUX.

Those which are marked with a ||, are in the Chronicles of the
ARUNDEL MARBLES of PAROS.

Olymp.	A R C H O N S.		Olymp.	A R C H O N S.	
24	1	Creon	61	4	Heraclides
24	3	Lyfias	64	1	Miltiades
24	4	Tlefias	67	1	Pifistratus Hip. f.
27	2	Leoftratus	68	1	Ifagoras
27	4	Pifistratus	69	1	Aceftorides
28	1	Autofthenes	70	1	Myrus
29	1	Miltiades	71	1	Hipparchus
30	2	Miltiades II.	71	2	Pytochritus
33	4	Dropides	71	3	Lacratides
35	1	Damafias	71	4	Themiftocles
36	1	Epænetus	72	1	Diognetus
39	1	Dracon	72	2	Phænippus II.
41	2	Hæniochides	72	3	Ariftides
43	4	Ariftocles	72	4	Hybrilides
44	1	Critias I.	73	1	Anchifes
45	1	Megacles	73	2	Philippus
46	2	Philombrotus, or Cleom-	73	3	Philocrates
46	3	Solon	73	4	Phædon
46	4	Dropides II.	74	1	Leoftratus
47	1	Eucrates	74	2	Nicodemus
47	2	Simon	74	3	Aphepfion
48	1	Phænippus	74	4	Calliades, or Callias
49	3	Damafias II.	75	1	Xantippus
50	4	Archeftatides	75	2	Timofthenes
52	3	Ariftomenes	75	3	Adimantus
54	3	Hippoclides	75	4	Themiftocles, Neocl. f.
54	4	Comias	76	1	Phædon II.
55	1	Hegesiftratus	76	2	Dromoclides
56	1	Euthydemus	76	3	Aceftorides
58	1	Erxiclides	76	4	Menon
60	4	Alcæus prior	77	1	Chares
61	1	Thericles	77	2	Praxiergus

Demotion

A TABLE of the ARCHONS of ATHENS. 303

Olymp.	ARCHONS.	Olymp.	ARCHONS.
77 3	Demotion	88 4	Stratocles
77 3	Apsephion	89 1	Harchus, or Hipparchus
77 4	Theagenidas	89 2	Aminias
78 1	Phædon, or Aristides II.	89 3	Alcæus
78 2	Lyfistratus	89 4	Aristion
78 3	Lyfaniās	90 1	Astyphilus, or Aristophi- lus
78 4	Lyfitheus	90 2	Archias
79 1	Archidemides	90 3	Antiphon
79 2	Tlepolemus	90 4	Euphemus
79 3	Conon	91 1	Aristomnestus
79 4	Euthippus, or Evippus	91 2	Chabrias
80 1	Phraſicles, or Phraſiclides	91 3	Pifander
80 2	Philocles	91 4	Cleocritus, or Clearchus
80 3	Bion	92 1	Callias
80 4	Mneſithides	92 2	Theopompus
81 1	Callias I.	92 3	Glaucippus
81 2	Sofiſtratus	92 4	Diocles
81 3	Ariston	93 1	Euctemon
81 4	Lyſicrates	93 2	Antigenes
82 1	Chrephanes	93 3	Callias
82 2	Antætidotus	93 4	Alexias
82 3	Euthydemus	94 1	Pithodorus, or Anarcho- dorus
82 4	Pedieus	94 2	Euclides
83 1	Philifcus	94 3	Micion, or Micon
83 2	Timarchides	94 4	Exanetus, or Epænetus, or Xænetus
83 3	Callimachus	95 1	Laches
83 4	Lyſimachides	95 2	Aristocrates
84 1	Praxiteles	95 3	Ithycles
84 2	Lyſaniās	95 4	Lyſiades
84 3	Diphilus	96 1	Phormio
84 4	Timocles	96 2	Diophantus
85 1	Myrichides	96 3	Eubulides
85 2	Glaucides	96 4	Demoſtratus
85 3	Theodorus	97 1	Philocles
85 4	Euthymenes	97 2	Nicoteles
86 1	Naufimachus, or Lyſima- chus	97 3	Demoſthenes
86 2	Antiloſhides, or Antio- chides	97 4	Antipater
86 3	Chares	98 1	Pyrgion, or Phyrhion
86 4	Apſeudes	98 2	Theodotus
87 1	Pythodorus	98 3	Myſtichides
87 2	Euthydemus	98 4	Dexitheus
87 3	Apollodorus	99 1	Diotrephes
87 4	Epameinon, or Epami- nondas, or Aminias	99 2	Phanoſtratus
88 1	Diotimus	99 3	Evander, or Menander
88 2	Euclides, or Euclees	99 4	Demophilus
88 3	Euthydemus, or Scytho- dorus Philochorus	100 1	Pytheas
		100 2	Nicon

Naufinicus

304 A TABLE of the ARCHONS of ATHENS.

Olymp.		ARCHONS.	Olymp.		ARCHONS.
100	3	Naufinicus	111	2	Evænetus
100	4	Callias, or Calleas	111	3	Ctesicles
101	1	Chariander	111	4	Nicocrates
101	2	Hippodamus	112	1	Nicetes, or Niceratus
101	3	Socratides	112	2	Aristophanes
101	4	Asteius, or Aristeus ¶	112	3	Aristophon
102	1	Alchistenes	112	4	Cephisophon
102	2	Phraclides ¶	113	1	Euthycritus, or Euthy- crates
102	3	Dyscinetus			
102	4	Pyfistratus	113	2	Chremes, or Hegemon
103	1	Naufigenes ¶	113	3	Chremes, or Anticles
103	2	Polyzelus	113	4	Anticles, or Soficles
103	3	Cephisodorus ¶	114	1	Hegefius
103	4	Chion	114	2	Cephisodorus
104	1	Timocrates	114	3	Philocles, or Polycles, or Diocles
104	2	Characlides			
104	3	Molon	114	4	Apollodorus, or Archip- pus
104	4	Nicophemus			
105	1	Callimides, or Callidemi- des	115	1	Archippus, or Næchmus
105	2	Eucharistus	115	2	Apollodorus
105	3	Cephisodorus	115	3	Phocion, or Archippus
105	4	Agathocles ¶	115	4	Demogenes
106	1	Epines, or Elpinices	116	1	Democles
106	2	Callistratus ¶	116	2	Praxibulus
106	3	Diotimus	116	3	Nicodorus
106	4	Eudemus	116	4	Theophrastus
107	1	Aristodemus	117	1	Polemon
107	2	Theffalus	117	2	Simonides
107	3	Apollodorus	117	3	Hieromnemon
107	4	Callimachus	117	4	Demetrius Phalereus
108	1	Theophilus	118	1	Charinus
108	2	Themistocles	118	2	Anaxicrates
108	3	Archias	118	3	Chorebus, or Xenias
108	4	Eubulus	118	4	Xenippus, or Euxenippus, and Xenippus
109	1	Lyciscus	119	1	Pherecles
109	2	Pythodorus, or Pythodo- tus	119	2	Leostratus
109	3	Sogines	119	3	Nicocles
109	4	Nicomachus	119	4	Calliarchus
110	1	Theophrastus	120	1	Hegemachus
110	2	Lyfimachides	120	2	Euctemon
110	3	Charondas, or Charon- das	120	3	Mnesidemus
110	4	Phrynicus	120	4	Antiphates
111	1	Pythodemus, or Pythodo- rus	121	1	Nicias
			121	2	Nicostratus
			121	3	Olympiodorus
			121	4	Philippus, or Diphilus

T H E

T H E H E G I R A O F T H E

M A H O M E T A N S, A R A B S, O R T U R K S,

As they answer to the years of Christ, with the day of the month on which they commenced each year.

IT has been doubted by such authors as have wrote on the hegira of the Mahometans, whether the commencement of that Epocha should be fixed on Thursday the 15th of July, 622, or on the next day, Friday 16; but it seems to have been determined in favour of the latter day, by the treaty concluded between the count of Uhlefeldt, ambassador from Charles VI. and Gianihí Ali Pacha, ambassador from the Grand Seignior Mahmouth, which was made upon a bridge built for that purpose over the middle of the river Save, between Belgrade and Semlin. For that act, which was printed in the Amsterdam gazette 1740, was dated Friday the 30th of May, June 10th, 1740, and the 15th of Rabia I. 1153 of the hegira, that is the 30th of May, 1740; there were therefore then 1152 years, 2 months and 15 days of the hegira passed; which 1152 years, 2 months and 15 days make in all 408304. If then on the other side we reckon how many days were elapsed from Friday the 16th of July 622, to Friday the 30th of May 1740, we should find 1117 Julian years, 10 months, and 15 days, which make exactly the 408304 days; consequently if the hegira was to commence from Thursday the 15th of July, 622, there would be a day too much. This calculation is also confirmed by other things which occur in the original authors who have wrote of the Turkish affairs, and in the history of Timur, or Tamerlane. That conqueror of Asia was born at Kech, Tuesday the 19th of March, 1336, the 5th of Sjaban 736, that is the 260671st day of the hegira, and died at the camp of Ofrar, Wednesday the 18th of February 1405, the 17th of Sjaban 807, that is the 285844th day of that epocha. Bajazet I. sultan of the Turks, was defeated at the battle of Angoria, by Timur-Bec, or Tamerlane, Friday the 21st of July, 1402, and died Thursday the 5th of July, 1403, the 14th of Dful Hassia 805, (the 285250th day) of the hegira. Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. Tuesday the 29th of May, 1453, the 20th of Sjudma I. 857, (the 303476th day) of the hegira. Soliman I. obliged Rhodes to surrender to him, Monday the 22d of December, 1522, the 3d of Saphar, 929, (the 328885th day) of the hegira. Barberossa, the famous corsair, who had the art to make himself the sovereign of Algiers, died,

Sunday the 4th of July, 1546, the 5th day of Sjumadi I. 953, (the 337480th day) of the hegira.

M. de Thou, who had nothing to do with the hegira, says that Barberossa died at the end of May, 1547. But besides the perfect agreement of the preceding calculation with the epocha of the hegira, there is a letter, in the memoirs of Ribier, which fixes the death of Barberossa on Sunday the 4th of July, 1546. M. de Thou equally deceived himself, when he fixes the departure of Soliman to the Persian war in the beginning of June, 1548; for the Turkish annals make Soliman to have passed into Asia on the 9th of Saphar 955, Tuesday the 20th of March, 1548, (the 338105th of the hegira) M. du Pui has made a note on this passage in M. de Thou, which certainly does not merit a place in those noble editions that have been lately printed of that excellent historian, at London, Paris, and Holland. The Turks were defeated at Kalemberg, and raised the siege of Vienna, Sunday the 2-12th of September, 1683, the 20th of Ramadan, 1094, (the 387579th day of the hegira). Topal Osman, the grand vizier, was deposed Wednesday 1-12th of March, 1732, the 15th of Ramadan, 1144, (the 405292d day of the hegira).

We have already observed, in the preliminary discourse to this work, that the common year of the Mahometans consists of only 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, and that in order to form a kind of cycle without a fraction of hours or minutes, they reckoned 30 of their lunar years to consist of 10631 days, after this manner, 354 days multiplied by 30, give 10620, and the remaining 8 hours 48 minutes, multiplied also by 30, make 11 days more; which, added to the 10620 days, complete the number of 10631 days, which we have fixed for the cycle of 30 years. I have taken care to separate each cycle, by leaving a proper space, that it may be distinguished from the preceding and subsequent one.

We have also said that these years do not always consist only of 354 days, but sometimes of 355, which supernumerary day is composed of the redundant 8 hours, and 48 minutes. Of these exceeding years there are 11 in each cycle of 30 years, viz. the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th year, as is agreed by the ablest chronologers, and the Mahometans. In order to make it appear upon the slightest inspection when those years of 355 days occur, they are each of them marked thus † in the following table of the hegira.

T H E

T H E

MONTHS of the ARABIANS,

As they are differently wrote according to M. Albert SCHULTENS, in Editione Vitæ Saladini in folio, Lugduni Batavorum 1732, with their proper pronounciation, as they were given to M. ARMAIN his Majesty's Interpreter.

P R O N U N C I A T I O N,

1 Muharrem	—	30 days.	1 Mulharrem.
2 Saphar	—	29	2 Sfafer.
3 Rabia prior	—	30	3 Rebeiî.
4 Rabia posterior	—	29	4 Rebeiî.
5 Sjumada prior	—	30	5 Dgemasî.
6 Sjumada posterior	—	29	6 Dgemasî.
7 Resjeb	—	30	7 Redgeb.
8 Sjaban	—	29	8 Châban.
9 Ramadan	—	30	9 Ramadhân.
10 Sjewal, or Sjawal	—	29	10 Chev-val.
11 Dfulkada	—	30	11 Zîlkideh.
12 Dfuhassia, or Dulhaggia	—	29	12 Zîlhhidgdgeh.

Observe, that in the exceeding year, the 12th month of the Arabians contains 30 days.

T H E

HEGIRA of the MAHOMETANS.

Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.		
1 Friday	16	July	622	40 Sunday	17	May	660 †
2 Tuesday	5	July	623 †	41 Friday	7	May	661
3 Sunday	24	June	624	42 Tuesday	26	April	662
4 Thursday	13	June	625	43 Saturday	15	April	663 †
5 Monday	2	June	626 †	44 Thursday	4	April	664
6 Saturday	23	May	627	45 Monday	24	March	665
7 Wednesf.	11	May	628 †	46 Friday	13	March	666 †
8 Monday	1	May	629	47 Wednesf.	3	March	667
9 Friday	20	April	630	48 Sunday	20	February	668 †
10 Tuesday	9	April	631 †	49 Friday	9	February	669
11 Sunday	29	March	632	50 Tuesday	29	January	670
12 Thursday	18	March	633	51 Saturday	18	January	671 †
13 Monday	7	March	634 †	52 Thursday	8	Jan.	} 672
14 Saturday	25	February	635	53 Monday	27	Dec.	
15 Wednesf.	14	February	636	54 Friday	16	December	673 †
16 Sunday	2	February	637 †	55 Wednesf.	6	December	674
17 Friday	23	January	638	56 Sunday	25	November	675 †
18 Tuesday	12	January	639 †	57 Friday	14	November	676
19 Sunday	2	Jan.	} 640	58 Tuesday	3	November	677
20 Thursday	21	Dec.		59 Saturday	23	October	678 †
21 Monday	10	December	641 †	60 Thursday	13	October	679
22 Saturday	30	November	642	61 Monday	1	October	680
23 Wednesf.	19	November	643	62 Friday	20	September	681 †
24 Sunday	7	November	644 †	63 Wednesf.	10	September	682
25 Friday	28	October	645	64 Sunday	30	August	683
26 Tuesday	17	October	646 †	65 Thursday	18	August	684 †
27 Sunday	7	October	647	66 Tuesday	8	August	685
28 Thursday	25	September	648	67 Saturday	28	July	686 †
29 Monday	14	September	649 †	68 Thursday	18	July	687
30 Saturday	4	September	650	69 Monday	6	July	688
31 Wednesf.	24	August	651	70 Friday	25	June	689 †
32 Sunday	12	August	652 †	71 Wednesf.	15	June	690
33 Friday	2	August	653	72 Sunday	4	June	691
34 Tuesday	22	July	654	73 Thursday	23	May	692
35 Saturday	11	July	655 †	74 Tuesday	13	May	693
36 Thursday	30	June	656	75 Saturday	2	May	694
37 Monday	19	June	657 †	76 Wednesf.	21	April	695 †
38 Saturday	9	June	658	77 Monday	10	April	696
39 Wednesf.	29	May	659	78 Friday	30	March	697 †

Hegira.

Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.		
79	Wednesf.	20	March 698	125	Sunday	4	November 742 †
80	Sunday	9	March 699	126	Friday	25	October 743
81	Thursday	26	February 700 †	127	Tuesday	13	October 744 †
82	Tuesday	15	February 701	128	Sunday	3	October 745
83	Saturday	4	February 702	129	Thursday	22	September 746
84	Wednesf.	24	January 703 †	130	Monday	11	September 747 †
85	Monday	14	January 704	131	Saturday	31	August 748
86	Friday	2	Jan. } 705 †	132	Wednesf.	20	August 749
87	Wednesf.	23	Dec. }	133	Sunday	9	August 750 †
88	Sunday	12	December 706	134	Friday	30	July 751
89	Thursday	1	December 707 †	135	Tuesday	18	July 752
90	Tuesday	20	November 708	136	Saturday	7	July 753 †
91	Saturday	9	November 709	137	Thursday	27	June 754
92	Wednesf.	29	October 710 †	138	Monday	16	June 755 †
93	Monday	19	October 711	139	Saturday	5	June 756
94	Friday	7	October 712	140	Wednesf.	25	May 757
95	Tuesday	26	September 713 †	141	Sunday	14	May 758 †
96	Sunday	16	September 714	142	Friday	4	May 759
97	Thursday	5	September 715 †	143	Tuesday	22	April 760
98	Tuesday	25	August 716	144	Saturday	11	April 761 †
99	Saturday	14	August 717	145	Thursday	1	April 762
100	Wednesf.	3	August 718 †	146	Monday	21	March 763 †
101	Monday	24	July 719	147	Saturday	10	March 764
102	Friday	12	July 720	148	Wednesf.	27	February 765
103	Tuesday	1	July 721 †	149	Sunday	16	February 766 †
104	Sunday	21	June 722	150	Friday	6	February 767
105	Thursday	10	June 723	151	Tuesday	26	January 768
106	Monday	29	May 724 †	152	Saturday	14	January 769 †
107	Saturday	19	May 725	153	Thursday	4	Jan. }
108	Wednesf.	8	May 726 †	154	Monday	24	Dec. } 770
109	Monday	28	April 727	155	Friday	13	December 771 †
110	Friday	16	April 728	156	Wednesf.	2	December 772
111	Tuesday	5	April 729 †	157	Sunday	21	November 773 †
112	Sunday	26	March 730	158	Friday	11	November 774
113	Thursday	15	March 731	159	Tuesday	31	October 775
114	Monday	3	March 732 †	160	Saturday	19	October 776 †
115	Saturday	21	February 733	161	Thursday	9	October 777
116	Wednesf.	10	February 734 †	162	Monday	28	September 778
117	Monday	31	January 735	163	Friday	17	September 779 †
118	Friday	20	January 736	164	Wednesf.	6	September 780
119	Tuesday	8	Jan. } 737 †	165	Sunday	26	August 781
120	Sunday	29	Dec. }	166	Thursday	15	August 782 †
121	Thursday	18	December 738	167	Tuesday	5	August 783
122	Monday	7	December 739 †	168	Saturday	24	July 784 †
123	Saturday	26	November 740	169	Thursday	14	July 785
124	Wednesf.	15	November 741	170	Monday	3	July 786
				171	Friday	22	June 787 †

310 The HEGIRA of the MAHOMETANS.

Hegira.				Year of J. C.	Hegira.				Year of J. C.
172	Wednesf.	11	June	788	218	Monday	27	January	833
173	Sunday	31	May	789	219	Friday	16	January	834
174	Thursday	20	May	790 †	220	Tuesday	5	Jan.	} 835 †
175	Tuesday	10	May	791	221	Sunday	26	Dec.	
176	Saturday	28	April	792 †	222	Thursday	14	December	836
177	Thursday	18	April	793	223	Monday	3	December	837 †
178	Monday	7	April	794	224	Saturday	23	November	838
179	Friday	27	March	795	225	Wednesf.	12	November	839
180	Wednesf.	16	March	796	226	Sunday	31	October	840 †
					227	Friday	21	October	841
181	Sunday	5	March	797	228	Tuesday	10	October	842 †
182	Thursday	22	February	798 †	229	Sunday	30	September	843
183	Tuesday	12	February	799	230	Thursday	18	September	844
184	Saturday	1	February	800	231	Monday	7	September	845 †
185	Wednesf.	20	January	801 †	232	Saturday	28	August	846
186	Monday	10	Jan.	} 802 †	233	Wednesf.	17	August	847
187	Friday	30	Dec.		234	Sunday	5	August	848 †
188	Wednesf.	19	December	803	235	Friday	26	July	849
189	Sunday	8	December	804	236	Tuesday	15	July	850 †
190	Thursday	27	November	805 †	237	Sunday	5	July	851
191	Tuesday	17	November	806	238	Thursday	23	June	852
192	Saturday	6	November	807	239	Monday	12	June	853 †
193	Wednesf.	25	October	808 †	240	Saturday	2	June	854
194	Monday	15	October	809					
195	Friday	4	October	810	241	Wednesf.	22	May	855
196	Tuesday	23	September	811 †	242	Sunday	10	May	856 †
197	Sunday	12	September	812	243	Friday	30	April	857
198	Thursday	1	September	813 †	244	Tuesday	19	April	858
199	Tuesday	22	August	814	245	Saturday	8	April	859 †
200	Saturday	11	August	815	246	Thursday	28	March	860
201	Wednesf.	30	July	816 †	247	Monday	17	March	861 †
202	Monday	20	July	817	248	Saturday	7	March	862
203	Friday	9	July	818	249	Wednesf.	24	February	863
204	Tuesday	28	June	819 †	250	Sunday	13	February	864 †
205	Sunday	17	June	820	251	Friday	2	February	865
206	Thursday	6	June	821 †	252	Tuesday	22	January	866
207	Tuesday	27	May	822	253	Saturday	11	January	867 †
208	Saturday	16	May	823	254	Thursday	1	Jan.	} 868
209	Wednesf.	4	May	824 †	255	Monday	20	Dec.	
210	Monday	24	April	825	256	Friday	10	December	869 †
					257	Wednesf.	29	November	870
211	Friday	13	April	826	258	Sunday	18	November	871 †
212	Tuesday	2	April	827 †	259	Friday	7	November	872
213	Sunday	22	March	828	260	Tuesday	27	October	873
214	Thursday	11	March	829	261	Saturday	16	October	874 †
215	Monday	28	February	830 †	262	Thursday	6	October	875
216	Saturday	18	February	831	263	Monday	24	September	876
217	Wednesf.	7	February	832 †	264	Friday	13	September	877 †

Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.		
265 Wednesf.	3	September	878	311 Monday	21	April	923
266 Sunday	23	August	879 †	312 Friday	9	April	924
267 Friday	12	August	880	313 Tuesday	29	March	925 †
268 Tuesday	1	August	881	314 Sunday	19	March	926
269 Saturday	21	July	882 †	315 Thursday	8	March	927
270 Thursday	11	July	883	316 Monday	25	February	928 †
271 Monday	29	June	884	317 Saturday	14	February	929
272 Friday	18	June	885 †	318 Wednesf.	3	February	930 †
273 Wednesf.	8	June	886	319 Monday	24	January	931
274 Sunday	28	May	887	320 Friday	13	January	932
275 Thursday	16	May	888 †	321 Tuesday	1	Jan.	} 933 †
276 Tuesday	6	May	889	322 Sunday	22	Dec.	
277 Saturday	25	April	890 †	323 Thursday	11	December	934
278 Thursday	15	April	891	324 Monday	30	November	935 †
279 Monday	3	April	892	325 Saturday	19	November	936
280 Friday	23	March	893 †	326 Wednesf.	8	November	937 †
281 Wednesf.	13	March	894	327 Monday	29	October	938
282 Sunday	2	March	895	328 Friday	18	October	939
283 Thursday	19	February	896 †	329 Tuesday	6	October	940 †
284 Tuesday	8	February	897	330 Sunday	26	September	941
285 Saturday	28	January	898	331 Thursday	15	September	942
286 Wednesf.	17	January	899 †	332 Monday	4	September	943 †
287 Monday	7	Jan.	} 900 †	333 Saturday	24	August	944
288 Friday	26	Dec.		334 Wednesf.	13	August	945
289 Wednesf.	16	December	901	335 Sunday	2	August	946 †
290 Sunday	5	December	902	336 Friday	23	July	947
291 Thursday	24	November	903 †	337 Tuesday	11	July	948 †
292 Tuesday	13	November	904	338 Sunday	1	July	949
293 Saturday	2	November	905	339 Thursday	20	June	950
294 Wednesf.	22	October	906 †	340 Monday	9	June	951 †
295 Monday	12	October	907	341 Saturday	29	May	952
296 Friday	30	September	908 †	342 Wednesf.	18	May	953
297 Wednesf.	20	September	909	343 Sunday	7	May	954 †
298 Sunday	9	September	910	344 Friday	27	April	955
299 Thursday	29	August	911 †	345 Tuesday	15	April	956
300 Tuesday	18	August	912	346 Saturday	4	April	957 †
301 Saturday	7	August	913	347 Thursday	25	March	958
302 Wednesf.	27	July	914 †	348 Monday	14	March	959 †
303 Monday	17	July	915	349 Saturday	3	March	960
304 Friday	5	July	916	350 Wednesf.	20	February	961
305 Tuesday	24	June	917 †	351 Sunday	9	February	962 †
306 Sunday	14	June	918	352 Friday	30	January	963
307 Thursday	3	June	919 †	353 Tuesday	19	January	964
308 Tuesday	23	May	920	354 Saturday	7	Jan.	} 965 †
309 Saturday	12	May	921	355 Thursday	28	Dec.	
310 Wednesf.	1	May	922 †	356 Monday	17	December	966 †
				357 Saturday	7	December	967

312 The HEGIRA of the MAHOMETANS.

Hegira.				Year of J. C.				Hegira.				Year of J. C.			
358	Wednesf.	25	Novemb.	968				404	Monday	13	July	1013			
359	Sunday	14	Novemb.	969	†			405	Friday	2	July	1014			
360	Friday	4	Novemb.	970				406	Tuesday	21	June	1015	†		
361	Tuesday	24	October	971				407	Sunday	10	June	1016			
362	Saturday	12	October	972	†			408	Thursday	30	May	1017	†		
363	Thursday	2	October	973				409	Tuesday	20	May	1018			
364	Monday	21	Septemb.	974				410	Saturday	9	May	1019			
365	Friday	10	Septemb.	975	†			411	Wednesf.	27	April	1020	†		
366	Wednesf.	30	August	976				412	Monday	17	April	1021			
367	Sunday	19	August	977	†			413	Friday	6	April	1022	†		
368	Friday	9	August	978				414	Tuesday	26	March	1023	†		
369	Tuesday	29	July	979				415	Sunday	15	March	1024			
370	Saturday	17	July	980	†			416	Thursday	4	March	1025	†		
371	Thursday	7	July	981				417	Tuesday	22	February	1026			
372	Monday	26	June	982				418	Saturday	11	February	1027			
373	Friday	15	June	983	†			419	Wednesf.	31	January	1028	†		
374	Wednesf.	4	June	984				420	Monday	20	January	1029			
375	Sunday	24	May	985				421	Friday	9	Jan.	1030	†		
376	Thursday	13	May	986	†			422	Tuesday	29	Dec.				
377	Tuesday	3	May	987				423	Sunday	19	Decemb.	1031			
378	Saturday	21	April	988	†			424	Thursday	7	Decemb.	1032			
379	Thursday	11	April	989				425	Monday	26	Novemb.	1033	†		
380	Monday	31	March	990				426	Saturday	16	Novemb.	1034			
381	Friday	20	March	991	†			427	Wednesf.	5	Novemb.	1035	†		
382	Wednesf.	9	March	992				428	Monday	25	October	1036			
383	Sunday	26	February	993				429	Friday	14	October	1037			
384	Thursday	15	February	994	†			430	Tuesday	3	October	1038	†		
385	Tuesday	5	February	995				431	Sunday	23	Septemb.	1039			
386	Saturday	25	January	996	†			432	Thursday	11	Septemb.	1040			
387	Thursday	14	January	997				433	Monday	31	August	1041	†		
388	Monday	3	Jan.	998	†			434	Saturday	21	August	1042			
389	Friday	23	Dec.					435	Wednesf.	10	August	1043			
390	Wednesf.	13	Decemb.	999				436	Sunday	29	July	1044	†		
391	Sunday	1	Decemb.	1000				437	Friday	19	July	1045			
392	Thursday	20	Novemb.	1001	†			438	Tuesday	8	July	1046	†		
393	Tuesday	10	Novemb.	1002				439	Sunday	28	June	1047			
394	Saturday	30	October	1003				440	Thursday	16	June	1048			
395	Wednesf.	18	October	1004	†			441	Monday	5	June	1049	†		
396	Monday	8	October	1005				442	Saturday	26	May	1050			
397	Friday	27	Septemb.	1006	†			443	Wednesf.	15	May	1051			
398	Wednesf.	17	Septemb.	1007				444	Sunday	3	May	1052	†		
399	Sunday	5	Septemb.	1008				445	Friday	23	April	1053			
400	Thursday	25	August	1009	†			446	Tuesday	12	April	1054	†		
401	Tuesday	15	August	1010				447	Sunday	2	April	1055			
402	Saturday	4	August	1011				448	Thursday	21	March	1056			
403	Wednesf.	23	July	1012	†			449	Monday	10	March	1057	†		
								450	Saturday	28	February	1058			

Hegira.

Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.		
451	Wednesf.	17	February 1059	498	Friday	23	Septemb. 1104 †
452	Sunday	6	February 1060 †	499	Wednesf.	13	Septemb. 1105
453	Friday	26	January 1061	500	Sunday	2	Septemb. 1106
454	Tuesday	15	January 1062	501	Thursday	22	August 1107 †
455	Saturday	4	Jan. } 1063 †	502	Tuesday	11	August 1108
456	Thursday	25	Dec. }	503	Saturday	31	July 1109
457	Monday	13	Decemb. 1064 †	504	Wednesf.	20	July 1110 †
458	Saturday	3	Decemb. 1065	505	Monday	10	July 1111
459	Friday	22	Novemb. 1066	506	Friday	28	June 1112 †
460	Sunday	11	Novemb. 1067 †	507	Wednesf.	28	June 1113
461	Friday	31	October 1068	508	Sunday	7	June 1114
462	Tuesday	20	October 1069	509	Thursday	27	May 1115 †
463	Saturday	9	October 1070 †	510	Tuesday	16	May 1116
464	Thursday	29	Septemb. 1071	511	Saturday	5	May 1117
465	Monday	17	Septemb. 1072	512	Wednesf.	24	April 1118 †
466	Friday	6	Septemb. 1073 †	513	Monday	14	April 1119
467	Wednesf.	27	August 1074	514	Friday	2	April 1120
468	Sunday	16	August 1075 †	515	Tuesday	22	March 1121 †
469	Friday	5	August 1076	516	Sunday	12	March 1122
470	Tuesday	25	July 1077	517	Thursday	1	March 1123 †
471	Saturday	14	July 1078 †	518	Tuesday	19	February 1124
472	Thursday	4	July 1079	519	Saturday	7	February 1125
473	Monday	22	June 1080	520	Wednesf.	27	January 1126 †
474	Friday	11	June 1081	521	Monday	17	January 1127
475	Wednesf.	1	June 1082	522	Friday	6	Jan. } 1128
476	Sunday	21	May 1083 †	523	Tuesday	25	Dec. }
477	Friday	10	May 1084	524	Sunday	15	Decemb. 1129 †
478	Tuesday	29	April 1085	525	Thursday	4	Decemb. 1130
479	Saturday	18	April 1086 †	526	Monday	23	Novemb. 1131 †
480	Thursday	8	April 1087	527	Saturday	12	Novemb. 1132
481	Monday	27	March 1088	528	Wednesf.	1	Novemb. 1133 †
482	Friday	18	March 1089	529	Monday	22	October 1134
483	Wednesf.	6	March 1090	530	Friday	11	October 1135
484	Sunday	23	February 1091	531	Tuesday	29	Septemb. 1136 †
485	Thursday	12	February 1092 †	532	Sunday	19	Septemb. 1137
486	Tuesday	1	February 1093	533	Thursday	8	Septemb. 1138
487	Saturday	21	January 1094 †	534	Monday	28	August 1139 †
488	Thursday	11	Jan. } 1095	535	Saturday	17	August 1140
489	Monday	31	Dec. }	536	Wednesf.	6	August 1141 †
490	Friday	19	Decemb. 1096	537	Monday	27	July 1142
491	Wednesf.	9	Decemb. 1097	538	Friday	16	July 1143
492	Sunday	28	Novemb. 1098	539	Tuesday	4	July 1144 †
493	Thursday	17	Novemb. 1099 †	540	Sunday	24	June 1145
494	Tuesday	6	Novemb. 1100	541	Thursday	13	June 1146
495	Saturday	26	October 1101	542	Monday	2	June 1147 †
496	Wednesf.	15	October 1102 †	543	Saturday	22	May 1148
497	Monday	5	October 1103				

Hegira.

314 The HEGIRA of the MAHOMETANS.

Hegira.				Year of J. C.				Hegira.				Year of J. C.			
544	Wednesf.	11	May	1149				591	Friday	16	Decemb.	1194	†		
545	Sunday	30	April	1150	†			592	Wednesf.	6	Decemb.	1195			
546	Friday	20	April	1151				593	Sunday	24	Novemb.	1196			
547	Tuesday	8	April	1152	†			594	Thursday	13	Novemb.	1197	†		
548	Sunday	29	March	1153				595	Tuesday	3	Novemb.	1198			
549	Thursday	18	March	1154				596	Saturday	23	October	1199	†		
550	Monday	7	March	1155	†			597	Thursday	12	October	1200			
551	Saturday	25	February	1156				598	Monday	1	October	1201			
552	Wednesf.	13	February	1157				599	Friday	20	Septemb.	1202	†		
553	Sunday	2	February	1158	†			600	Wednesf.	10	Septemb.	1203			
554	Friday	23	January	1159											
555	Tuesday	12	Jan.	1160	†			601	Sunday	29	August	1204			
556	Saturday	31	Dec.					602	Thursday	18	August	1205	†		
557	Thursday	21	Decemb.	1161				603	Tuesday	8	August	1206			
558	Monday	10	Decemb.	1162	†			604	Saturday	28	July	1207			
559	Saturday	30	Novemb.	1163				605	Wednesf.	16	July	1208	†		
560	Wednesf.	18	Novemb.	1164				606	Monday	6	July	1209			
561	Sunday	7	Novemb.	1165	†			607	Friday	25	June	1210	†		
562	Friday	28	October	1166				608	Wednesf.	15	June	1211			
563	Tuesday	17	October	1167				609	Sunday	3	June	1212			
564	Saturday	5	October	1168	†			610	Thursday	23	May	1213	†		
565	Thursday	25	Septemb.	1169				611	Tuesday	13	May	1214			
566	Monday	14	Septemb.	1170	†			612	Saturday	2	May	1215			
567	Saturday	4	Septemb.	1171				613	Wednesf.	20	April	1216	†		
568	Wednesf.	23	August	1172				614	Monday	10	April	1217			
569	Sunday	12	August	1173	†			615	Friday	30	March	1218			
570	Friday	2	August	1174				616	Tuesday	19	March	1219	†		
								617	Sunday	8	March	1220			
571	Tuesday	22	July	1175				618	Thursday	25	February	1221	†		
572	Saturday	10	July	1176	†			619	Tuesday	15	February	1222			
573	Thursday	30	June	1177				620	Saturday	4	February	1223			
574	Monday	19	June	1178				621	Wednesf.	24	January	1224	†		
575	Friday	8	June	1179	†			622	Monday	13	January	1225			
576	Wednesf.	28	May	1180				623	Friday	2	Jan.	1226	†		
577	Sunday	17	May	1181	†			624	Tuesday	22	Dec.				
578	Friday	7	May	1182				625	Sunday	12	Decemb.	1227			
579	Tuesday	26	April	1183				626	Thursday	30	Novemb.	1228	†		
580	Saturday	14	April	1184	†			627	Tuesday	20	Novemb.	1229			
581	Thursday	4	April	1185				628	Saturday	9	Novemb.	1230			
582	Monday	24	March	1186				629	Wednesf.	29	October	1231	†		
583	Friday	13	March	1187	†			630	Monday	18	October	1232			
584	Wednesf.	2	March	1188											
585	Sunday	19	February	1189				631	Friday	7	October	1233			
586	Thursday	8	February	1190	†			632	Tuesday	26	Septemb.	1234	†		
587	Tuesday	29	January	1191				633	Sunday	16	Septemb.	1235			
588	Saturday	18	January	1192	†			634	Thursday	3	Septemb.	1236			
589	Thursday	7	Jan.	1193	†			635	Monday	24	August	1237	†		
590	Monday	27	Dec.					636	Saturday	14	August	1238			

Hegira.

Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.						
637	Wednesf.	3	August	1239	†	684	Friday	9	March	1285	†
638	Monday	23	July	1240		685	Wednesf.	27	February	1286	
639	Friday	12	July	1241		686	Sunday	16	February	1287	†
640	Tuesday	1	July	1242		687	Friday	6	February	1288	
641	Sunday	21	June	1243		688	Tuesday	25	January	1289	
642	Thursday	9	June	1244		689	Saturday	16	January	1290	†
643	Monday	29	May	1245	†	690	Thursday	4	Jan.	} 1291	
644	Saturday	19	May	1246		691	Monday	24	Dec.		
645	Wednesf.	8	May	1247		692	Friday	12	Decemb.	1292	†
646	Sunday	26	April	1248	†	693	Wednesf.	2	Decemb.	1293	
647	Friday	16	April	1249		694	Sunday	21	Novemb.	1294	
648	Tuesday	5	April	1250	†	695	Thursday	10	Novemb.	1295	†
649	Sunday	26	March	1251		696	Tuesday	30	October	1296	
650	Thursday	14	March	1252		697	Saturday	19	October	1297	†
651	Monday	3	March	1253	†	698	Thursday	9	October	1298	
652	Saturday	21	February	1254		699	Monday	28	Septemb.	1299	
653	Wednesf.	10	February	1255		700	Friday	16	Septemb.	1300	†
654	Sunday	30	January	1256	†	701	Wednesf.	6	Septemb.	1301	
655	Friday	19	January	1257	†	702	Sunday	26	August	1302	
656	Tuesday	8	Jan.	} 1258		703	Thursday	15	August	1303	†
657	Sunday	29	Dec.			704	Tuesday	4	August	1304	
658	Thursday	29	Decemb.	1259		705	Saturday	24	July	1305	
659	Monday	6	Decemb.	1260	†	706	Wednesf.	13	July	1306	†
660	Saturday	28	Novemb.	1261		707	Monday	3	July	1307	
661	Wednesf.	15	Novemb.	1262		708	Friday	21	June	1308	†
662	Sunday	4	Novemb.	1263	†	709	Wednesf.	11	June	1309	
663	Friday	24	October	1264		710	Sunday	31	May	1310	
664	Tuesday	13	October	1265		711	Thursday	20	May	1311	†
665	Saturday	2	October	1266		712	Tuesday	9	May	1312	
666	Thursday	22	Septemb.	1267		713	Saturday	28	April	1313	
667	Monday	10	Septemb.	1268	†	714	Wednesf.	17	April	1314	†
668	Saturday	31	August	1269		715	Monday	7	April	1315	
669	Wednesf.	20	August	1270		716	Friday	26	March	1316	†
670	Sunday	9	August	1271		717	Wednesf.	16	March	1317	
671	Friday	29	July	1272		718	Sunday	5	March	1318	†
672	Tuesday	18	July	1273		719	Thursday	22	February	1319	
673	Saturday	7	July	1274		720	Tuesday	12	February	1320	
674	Thursday	27	June	1275		721	Saturday	31	January	1321	
675	Monday	15	June	1276		722	Wednesf.	20	January	1322	†
676	Friday	4	June	1277		723	Monday	10	Jan.	} 1323	
677	Wednesf.	25	May	1278		724	Friday	30	Dec.		
678	Sunday	14	May	1279	†	725	Tuesday	18	Decemb.	1324	
679	Friday	3	May	1280		726	Sunday	8	Decemb.	1325	
680	Tuesday	22	April	1281		727	Thursday	27	Novemb.	1326	†
681	Saturday	11	April	1282	†	728	Tuesday	17	Novemb.	1327	
682	Thursday	1	April	1283		729	Saturday	5	Novemb.	1328	
683	Monday	20	March	1284							

Hegira.

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Hegira.	Year of J. C.			Hegira.	Year of J. C.		
730	Wednesf.	25	October	1329	†	777	Saturday 2 June 1375
731	Monday	15	October	1330		778	Wednesf. 21 May 1376
732	Friday	4	October	1331		779	Sunday 10 May 1377 †
733	Tuesday	22	Septemb.	1332	†	780	Friday 30 April 1378
734	Sunday	12	Septemb.	1333			
735	Thursday	1	Septemb.	1334		781	Tuesday 19 April 1379
736	Monday	21	August	1335		782	Saturday 7 April 1380 †
737	Saturday	10	August	1336		783	Thursday 28 March 1381
738	Wednesf.	30	July	1337	†	784	Monday 17 March 1382
739	Monday	20	July	1338		785	Friday 6 March 1383 †
740	Friday	9	July	1339		786	Wednesf. 24 February 1384
741	Tuesday	27	June	1340	†	787	Sunday 12 February 1385 †
742	Sunday	17	June	1341		788	Friday 2 February 1386
743	Thursday	6	June	1342		789	Tuesday 22 January 1387
744	Monday	25	May	1343	†	790	Saturday 11 Jan. } 1388 †
745	Saturday	15	May	1344		791	Thursday 31 Dec. }
746	Wednesf.	4	May	1345	†	792	Monday 20 Decemb. 1389
747	Monday	24	April	1346		793	Friday 9 Decemb. 1390 †
748	Friday	13	April	1347		794	Wednesf. 29 Novemb. 1391
749	Tuesday	1	April	1348	†	795	Sunday 17 Novemb. 1392
750	Sunday	22	March	1349		796	Thursday 6 Novemb. 1393 †
						797	Tuesday 27 October 1394
751	Thursday	11	March	1350		798	Saturday 16 October 1395 †
752	Monday	28	February	1351	†	799	Thursday 5 October 1396
753	Saturday	18	February	1352		800	Monday 24 Septemb. 1397
754	Wednesf.	6	February	1353		801	Friday 13 Septemb. 1398 †
755	Sunday	26	January	1354	†	802	Wednesf. 3 Septemb. 1399
756	Friday	16	January	1355		803	Sunday 22 August 1400
757	Tuesday	5	Jan. }	1356	†	804	Thursday 11 August 1401 †
758	Sunday	25	Dec. }			805	Tuesday 1 August 1402
759	Thursday	14	Decemb.	1357		806	Saturday 21 July 1403 †
760	Monday	3	Decemb.	1358	†	807	Thursday 10 July 1404
761	Saturday	23	Novemb.	1359		808	Monday 29 June 1405
762	Wednesf.	11	Novemb.	1360		809	Friday 18 June 1406 †
763	Sunday	31	October	1361	†	810	Wednesf. 8 June 1407
764	Friday	21	October	1362			
765	Tuesday	10	October	1363		811	Sunday 27 May 1408
766	Saturday	28	Septemb.	1364	†	812	Thursday 16 May 1409 †
767	Thursday	18	Septemb.	1365		813	Tuesday 6 May 1410
768	Monday	7	Septemb.	1366	†	814	Saturday 25 April 1411
769	Saturday	28	August	1367		815	Wednesf. 13 April 1412 †
770	Wednesf.	16	August	1368		816	Monday 3 April 1413
771	Sunday	5	August	1369	†	817	Friday 23 March 1414 †
772	Friday	26	July	1370		818	Wednesf. 13 March 1415
773	Tuesday	15	July	1371		819	Sunday 1 March 1416
774	Saturday	3	July	1372	†	820	Thursday 18 February 1417 †
775	Thursday	23	June	1373		821	Tuesday 8 February 1418
776	Monday	12	June	1374	†	822	Saturday 28 January 1419

Hegira.

Hegira.		Year of J. C.	
823	Wednesf.	17 January	1420 †
824	Monday	6 Jan.	} 1421
825	Friday	26 Dec.	
826	Tuesday	15 Decemb.	1422 †
827	Sunday	5 Decemb.	1423
828	Thursday	23 Novemb.	1424 †
829	Tuesday	13 Novemb.	1425
830	Saturday	2 Novemb.	1426
831	Wednesf.	22 October	1427 †
832	Monday	11 October	1428
833	Friday	30 Septemb.	1429
834	Tuesday	19 Septemb.	1430
835	Sunday	9 Septemb.	1431
836	Thursday	28 August	1432 †
837	Tuesday	18 August	1433
838	Saturday	7 August	1434
839	Wednesf.	27 July	1435 †
840	Monday	16 July	1436
841	Friday	5 July	1437
842	Tuesday	24 June	1438 †
843	Sunday	14 June	1439
844	Thursday	2 June	1440
845	Monday	22 May	1441 †
846	Saturday	12 May	1442
847	Wednesf.	1 May	1443 †
848	Monday	20 April	1444
849	Friday	9 April	1445
850	Tuesday	29 March	1446 †
851	Sunday	19 March	1447
852	Thursday	7 March	1448
853	Monday	24 February	1449 †
854	Saturday	14 February	1450
855	Wednesf.	3 February	1451 †
856	Sunday	23 January	1452
857	Friday	12 January	1453
858	Tuesday	1 Jan.	} 1454 †
859	Sunday	22 Dec.	
860	Thursday	11 Decemb.	1455
861	Monday	29 Novemb.	1456 †
862	Saturday	19 Novemb.	1457
863	Wednesf.	8 Novemb.	1458
864	Sunday	28 October	1459 †
865	Friday	17 October	1460
866	Tuesday	6 October	1461 †
867	Sunday	26 Septemb.	1462
868	Thursday	15 Septemb.	1463
869	Monday	3 Septemb.	1464 †

Hegira.		Year of J. C.	
870	Saturday	24 August	1465
871	Wednesf.	13 August	1466
872	Sunday	2 August	1467 †
873	Friday	22 July	1468
874	Tuesday	11 July	1469
875	Saturday	30 June	1470 †
876	Thursday	20 June	1471
877	Monday	8 June	1472 †
878	Saturday	29 May	1473
879	Wednesf.	18 May	1474
880	Sunday	7 May	1475 †
881	Friday	26 April	1476
882	Tuesday	15 April	1477
883	Saturday	4 April	1478 †
884	Thursday	25 March	1479
885	Monday	13 March	1480
886	Friday	2 March	1481 †
887	Wednesf.	20 February	1482
888	Sunday	9 February	1483
889	Friday	30 January	1484
890	Tuesday	18 January	1485
891	Saturday	7 Jan.	} 1486 †
892	Thursday	28 Dec.	
893	Monday	17 Decemb.	1487
894	Friday	5 Decemb.	1488 †
895	Wednesf.	25 Novemb.	1489
896	Sunday	14 Novemb.	1490 †
897	Friday	4 Novemb.	1491
898	Tuesday	23 October	1492
899	Saturday	12 October	1493 †
900	Thursday	2 October	1494
901	Monday	21 Septemb.	1495
902	Friday	9 Septemb.	1496 †
903	Wednesf.	30 August	1497
904	Sunday	19 August	1498
905	Thursday	8 August	1499 †
906	Tuesday	28 July	1500
907	Saturday	17 July	1501 †
908	Thursday	7 July	1502
909	Monday	26 June	1503
910	Friday	14 June	1504 †
911	Wednesf.	4 June	1505
912	Sunday	24 May	1506
913	Thursday	13 May	1507 †
914	Tuesday	2 May	1508
915	Saturday	21 April	1509

Hegira.

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Hegira.				Year of J. C.				Hegira.				Year of J. C.			
916	Wednesf.	10	April	1510	†			962	Monday	26	Novemb.	1554	†		
917	Monday	31	March	1511				963	Saturday	16	Novemb.	1555			
918	Friday	19	March	1512	†			964	Wednesf.	4	Novemb.	1556			
919	Wednesf.	9	March	1513				965	Sunday	24	October	1557	†		
920	Sunday	26	February	1514				966	Friday	14	October	1558			
921	Thursday	15	February	1515	†			967	Tuesday	3	October	1559	†		
922	Tuesday	5	February	1516				968	Sunday	22	Septemb.	1560			
923	Saturday	24	January	1517				969	Thursday	11	Septemb.	1561			
924	Wednesf.	13	January	1518	†			970	Monday	31	August	1562	†		
925	Monday	3	Jan.	1519	†			971	Saturday	21	August	1563			
926	Friday	23	Dec.					972	Wednesf.	9	August	1564			
927	Wednesf.	12	Decemb.	1520				973	Sunday	29	July	1565	†		
928	Sunday	1	Decemb.	1521				974	Friday	19	July	1566			
929	Thursday	20	Novemb.	1522	†			975	Tuesday	8	July	1567			
930	Tuesday	10	Novemb.	1523				976	Saturday	26	June	1568	†		
								977	Thursday	16	June	1569			
931	Saturday	29	October	1524				978	Monday	5	June	1570	†		
932	Wednesf.	18	October	1525	†			979	Saturday	26	May	1571			
933	Monday	8	October	1526				980	Wednesf.	14	May	1572			
934	Friday	27	Septemb.	1527				981	Sunday	3	May	1573	†		
935	Tuesday	15	Septemb.	1528	†			982	Friday	23	April	1574			
936	Sunday	5	Septemb.	1529				983	Tuesday	12	April	1575			
937	Thursday	25	August	1530	†			984	Saturday	31	March	1576	†		
938	Tuesday	15	August	1531				985	Thursday	21	March	1577			
939	Saturday	3	August	1532				986	Monday	10	March	1578	†		
940	Wednesf.	23	July	1533	†			987	Saturday	28	February	1579			
941	Monday	13	July	1534				988	Wednesf.	17	February	1580			
942	Friday	2	July	1535				989	Sunday	5	February	1581	†		
943	Tuesday	20	June	1536	†			990	Friday	25	January	1582			
944	Sunday	10	June	1537											
945	Thursday	30	May	1538				991	Tuesday	15-25	Jan.	1583			
946	Monday	19	May	1539	†			992	Saturday	4-14	Jan.	1584	†		
947	Saturday	8	May	1540				993	Th. 24 S.	1584-3	Th. }	1585			
948	Wednesf.	27	April	1541	†			994	Monday	13-23	Dec. }				
949	Monday	17	April	1542				995	Friday	2-12	Decemb.	1586	†		
950	Friday	6	April	1543				996	Wed. 22	N.-2	Dec.	1587			
951	Tuesday	25	March	1544	†			997	Sun. 10.20	Novemb.	1588	†			
952	Sunday	15	March	1545				998	Friday	31	Oct-10	Nov.	1589		
953	Thursday	4	March	1546				999	Tuesf.	20-30	October	1590			
954	Monday	21	February	1547	†			1000	Satur.	9-19	October.	1591	†		
955	Saturday	11	February	1548				1001	Thursf.	28	Sept-8	Oct.	1592		
956	Wednesf.	30	January	1549	†			1002	Monday	17-27	Sept.	1593			
957	Monday	20	January	1550				1003	Friday	6-16	Septemb.	1594	†		
958	Friday	9	Jan.	1551	†			1004	Wedn.	27	Aug-6	Sat.	1595		
959	Tuesday	29	Dec.					1005	Sunday	15-25	August	1596			
960	Sunday	18	Decemb.	1552				1006	Thursf.	4-14	August	1597	†		
								1007	Tuesf.	25	July-8	Aug.	1598		
961	Thursday	7	Decemb.	1553				1008	Saturday	14-24	July	1599	†		

Hegira.

Hegira.	Year of J. C.	Hegira.	Year of J. C.
1009 Thursday 3-13 July	1600	1055 Mond. 17-27 Feb.	1645 †
1010 Mon. 22 June-2 July	1601	1056 Saturday 7-17 Feb.	1646
1011 Friday 11-21 June	1602 †	1057 Wed. 27 Jan-9 Feb.	1647 †
1012 Wednesf. 1-11 June	1603	1058 Mon. 17-27 January	1648
1013 Sunday 20-30 May	1604	1059 Friday 5-15 January	1649
1014 Thursday 9-19 May	1605 †	1060 Tu.25Su.1649-4Th. }	1650 †
1015 Tuesf. 29 Apr. 9 May	1606	1061 Sunday 15-25 Dec. }	1650
1016 Saturday 18-28 April	1607 †	1062 Thursf. 4-14 Dec.	1651
1017 Thursday 7-17 April	1608	1063 Mon. 22 Nov-2 Dec.	1652 †
1018 Mon. 27 Mar. 6 April	1609	1064 Saturday 12-22 Nov.	1653
1019 Friday 16-26 March	1610 †	1065 Wednesf. 1-11 Nov.	1654
1020 Wednesf. 6-16 March	1611	1066 Sunday 21-31 Oct.	1655 †
1021 Sun. 23 Feb. 4 March	1612	1067 Friday 10-20 Oct.	1656
1022 Thursf. 11-21 Feb.	1613 †	1068 Tuesf. 29 Sept-9 Oct.	1657 †
1023 Tuesf. 1-11 February	1614	1069 Sunday 19-29 Sept.	1658
1024 Sat. 21-31 January	1615	1070 Thursday 8-18 Sept.	1659
1025 Wednesf. 10-20 Jan.	1616 †	1071 Mon. 27 Aug-6 Sept.	1660 †
1026 M.30 Su.1616-9Th. }	1617	1072 Satur. 17-27 August	1661
1027 Friday 19-29 Dec. }	1617 †	1073 Wednesf. 6-16 Aug.	1662
1028 Wednesf. 9-19 Dec.	1618	1074 Sun. 26 July-5 Aug.	1663 †
1029 Sun. 28 Nov-8 Dec.	1619	1075 Friday 15-25 July	1664
1030 Thursf. 16-26 Nov.	1620 †	1076 Tuesday 4-14 July	1665 †
1031 Tuesday 6-16 Nov.	1621	1077 Sun. 24 June-4 July	1666
1032 Sat. 26 Oct-5 Nov.	1622	1078 Thursf. 13-23 June	1667
1033 Wednesf. 15-25 Oct.	1623 †	1079 Monday 1-11 June	1668 †
1034 Thursday 4-14. Oct.	1624	1080 Sat. 22 May-1 June	1669
1035 Friday 23 Sept-3 Oct.	1625	1081 Wednesf. 11-21 May	1670
1036 Tuesday 12-22 Sept.	1626 †	1082 Sun. 30 Apr-10 May	1671 †
1037 Sunday 2-12 Septemb.	1627	1083 Friday 19-29 April	1672
1038 Thursf. 21-31 August	1628 †	1084 Tuesday 8-18 April	1673
1039 Tuesf. 11-21 August	1629	1085 Sat. 28 Mar-7 April	1674 †
1040 Sat. 31 July 10 Aug.	1630	1086 Thursf. 12-28 March	1675
1041 Wednesf. 20-30 July	1631 †	1087 Monday 6-16 March	1676 †
1042 Monday 9-19 July	1632	1088 Sat. 24 Feb-6 March	1677
1043 Frid. 28 June-8 July	1633	1089 Wednesf. 13-23 Feb.	1678
1044 Tuesday 17-27 June	1634 †	1090 Sunday 2-12 Feb.	1679 †
1045 Sunday 7-17 June	1635	1091 Friday 23 Jan-2 Feb.	1680
1046 Th. 26 May-5 June	1636 †	1092 Tuesday 11-21 Jan.	1681
1047 Tuesday 16-26 May	1637	1093 Sa.31Su.1681-10Th }	1682 †
1048 Saturday 5-15 May	1638	1094 Thursf. 21-31 Dec. }	1682
1049 Wed. 24 Apr-4 May	1639 †	1095 Monday 10-20 Dec.	1683
1050 Monday 13-23 April	1640	1096 Friday 28 Nov-8 Dec.	1684 †
1051 Friday 2-12 April	1641	1097 Wednesf. 18-28 Nov.	1685
1052 Tuesf. 2-26 Mar-1 Ap.	1642 †	1098 Sunday 7-17 Nov.	1686 †
1053 Sunday 12-22 March	1643	1099 Friday 28 Oct-7 Nov.	1687
1054 Th. 29 Feb. 10 Mar.	1644	1100 Tuesday 16-26 Oct.	1688
		1101 Saturday 5-15 Oct.	1689 †

Hegira.

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Hegira.	Year of J. C.	Hegira.	Year of J. C.
1102 Thurf. 2 Sept. 5 Oct. 1690		1137 Wednesf. 9-20 Sept. 1724	
1103 Monday 14-24 Sept. 1691		1138 Sun. 29 Aug. 9 Sept. 1725	
1104 Friday 2-12 Septemb. 1692 †		1139 Thursday 18-29 Aug. 1726 †	
1105 Wed. 23 Aug. 2 Sept. 1693		1140 Tuesday 8-19 August 1727	
1106 Sunday 12-22 August 1694 †			
1107 Friday 2-12 August 1695		1141 Sat. 27 July-7 Aug. 1728	
1108 Tuesday 21-31 July 1696		1142 Wednesf. 16-27 July 1729 †	
1109 Saturday 10-20 July 1697 †		1143 Monday 6-17 July 1730	
1110 Thurf. 30 June 10 July 1698		1144 Frid. 25 June-6 July 1731	
		1145 Tuesday 13-24 June 1732 †	
1111 Monday 19-29 June 1699		1146 Sunday 3-14 June 1733	
1112 Friday 7-18 June 1700 †		1147 Th. 23 May-3 June 1734 †	
1113 Wed. 28 May-8 June 1701		1148 Tuesday 13-24 May 1735	
1114 Sunday 17-28 May 1702		1149 Saturday 1-12 May 1736	
1115 Thursday 6-17 May 1703 †		1150 Wed. 20 Apr-1 May 1737 †	
1116 Tuesf. 25 Ap.-6 May 1704		1151 Monday 10-21 Apr. 1738	
1117 Saturday 14-25 Apr. 1705 †		1152 Frid. 30 Mar-10 Apr. 1739	
1118 Thursday 4-15 April 1706		1153 Tuesday 18-29 Mar. 1740 †	
1119 Mon. 24 Mar. 4 Apr. 1707		1154 Sunday 8-19 March 1741	
1120 Friday 12-23 March 1708 †		1155 Thurf. 25 Feb-8 Mar. 1742	
1121 Wednesf. 2-13 March 1709		1156 Monday 14-25 Feb. 1743 †	
1122 Sun. 19 Feb-2 March 1710		1157 Saturday 4-15 Feb. 1744	
1123 Thurf. 8-19 February 1711 †		1158 Wed. 23 Jan-3 Feb. 1745 †	
1124 Tuesf. 29 Jan. 9 Feb. 1712		1159 Monday 13-24 Jan. 1746	
1125 Saturday 17-29 Jan. 1713		1160 Friday 2-13 January 1747	
1126 Wednesf. 6-17 Jan. 1714 †		1161 Tu. 22 Su. 1747-2 Ja. } 1748 †	
1127 M. 27 Su. 1714-7 Ja. } 1715		1162 Sun. 11-22 Dec. }	
1128 Friday 16-27 Dec. } †		1163 Th. 30 Nov. 11 Dec. 1749	
1129 Wednesf. 5-16 Dec. 1716		1164 Monday 19-30 Nov. 1750 †	
1130 Sun. 24 Nov-5 Dec. 1717		1165 Saturday 9-20 Nov. 1751	
1131 Thursday 13-24 Nov. 1718 †		1166 Wed. 28 Oct-8 Nov. 1752 †	
1132 Tuesday 2-13 Nov. 1719		1167 Monday 18-29 Oct. 1753	
1133 Satur. 22 Oct-2 Nov. 1720		1168 Friday 7-18 October 1754	
1134 Wednesf. 11-22 Oct. 1721 †		1169 Tuesf. 26 Sept-7 Oct. 1755 †	
1135 Monday 1-12 Oct. 1722		1170 Sunday 15-26 Sept. 1756	
1136 Frid. 20 Sept-1 Oct. 1723 †			

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Mytgonus, Tyr.	125			Pericles.	154	N.		OCHUS, Perf.	127	Perseus, Ma.	132, 133	NABIS, Laced.	132	Ochyrras, Eg.	119	Perseus, Myc.	120		151	Ocrazares, Aff.	123	Perseus II. Myc.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabius, Bab.	115, 119	Octavian.	166	Perthamis, Eg.	123	Nabocolassar, Bab.	123	Oebalus, Laced.	121	Petubates, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabonadius, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Œdipus, Th.	<i>ibid</i>	Phalaris.	149	Nabonassar, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Omri, Isr.	122, 127	Phaleg.	114	Nabonidus, Bab.	123	Onias I. II. III. IV.	126	Pharnaces, Bosph.	132	Nabonnadas, Bab.	115		130	Pharnaces, Pont.	<i>ibid</i>		119	Oniballus, Bab.	11, 117	Pharnaces, Med.	123	Nabopolassar, Bab.	124	Orbacus, Med.	123	Pheles, Tyr.	125	Nabuchodonosor, Bab.	132, 133	Orestes, Laced.	121	Pherecles.	124			Orestes, Myc.	120, 177	Phidon.	179	Nahor.	114	Ornytion, Cor.	121	Philetrus, Perg.	131	Nadab, Isr.	122, 136	Orodes, Parth.	131	Philip.	120, 161	Nadius, Bab.	115, 119	Orsippus.	145	Philip, Maced.	132, 162	Nanarus, Bab.	123	Orthopolis, Sic.	120		187	Nanibrer, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Orias, Jud.	122	Philip I. Maced.	124	Necho, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Osochor, Eg.	119	Philip, son of Amyntas,		Nechepfos, Eg.	119	Osocho, Eg.	123	Maced.	128, 157	Nechubes, Bab.	115, 117	Osoth, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Philip Aridæus, Maced.		Nectanebis I. Eg.	127	Othniel.	118, 134, 135		128	Nectanebis II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Oxyntes, Ath.	120	Philomele.	120	Neera.	175	P.		Philopemen.	132, 133	Nehemiah.	126	PAGONDAS.	146		161	Neleus.	177	Pammus-Archondes.	115	Phæstus, Sic.	120	Nimrod, Bab.	114, 115			Phorbas.	124	Nephelcheres, Eg.	119	Pandion I. II. Ath.	120	Phorbas, Arg.	120	Nepherites I. Eg.	127		173	Phoroneus, Arg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nepherites II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Panætus.	148	Phraates I. II. III. IV.		Nephrens, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Pantagnostus.	151	Parth.	131	Naphthali.	116	Pantaleon.	147	Phraortes, Med.	123	Neptune.	171	Panyas, Aff.	119	Phriapatius, Parth.	131	Nericolassar, Bab.	123	Parannus, Bab.	115, 117	Phruron, Eg.	117			Paulus Emilius.	133	Phrynon.	147																																																						
N.		OCHUS, Perf.	127	Perseus, Ma.	132, 133	NABIS, Laced.	132	Ochyrras, Eg.	119	Perseus, Myc.	120		151	Ocrazares, Aff.	123	Perseus II. Myc.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabius, Bab.	115, 119	Octavian.	166	Perthamis, Eg.	123	Nabocolassar, Bab.	123	Oebalus, Laced.	121	Petubates, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabonadius, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Œdipus, Th.	<i>ibid</i>	Phalaris.	149	Nabonassar, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Omri, Isr.	122, 127	Phaleg.	114	Nabonidus, Bab.	123	Onias I. II. III. IV.	126	Pharnaces, Bosph.	132	Nabonnadas, Bab.	115		130	Pharnaces, Pont.	<i>ibid</i>		119	Oniballus, Bab.	11, 117	Pharnaces, Med.	123	Nabopolassar, Bab.	124	Orbacus, Med.	123	Pheles, Tyr.	125	Nabuchodonosor, Bab.	132, 133	Orestes, Laced.	121	Pherecles.	124			Orestes, Myc.	120, 177	Phidon.	179	Nahor.	114	Ornytion, Cor.	121	Philetrus, Perg.	131	Nadab, Isr.	122, 136	Orodes, Parth.	131	Philip.	120, 161	Nadius, Bab.	115, 119	Orsippus.	145	Philip, Maced.	132, 162	Nanarus, Bab.	123	Orthopolis, Sic.	120		187	Nanibrer, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Orias, Jud.	122	Philip I. Maced.	124	Necho, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Osochor, Eg.	119	Philip, son of Amyntas,		Nechepfos, Eg.	119	Osocho, Eg.	123	Maced.	128, 157	Nechubes, Bab.	115, 117	Osoth, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Philip Aridæus, Maced.		Nectanebis I. Eg.	127	Othniel.	118, 134, 135		128	Nectanebis II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Oxyntes, Ath.	120	Philomele.	120	Neera.	175	P.		Philopemen.	132, 133	Nehemiah.	126	PAGONDAS.	146		161	Neleus.	177	Pammus-Archondes.	115	Phæstus, Sic.	120	Nimrod, Bab.	114, 115			Phorbas.	124	Nephelcheres, Eg.	119	Pandion I. II. Ath.	120	Phorbas, Arg.	120	Nepherites I. Eg.	127		173	Phoroneus, Arg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nepherites II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Panætus.	148	Phraates I. II. III. IV.		Nephrens, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Pantagnostus.	151	Parth.	131	Naphthali.	116	Pantaleon.	147	Phraortes, Med.	123	Neptune.	171	Panyas, Aff.	119	Phriapatius, Parth.	131	Nericolassar, Bab.	123	Parannus, Bab.	115, 117	Phruron, Eg.	117			Paulus Emilius.	133	Phrynon.	147																																																												
NABIS, Laced.	132	Ochyrras, Eg.	119	Perseus, Myc.	120		151	Ocrazares, Aff.	123	Perseus II. Myc.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabius, Bab.	115, 119	Octavian.	166	Perthamis, Eg.	123	Nabocolassar, Bab.	123	Oebalus, Laced.	121	Petubates, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabonadius, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Œdipus, Th.	<i>ibid</i>	Phalaris.	149	Nabonassar, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Omri, Isr.	122, 127	Phaleg.	114	Nabonidus, Bab.	123	Onias I. II. III. IV.	126	Pharnaces, Bosph.	132	Nabonnadas, Bab.	115		130	Pharnaces, Pont.	<i>ibid</i>		119	Oniballus, Bab.	11, 117	Pharnaces, Med.	123	Nabopolassar, Bab.	124	Orbacus, Med.	123	Pheles, Tyr.	125	Nabuchodonosor, Bab.	132, 133	Orestes, Laced.	121	Pherecles.	124			Orestes, Myc.	120, 177	Phidon.	179	Nahor.	114	Ornytion, Cor.	121	Philetrus, Perg.	131	Nadab, Isr.	122, 136	Orodes, Parth.	131	Philip.	120, 161	Nadius, Bab.	115, 119	Orsippus.	145	Philip, Maced.	132, 162	Nanarus, Bab.	123	Orthopolis, Sic.	120		187	Nanibrer, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Orias, Jud.	122	Philip I. Maced.	124	Necho, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Osochor, Eg.	119	Philip, son of Amyntas,		Nechepfos, Eg.	119	Osocho, Eg.	123	Maced.	128, 157	Nechubes, Bab.	115, 117	Osoth, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Philip Aridæus, Maced.		Nectanebis I. Eg.	127	Othniel.	118, 134, 135		128	Nectanebis II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Oxyntes, Ath.	120	Philomele.	120	Neera.	175	P.		Philopemen.	132, 133	Nehemiah.	126	PAGONDAS.	146		161	Neleus.	177	Pammus-Archondes.	115	Phæstus, Sic.	120	Nimrod, Bab.	114, 115			Phorbas.	124	Nephelcheres, Eg.	119	Pandion I. II. Ath.	120	Phorbas, Arg.	120	Nepherites I. Eg.	127		173	Phoroneus, Arg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nepherites II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Panætus.	148	Phraates I. II. III. IV.		Nephrens, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Pantagnostus.	151	Parth.	131	Naphthali.	116	Pantaleon.	147	Phraortes, Med.	123	Neptune.	171	Panyas, Aff.	119	Phriapatius, Parth.	131	Nericolassar, Bab.	123	Parannus, Bab.	115, 117	Phruron, Eg.	117			Paulus Emilius.	133	Phrynon.	147																																																																		
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Nabius, Bab.	115, 119	Octavian.	166	Perthamis, Eg.	123	Nabocolassar, Bab.	123	Oebalus, Laced.	121	Petubates, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nabonadius, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Œdipus, Th.	<i>ibid</i>	Phalaris.	149	Nabonassar, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Omri, Isr.	122, 127	Phaleg.	114	Nabonidus, Bab.	123	Onias I. II. III. IV.	126	Pharnaces, Bosph.	132	Nabonnadas, Bab.	115		130	Pharnaces, Pont.	<i>ibid</i>		119	Oniballus, Bab.	11, 117	Pharnaces, Med.	123	Nabopolassar, Bab.	124	Orbacus, Med.	123	Pheles, Tyr.	125	Nabuchodonosor, Bab.	132, 133	Orestes, Laced.	121	Pherecles.	124			Orestes, Myc.	120, 177	Phidon.	179	Nahor.	114	Ornytion, Cor.	121	Philetrus, Perg.	131	Nadab, Isr.	122, 136	Orodes, Parth.	131	Philip.	120, 161	Nadius, Bab.	115, 119	Orsippus.	145	Philip, Maced.	132, 162	Nanarus, Bab.	123	Orthopolis, Sic.	120		187	Nanibrer, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Orias, Jud.	122	Philip I. Maced.	124	Necho, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Osochor, Eg.	119	Philip, son of Amyntas,		Nechepfos, Eg.	119	Osocho, Eg.	123	Maced.	128, 157	Nechubes, Bab.	115, 117	Osoth, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Philip Aridæus, Maced.		Nectanebis I. Eg.	127	Othniel.	118, 134, 135		128	Nectanebis II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Oxyntes, Ath.	120	Philomele.	120	Neera.	175	P.		Philopemen.	132, 133	Nehemiah.	126	PAGONDAS.	146		161	Neleus.	177	Pammus-Archondes.	115	Phæstus, Sic.	120	Nimrod, Bab.	114, 115			Phorbas.	124	Nephelcheres, Eg.	119	Pandion I. II. Ath.	120	Phorbas, Arg.	120	Nepherites I. Eg.	127		173	Phoroneus, Arg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nepherites II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Panætus.	148	Phraates I. II. III. IV.		Nephrens, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Pantagnostus.	151	Parth.	131	Naphthali.	116	Pantaleon.	147	Phraortes, Med.	123	Neptune.	171	Panyas, Aff.	119	Phriapatius, Parth.	131	Nericolassar, Bab.	123	Parannus, Bab.	115, 117	Phruron, Eg.	117			Paulus Emilius.	133	Phrynon.	147																																																																														
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Nabonadius, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Œdipus, Th.	<i>ibid</i>	Phalaris.	149	Nabonassar, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Omri, Isr.	122, 127	Phaleg.	114	Nabonidus, Bab.	123	Onias I. II. III. IV.	126	Pharnaces, Bosph.	132	Nabonnadas, Bab.	115		130	Pharnaces, Pont.	<i>ibid</i>		119	Oniballus, Bab.	11, 117	Pharnaces, Med.	123	Nabopolassar, Bab.	124	Orbacus, Med.	123	Pheles, Tyr.	125	Nabuchodonosor, Bab.	132, 133	Orestes, Laced.	121	Pherecles.	124			Orestes, Myc.	120, 177	Phidon.	179	Nahor.	114	Ornytion, Cor.	121	Philetrus, Perg.	131	Nadab, Isr.	122, 136	Orodes, Parth.	131	Philip.	120, 161	Nadius, Bab.	115, 119	Orsippus.	145	Philip, Maced.	132, 162	Nanarus, Bab.	123	Orthopolis, Sic.	120		187	Nanibrer, Bab.	<i>ibid</i>	Orias, Jud.	122	Philip I. Maced.	124	Necho, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Osochor, Eg.	119	Philip, son of Amyntas,		Nechepfos, Eg.	119	Osocho, Eg.	123	Maced.	128, 157	Nechubes, Bab.	115, 117	Osoth, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Philip Aridæus, Maced.		Nectanebis I. Eg.	127	Othniel.	118, 134, 135		128	Nectanebis II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Oxyntes, Ath.	120	Philomele.	120	Neera.	175	P.		Philopemen.	132, 133	Nehemiah.	126	PAGONDAS.	146		161	Neleus.	177	Pammus-Archondes.	115	Phæstus, Sic.	120	Nimrod, Bab.	114, 115			Phorbas.	124	Nephelcheres, Eg.	119	Pandion I. II. Ath.	120	Phorbas, Arg.	120	Nepherites I. Eg.	127		173	Phoroneus, Arg.	<i>ibid</i>	Nepherites II. Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Panætus.	148	Phraates I. II. III. IV.		Nephrens, Eg.	<i>ibid</i>	Pantagnostus.	151	Parth.	131	Naphthali.	116	Pantaleon.	147	Phraortes, Med.	123	Neptune.	171	Panyas, Aff.	119	Phriapatius, Parth.	131	Nericolassar, Bab.	123	Parannus, Bab.	115, 117	Phruron, Eg.	117			Paulus Emilius.	133	Phrynon.	147																																																																																										
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

O F

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART THE SECOND.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES
O F
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
Sacred and Profane, Ecclesiastical and Civil;
FROM THE
CREATION OF THE WORLD,
TO THE
Year One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-three.
WITH A
PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE
ON
The short Method of STUDYING HISTORY;
AND
A CATALOGUE of BOOKS necessary for that PURPOSE;
With some REMARKS on them.
By Abbé LENGLET DUFRESNOY.
In TWO PARTS.
Translated from the last French Edition, and continued down to the
Death of King George II.
PART THE SECOND.

L O N D O N :

Printed for A. MILLAR, J. NEWBERRY, R. BALDWIN, W. JOHNSTON,
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MDCCLXII.

T H E

AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT,

C O N C E R N I N G

P A R T the S E C O N D.

I. **I**F the first part of these chronological tables is useful for the study of sacred history, and for reconciling the several profane histories, this second part is not only necessary for ecclesiastical history, which is that of religion, but also useful for uniting, in one point of view, all the modern histories of the several kingdoms. This work hath been attempted by several writers, but with much less exactness in the order and particulars of it, than hath been carefully observed in this. I have taken advantage of the lights they afford; but, by the means of modern discoveries, have brought this work to a greater perfection. I have avoided the faults they have been blamed for; nevertheless, I have not the vanity to think I am faultless; but those I have been informed of, I have taken care to correct.

II. The table of the articles, which follows this advertisement, exhibits the order I have followed; but it must be observed, in the reading of the chronological tables which include the general events, that, to assist the memory, I have divided this part into six principal Epochas,

The F I R S T E P O C H A.

The first Epœcha, which commences with the birth of Jesus Christ, ends at the council of Nice, assembled anno Domini 325; so that this Epœcha consists of 325 years; from page 1, to page 28. These are the most edifying times of church history; and those which we often talk of, but seldom imitate,

The SECOND EPOCH A.

The second Epocha contains 475 years, from the council of Nice to Charlemagne's being proclaimed emperor of the Romans, not crowned, which was done at Rome, at the end of the year 800. This interval, which is interesting on account of the origin of all the modern monarchies, begins page 29, and concludes page 94.

The THIRD EPOCH A.

The third Epocha, which begins anno Domini 801, and ends with the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France, anno Domini 987, and contains 187 years. It shows the great revolutions, as well in the church, as in the several monarchies of Europe. This history extends from page 94 to page 110.

The FOURTH EPOCH A.

This fourth Epocha proved more favourable to religion, and to the several political states. It commences with the reign of Hugo Capet, and concludes with the great inter-regnum, which reduced the German empire to a languishing state till the 13th century, when Rodolphus of Hapsburgh, head of the house of Austria, ascended the Imperial throne, anno Domini 1273. This interval, which contains 286 years, extends from page 111 to page 141.

The FIFTH EPOCH A.

This Epocha, which includes 316 years, from 1273 to 1539, when the house of Bourbon was raised, in the person of Henry IV. to the throne of France. The revolutions, which agitated the church, were not less great than those which broke out in the different political states, as well in the east as in the west. It commences page 141, and ends page 163.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

This Epocha begins at the end of the 16th century, when the church, agitated within, and attacked from without, recovered at length its tranquillity. This commences page 163, and ends page 193; of which period 172 years are already passed, from 1589 to 1761.

III. Such is the division in which I have thought proper to dispose this modern history; the ground of which is taken from the learned father Petau, of the society of Jesus. At page 193, commences the tables of ecclesiastical history; the most interesting parts of which are disposed into six parts. I say nothing of the trouble I have taken to put these in order, and the exactness I have observed in the course of my labours, as it may be seen at a single view; I shall be contented, if I find that my labours are not disapproved.

IV. I thought, at the commencement of the history of the Popes, the chronology of which varies extremely in different authors, that I might have fixed on that which the learned abbot Bianchini hath most carefully examined

examined in the fine edition of Anastasius, the librarian, four volumes of which have already appeared. But the illustrious Benedictines, who continued the *Gallia Christiana*, having assured me of the regard they have for them, and that they were made from the chronology of the sovereign Pontiffs, composed by father Pagi, a Franciscan; I thought, out of respect to the advice of such intelligent persons, I ought to add the computation of this father. By this means I have satisfied the learned persons, who esteem the chronology of father Pagi; and have satisfied myself in following that of Bianchini. I continue to observe that conduct, which I have always followed, which is, never to impose my own opinions, or sentiments, upon any person. I offer nothing but what I have read in the gravest historians, of greater reputation than myself; but the reader may choose what suits him best.

V. I have taken from the most exact writers what I have said of the religious rites and persons of great men, and of church histories*, mentioning their names, and the most principal events. These I have not invented; I have only arranged them, and fixed each to the year to which it belongs. If there is any fault, it is not of my making; it is that of father Bonnani, the Jesuit; or father Mabillon, the Benedictine; or father Hellot, the Ballondistes; M. Baillet, Mr. de Tillemont, abbot de Fleuri, and all the most exact and judicious writers we have.

VI It is the same with the councils, which commence at page 254. I have mentioned such as are in the three great collections that we have; that of the Louvre, as well as those of the fathers Labbe and Hardoin. But as the whole is not to be found in them, I have searched the particular collections of M. Baluze and father Martene, for what escaped the editors of those councils. I have made use of the collection by the cardinal d'Aguirre for Spain, and that of Wilkins for those of England. I have not even neglected the church-historians; all have afforded me hints, which have been useful to me, and, in support of what I have done, I have quoted their testimonies.

But the learned Benedictines, who had the care of the new edition of the *Gallia Christiana*, having informed me, that they had inserted in that work many councils unknown to the former editors, I have made an extract from their work, page 376; as also from the *Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*, from the learned and virtuous father Mabillon: and, that I might omit nothing, I have added in their proper places†, in this part, such things as I was not acquainted with at the time of writing this work. It is nevertheless true, that we have not any acts of almost every council, but what are common opinions. Oftentimes it is only a change of the date; but there are always the councils known in history, therefore I thought they merited a place here.

VII. It is not to be expected that the catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, page 255, contains the whole of them. I hoped as much; but the bounds I am prescribed, did not permit me to include, in 54 pages, as many as would be sufficient to fill a large folio. I have therefore chose only the writers of most consequence, and of most authority in the church, and of such of whom we have the most considerable works. I have been careful gene-

* See the note, page 195.

† I have here and elsewhere, in this advertisement, varied from the words of my author: that the directions here given might suit with those variations which I have found it convenient to make, as to the placing of some articles different to the order observed in the original.

rally to mention the best editions of their works. This is difficult in the first beginning.

VIII. At page 405, you will find the particulars of civil history, though properly this part of history does not commence till the fall of the Roman empire, at the 5th century. However, I thought I might fix it at the Christian æra, because all the events of the church enter into the body of modern history.

The three first pages, which contain the state of the Roman empire, have no other history parallel to them, but that of the Parthians and Persians, who were their enemies. I have, in both, followed the best chronologers, and I have taken the pains to insert the usurpers and tyrants, though most of them were rather disturbers, than governors, of the empire; yet I thought they ought to be placed in the time they appeared, but distinguished by asterisks. As there have been medals struck in their names, it is easy to see the order they should occupy in the succession commonly ascribed to them. I have been chiefly regulated in this succession by the excellent notes that the baron de la Bastie hath added to the science of medals, by father Jobert, the Jesuit.

IX. At pages 408 and 409, the histories of the nations begin to be parallel: then the empire was divided, and all the people of the north usurped the part they liked best. As all the different kinds of histories could not be contained in two parallel pages, I have been obliged to divide the same centuries into six different following pages; but that the reader may be at no trouble in finding the conclusion of each history, I have taken care at the end of each column, or page, to set down at what page he may resume the thread of the history, and not be interrupted.

X. At the head of each different history, there commonly precedes a short instruction, mentioning what may be fixed on for the understanding of it; and I have sometimes set down the particular historians of the most extraordinary reigns, which merit to be more carefully studied. For foreign histories I have referred to abridgements. I have not neglected mentioning the particular books. I have very seldom marked the original sources, which are only necessary to those who want to inform themselves thoroughly; but the readers of this kind know much better than myself from whence to obtain such lights. What I have remarked, regards only beginners, and such as will not enter into so large an inquiry: by this, any person may follow his own inclination for the particular study of these histories*.

XI. At the end of the volume, follows the alphabetical indexes of names, ecclesiastical as well as civil, contained in this part, as may be seen in the following table of articles. To find the name of a pope, a council, an emperor, a writer, or a king, it would be necessary to look through every one of the columns to be informed of their times. I have removed this inconvenience by these alphabetical indexes, which may serve as a dictionary. This is, properly speaking, the repository of a repository; for as such my work ought to be considered. The indexes are ranged in the order observed in every succession, as I have placed them; but to find the page where each particular index begins, look at the end of the following table of articles for this part.

I flatter

* Here my author mentions the Roman calendar, as placed after the civil history; but as I have retained it in part I, page 284, I supposed I might, without any censure, omit the repetition of it in this second part.

I flatter myself, that the studious will make their observations on this work. I love truth; and I am content that they collect what hath escaped me; and I should be even glad they would publish them. I so often take the liberty to do the same myself with regard to others, that I should be unjust, was I to take it amiss that the same should be done with respect to me.

 To understand the abbreviations used in the tables, please to observe:

In the table of popes, y. m. d. signify, years, months, days.

In the catalogue of councils, the letters R. L. H. with different numbers after them in Roman letters, are used thus:

R. *Collectio Conciliorum Regia*, printed at the Louvre, 1664, in 37 volumes folio.

L. *Collectio Magna Conciliorum*, a Philippo Labbe, edita anno 1672, in 18 volumes folio.

H. The edition of the councils, by father Harduin, the Jesuit;

Angl. signifies the last collection of the councils of England, printed with this title:

Concilia M. Britannicæ & Hybernicæ, a Synodo Verolamensi, A. D. 446, ad 1717. a Davide Wilkins, in folio, Londini 1737, 4 voluminibus.

Arguirre, that is, the collection of the councils of Spain, by Cardinal D'Aguirre.

Martene Thesaur. or Martene Collectio Noviss. are the two collections of ancient ecclesiastical monuments, published by father Martene, a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, in which he hath printed the councils wanting in the large collections.

Baluz, signifies three things: the first volume of his *Nouvelle Collection des Conciles*, the only one that hath appeared; or the collection of *Conciles de la Gaule Narbonnoise*; or lastly, his *Miscellanea*.

Care hath been taken to distinguish them when quoted.

Bessin, that is, *Concilia Normanniæ*, which a learned Benedictine had printed in folio.

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A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

MODERN HISTORY.

PART II.

Before
Christ

5 **A**CCORDING to the chronological computation of Josephus, and of Dion Cassius, St. John the baptist was born the 24th of June ; the birth of Jesus Christ must therefore be referred to the close of this year, December the 25th ; 750 years from the foundation of Rome.

Quirinus numbered the inhabitants of Judea. Quintillius Varrus was appointed governor of Judea.

4 January 1st. The circumcision of Jesus Christ. The adoration of the eastern Magi. The blessed Virgin and St. Joseph fly with Jesus Christ into Egypt.

Josephus assures us that Herod died this year about the time of the Passover. Archelaus went to Rome to solicit Augustus for the kingdom of his father. Augustus divided the kingdom of Herod.

Caius departed to settle the provinces of the empire.

Augustus caused a canal to be dug in Rome, in which a naval engagement was represented.

The blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, return to Nazareth.

2 Augustus demanded the consulship, in order to inspect the affairs of Julius Cæsar.

He banished his daughter Julia, who was convicted of adultery.

Caius Cæsar returned to Rome, to assist at the publick shows. He afterwards went into the east with Marcus Lollius, who had been his governor.

It was thought heretofore, that our Lord Jesus Christ was born in this year.

PART II.

A

THE

T H E

F I R S T E P O C H A

O F

M O D E R N H I S T O R Y;

O R,

Common Æra of JESUS CHRIST.

This Epochæ, which extends to the council of Nice, contains 325 years. These were the times when christianity shone with an unsullied lustre; the faithful distinguishing themselves chiefly by the liveliness of their faith, and by the purity of their lives. These are the ages which we admire, and which we glory in admiring; though we are not very solicitous to imitate their examples.

Since
Christ

THE vulgar, or christian æra, commenced from the first of January; 754 years after the foundation of Rome.

- 1 Caius Cæsar made peace with the Parthians.
- 2 Tiberius returned to Rome, after an absence of seven years in the
- 3 isle of Rhodes.
- 4 Cn. Cornelius Cinna, grandson of Pompey the great, with several others, conspired against Augustus, who pardoned all the conspirators: He even appointed Cinna to the consulship the following year.
Caius Cæsar died in Lydia, 18 months after the death of his brother Lucius.
- 5 Augustus adopted Tiberius, and honoured him a second time with the tribune authority.
Agrippa, grandson of Augustus, received the toga virilis, but was not admitted to equal honours with his brothers.
Augustus appointed rewards for the prætorian soldiers who had served sixteen years.
- 6 Augustus established a military chest, to the support of which he ordained that a twentieth part of all estates and legacies should be left; those only were excepted, who bequeathed their fortunes to the poor, or to their relations.
Tiberius made an expedition into Germany, passed into Illyria, where the Dalmatians had revolted.
The brethren of Archelaus, king of Judea, having accused him of male administration, he went to Rome to justify his conduct. The senate banished him, and reduced his kingdom into the form of a province. Quirinus, attended by Coponius, went into Syria to take an inventory, and to confiscate the effects of Archelaus to the imperial treasury. He deposed Joazar from the high priesthood, and substituted in his

Since
Christ his room Ananus, the son of Seth, surnamed Annas, the father-in-law of Caiphas.

7 Augustus sent Germanicus to put an end to the war in Pannonia.

8 Dalmatia is again brought under subjection to the Romans.

Jesus Christ, when he was but 12 years of age, disputed in the temple with the Jewish doctors.

9 Augustus, to encourage matrimony, and to discourage celibacy, ordained rewards for the former, and penalties to the other.

Tiberius finished the war in Dalmatia, which he subdued.

Three Roman legions were defeated by Arminius, the German general; Quintilius Varrus their commander slew himself.

10 Tiberius dedicated a temple to concord.

11 Tiberius and Germanicus being pro-consuls, ravaged Germany.

12 Tiberius returned to Rome, and received the honours of a triumph for having conquered Pannonia and Dalmatia.

Laws were enacted against luxury.

The birth of Caius Caligula, the son of Germanicus Augustus, the last day of August. Augustus sent Silanus into Syria.

13 Augustus, for the fifth time, accepted the government for six years; and continued to Tiberius the authority of a tribune.

Augustus imposed the twentieth penny on the Roman people, at which they were disgusted.

14 Augustus died at Nola in Campania, on the 19th of August, aged 76 years.

The Roman legions which were in Pannonia, and in Germany, revolted.

The beginning of the reign of Tiberius, which lasted 22 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

15 Annius Rufus was appointed governor of Judea.

16 Tiberius sent Valerius Gratus to govern Judea. He deprived Ananus of the pontificate, and bestowed that dignity on Ishmael, the son of Fabius.

Tiberius forbade the wearing of silk garments, and the use of vessels of gold; and banished all the mathematicians from Rome.

Germanicus gives the Germans a defeat.

The Parthians exciting fresh troubles in the east, Germanicus was appointed to march against them.

17 Germanicus received the honours of a triumph, after having subdued sundry nations of Germany; such as the Catti, the Cherusci, and the Angravari.

Archelaus king of Cappadocia died at Rome, aged 50 years; his kingdom was reduced to the form of a province.

Germanicus passed into the east.

Cn. Piso was constituted governor of Syria.

Drusus departed to Illyria.

A sedition in Africa being excited by Tacfarinas, was quelled by Camillus.

An earthquake in Asia, which overturned 12 cities.

Valerius Gratus, the governor of Judea, appointed Elcazer the son of Ananus, to succeed Ishmael in the high priesthood.

The poet Ovid died in exile, and was buried near Tomos, a city of Pontus.

Since
Christ

- Germanicus was appointed consul while he was in Achaia. He visited several cities in Greece.
- 18 Cn. Piso arrived in Syria, where he conspired against Germanicus.
- 19 Germanicus visited Egypt, and from thence returned to Syria, where he died. Piso was suspected of having poisoned him.
- Arminius, after having commanded 12 years in Germany, was put to death at the age of 37 years by the Germans.
- Josephus informs us that Caiphas was nominated high-priest by Valerius Gratus, and that he held that dignity 17 or 18 years.
- 20 The corps of Germanicus being brought to Rome, was received with great marks of grief. Piso being accused of poisoning him, slew himself.
- 21 The Gauls revolted, but were subdued.
- The death of Quirinus, who numbered the inhabitants in Syria.
- 22 Livia, the mother of Tiberius, fell sick. Tiberius returned to Rome.
- 23 Ælius Seganus, a favourite of Tiberius, aspiring to the empire, caused Drusus the son of Tiberius to be poisoned.
- 24 The Romans finished the war in Africa, through the death of Tacfarinas the chief of the rebels.
- 25 Cremutius Cordus the historian, was banished the senate for having styled Cassius the last support of the liberties of Rome, and for having been too lavish in his encomiums on Brutus. He starved himself to death.
- 26 Sabinus being consul, defeated the Thracians.
- Tiberius, persecuting Agrippina the wife of Germanicus, she went to Campania, and from thence she never returned to Rome.
- 27 Atilius, the son of a freed-man, built an amphitheatre in the city of Fidenæ. This theatre being but slightly constructed fell, and in its fall crushed 50,000 persons to death.
- A fire at Rome: Tiberius contributed largely towards rebuilding what the fire had consumed, and afterwards he retired to Caprea.
- Pilate was made governor of Judea.
- 28 The Frisians revolted, and defeated the Romans.
- Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus, who was afterwards the mother of Nero, married C. Domitius.
- John the baptist, the son of Zacharias, retires into the desert: he comes from thence, and baptizes, preaching repentance, in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius.
- 30 The first year of the ministry of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ was baptized by John Baptist in the wilderness. He called two disciples to the apostleship, and celebrated the first passover. John Baptist was put into prison.
- Livia, the mother of Tiberius, died, aged 86 years.
- 31 The second year of the ministry of Jesus Christ, when he celebrated his second Passover.
- Sejanus having aspired to the empire, and committed several crimes, Tiberius advertised the senate thereof, who condemned him to death.
- 32 The third year of the ministry of Jesus Christ, who abode in Galilee, and refused to go up to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover.

Since
Christ

33

The fourth year of the ministry of Jesus Christ. The death of Lazarus. Jesus Christ celebrated his last passover, and instituted the sacrament of the eucharist.

The next day being Friday, the fifteenth of that moon, he suffered death on the cross, rose again on the first day of the following week, ascended into heaven, from whence he sent the Holy Ghost upon his disciples; after which they preached the gospel to all nations. Soon after the Jews put St. Stephen to death.

The senate bestowed several flattering titles on Tiberius. Junius Gallio was banished for having carried his flattery to too great a length.

Tiberius married the two daughters of Germanicus, his granddaughters, namely, Drusilla to Lucius Cassius, and Julia to M. Vinius. He put several persons of quality to death.

Drusus, the son of Germanicus, and Agrippina his mother, starved themselves to death.

Saul, who was afterwards called Paul, was converted.

34

Tiberius growing negligent in his government, involved the empire in troubles, by means of the Dacians, the Sarmatians, and the Germans.

35

The Parthians came to Rome, exhibited complaints against Artabanus their king: they petitioned the senate that Phraates might be appointed to succeed him; this last died in his way thither. Tiberius substituted Tiridates in his stead, and appointed Vitellius to be governor of Syria.

Philip the son of Herod died, after a reign of 38 years.

36

Vitellius, governor of Syria, ordered Pilate go to Rome, to justify his conduct before Tiberius. He deposed Caiaphas the high-priest, and substituted Jonathan the son of Ananus in his place.

St. Paul, three years after his conversion, went to Rome to visit St. Peter. He parted from thence eleven days after, to go to Cæsarea, and from thence he went to Tarsus.

Tiridates was deprived of the kingdom of Parthia by Artabanus.

CAIUS CALIGULA, emperor.

37

Tiberius falling sick, Thrasyllus the mathematician predicted to him that he should live six years longer: but he died on the 16th of March.

Caius succeeded him, and reigned 3 years, 10 months, and 8 days. He set Agrippa the grandson of Herod at liberty, and conferred great honours on him: he caused him to change his chains of iron, with which he was loaded, for chains of gold, and bestowed on him the tetrarchies of Philip and of Lyfanius, with the title of king. Caius fell sick: after his recovery he caused Tiberius, the son of Drusus, and grandson of the late emperor, to be put to death.

The birth of Josephus the historian.

Saint Peter made several journies, cured Eneas of a paralytick disorder in the city of Joppa; baptized Cornelius the centurion; travelled to Antioch, and there established an episcopal chair.

38

The emperor Caius Cæsar exercised sundry cruelties, and among others he caused Macro, by whose aid he had obtained the empire, to be put to death.

39

The emperor Caius having wasted his treasures, proscribed and caused several persons to be put to death. He joined Baïæ to Puteoli, by a mole of 600 paces. He accused Domitius Afer, a celebrated ora-

Since
Christ

- tor, who feigning that he had no power to resist the eloquence of the emperor, not only obtained his pardon, but also the consulship.
- 40 Caius enterprised a foolish expedition against Gaul; where being arrived, he did nothing more than command his soldiers to gather up the sea-shells.
- P. Petronius was appointed governor of Syria, in the room of Vitellius, with an order to erect the statue of the emperor in the temple of Jerusalem, which Petronius finding it very difficult to effect, deferred the execution of that order.
- Herod Antipater, being solicited by his wife Herodias, went to Rome to demand the kingdom of his father; but Caius banished him, and gave his tetrarchies to Agrippa, who had incensed the emperor against Antipater.
- Flaccus Avilius having persecuted the Jews of Alexandria, they deputed Philo the Jew to carry their remonstrances to Rome to Caius, who gave him but an ill reception.
- Pontius Pilate, heretofore governor of Judea, slew himself.
- The apostles sent St. Barnabas to Antioch: he departed to Tarsus to seek St. Paul, and returning with him to Antioch, they stayed there a year. The name of christians began at Antioch to be given to the disciples of Jesus Christ.
- 41 **CLAUDIUS** emperor.
- St. Peter established the see of Rome.
- Chæreas, with several other conspirators, assassinated Caligula on the 24th of January. Claudius Nero succeeded him.
- Claudius added Judea and Samaria to the kingdoms of Agrippa.
- Herod Agrippa went to Jerusalem to gain the friendship of the Jews: with this view he persecuted the christians, put St. James to death, and imprisoned St. Peter, whom an angel miraculously delivered.
- The emperor permitted Herod to wear the ornaments of a prætor.
- The christians which were at Antioch, sent St. Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem, where the apostles took a second journey, and carried with them the alms which they had collected from the faithful, for the use of them which were in Judea.
- The birth of Titus the son of Vespasian, who was born on the 30th of December.
- 42 A great famine predicted by the prophet Agabus, chap. xi. of the acts of the apostles.
- St. Paul and Barnabas returning from Jerusalem to Antioch, departed to Selucia and Cyprus: where St. Paul converted Sergius Paulus the proconsul to the faith; it has been said that upon this account his name was changed from Saul to that of Paul.
- The emperor Claudius, at the instance of Messalina his wife, and his freed-men, put sundry persons to death. He caused a port to be constructed at the mouth of the Tiber.
- 43 Claudius passed into Britain, which he subdued in six days.
- St. Paul preached the gospel in many provinces.
- 44 Claudius, after an absence of six months, returned to Rome in triumph.
- Agrippa king of Judea died, after having reigned seven years. After his death, Culpus Fadus was appointed to govern his kingdoms.

- Since
Christ
- The Parthians drive their king Artabanus from the throne a second time.
- 45 Vespasian made war in Britain, and gained several battles.
- 47 This year, in the month of January, there appeared a new island in the *Ægean* sea.
- Cumanus was appointed to succeed Alexander as intendant of Judea. The empress Messalina caused Valerius Asiaticus, who had been twice consul, to be put to death. She publicly contracted a new marriage with Silius a Roman knight.
- The emperor celebrated the secular games at Rome.
- 48 The princes of Gaul who were called Comata, particularly those of Autun *, obtained the privileges of Roman citizens.
- Claudius being informed that Messalina, his wife, had married C. Silius, ordered her to be put to death with her adulterer.
- A census being taken of all the people of Rome, there appeared to be 1,544,000 citizens.
- 49 Claudius commanding all Jews to depart from Rome, St. Peter was obliged to return to Judea. Aquila and Priscilla retired to Corinth.
- Claudius espoused Agrippina, the daughter of his brother Germanicus, who was the mother of Nero, by Domitius *Ænobarbus*.
- The Parthians remonstrated against Gotarzes their king, and desired the emperor to appoint Meherdates in his stead.
- The controversy about legal ceremonies exercising the church at Antioch, the faithful of that city deputed Paul and Barnabas to go to Jerusalem. The apostles held a council thereon; after which, St. Paul and St. Barnabas returned to Antioch; these two apostles separated; St. Paul and Silas departed to Syria and Cilicia. St. Paul circumcised Timothy, and then passed into Macedonia.
- 50 The emperor Claudius adopted Domitius Nero.
- A colony was settled in Cologne, a city of the Ubii. The Catti in Germany, and the inhabitants of Great-Britain, were subdued.
- St. Paul being driven from Philippi and Thessalonica, arrived at Athens. He disputed in the Areopagite, and converted St. Dionysius, who was one of his judges, to the faith; from thence he went to Corinth, where he stayed some months.
- 51 Nero received the toga virilis, and was made prince of the young persons.
- Burrhus Afranius was raised to the prætorship, at the recommendation of Agrippina.
- The Parthians seized Armenia, but abandoned it in the beginning of the winter.
- The senate expelled the astrologers from Italy.
- 52 They bestowed on Pallas, who was one of Claudius's freedmen, such honours as were due to the prætors, with a present of 150,000 sesterces.
- Claudius exhibited a naval engagement between the lake of Fucinus and the river of Liris.
- Ventidius Cumanus, intendant of Judea, and of Gallilee, was accused of oppression. He went to Rome, from whence he was ba-

* Autun, capital of the Autonois, a city of Burgundy, in France.

Since
Christ

nished. Felix, although an accomplice with him, was constituted intendant of Judea.

St. Paul being accused, appeared before Gallio the proconsul of Achaia. He departed to Corinth, and from thence to Ephesus, and afterwards to Cæsarea, and Antioch. From thence he went to Jerusalem for the fourth time; after that he travelled into Gallicia and Phrygia.

Apollos preached the gospel; he was more perfectly instructed by Aquila and Priscilla.

St. Paul returned to Ephesus, and abode there three years.

Nero having attained to 16 years, was married to Octavia. Claudius augmented the authority of the governors of the provinces.

53 DOMITIUS NERO, the fifth emperor.

Claudius died after a reign of 13 years, 8 months, and 20 days, aged 63 years. Domitius Nero succeeded him. Agrippina, the mother of Nero, poisoned Junius Silanus, proconsul of Asia, and obliged Narcissus to kill himself.

The Parthians seized on Armenia, but abandoned it shortly after.

Domitius Corbulo passed into that province.

St. Paul sent Timothy and Erastus into Macedonia.

Demetrius the goldsmith raised an uproar at Ephesus against St. Paul, who passed into Macedonia, and from thence went into Greece, where he stayed three months.

55 Vologesus king of Parthia made peace with the Romans, and gave hostages to Corbulo.

Nero became amorous of an actress, who was a freed-woman.

Agrippina caused Nero to poison Britannicus.

Nero deprived his mother of all her guards, and reduced her to the condition of a private person, and afterwards he murdered her.

St. Paul went into Macedonia, and from thence to Jerusalem, to the feast of Pentecost. He was seized by the Jews, and delivered up to the Roman governors.

56 Nero abandoned himself to all kinds of debaucheries.

St. Paul was put into bonds, and conducted to Rome.

57 St. Paul, after having appeared before Nero for the second time, wrote his second epistle to Timothy: also his epistle to the Ephesians.

58 The Parthians made war on the Romans, to oppose them in their conquest of Armenia.

Corbulo revived military discipline. He penetrated into Armenia, took all their castles, and burnt the city of Artaxaca.

Nero fell in love with Poppæa, the wife of Otho: he bestowed the government of Lusitania on her husband.

59 Agrippina being deprived of all authority, sought to reconcile herself to Nero.

Nero caused her to be put to death; for this crime he received the applauses of the senate.

60 Corbulo took the city of Tigranocerta, and subdued all Armenia, the government of which was given to Tigranes, grandson of Archelaus king of Cappadocia.

Corbulo succeeded to the government of Syria, by the death of Vinidius.

Albinus was established governor of Judea, in the room of Festus.

The

Since
Christ The Romans were defeated in Great-Britain ; but Paulinus Suetonius, governor of that isle, defeated 80,000 Britons.

61 Nero built an academy for publick sports.

62 St. James, first bishop of Jerusalem, was stoned by the Jews. Si-
meon was elected in his room.

Nero imprisoned Burrhus the præfect of the prætorian guard, and appointed two persons in his stead ; namely, Fenius Rufus, and Tigellinus, who accused Seneca the preceptor of Nero.

That emperor divorced his wife Octavia, and married Poppa ; afterwards he exiled the former, and caused her to be put to death.

Persius the satyrift died when he was but 22 years old.

Vologesus king of Parthia used his utmost efforts to reinstate his brother Tiridates in the kingdom of Armenia, from which he had been lately deposed.

Corbulo sent succours to Tigranes ; but Vologesus defeated Cefennius Petus, whom the Romans had sent to command in Armenia, who was forced to accept of peace on very dishonourable conditions.

63 Nero bestowed the government of Syria on Cintius, and the command of the army on Corbulo, who declared war against the Parthians. Tiridates was defeated, and being conducted to the Roman camp, he took his crown and laid it at the feet of Nero's statue.

The maritime inhabitants of the Alps obtained the rights and privileges of the Latins.

64 Nero went to Naples with a design to go into Greece ; he returned to Rome, which he set on fire : he then accused the christians as the incendiaries, and under that pretence became their persecutor. This was the FIRST PERSECUTION.

Cestius Gallus was made governor of Syria, and Cestus Florus of Judea.

65 Nero discovering the conspiracy of Piso, caused him, with several of his accomplices, to be put to death, and among the rest were Lucan the poet, and Seneca the philosopher.

Divers prodigies appeared at Jerusalem.

Cestius Gallus, the governor of Syria, who besieged Jerusalem, was put to flight by the Jews.

66 Nero put Bareas Soranus, and Thraseus Petus to death.

Tiridates arriving at Rome, made an unworthy submission to Nero, and received the diadem from his hand. Nero travelled into Greece, appeared on the stage as an actor, commenced charioteer in the circus, deprived Corbulo of all his dignities, banished him into the island of Cenchrea, and gave orders to put him to death ; to prevent which Corbulo slew himself.

The Jews, after they had beat the Romans, returned to Jerusalem, where they elected Joseph the son of Gorion to be their general, who re-established their affairs in Gallilee, and in Judea.

Nero being informed of the revolt of the Jews while he was Achaia, appointed Vespasian to make war upon them. Vespasian sent his son Titus to Alexandria, to assemble the troops during the winter.

St. Peter suffered martyrdom on the 29th of June.

67 Vespasian defeated Josephus, and the other Jewish captains. He seized on the cities of Joppa and Jotapata, and took Josephus prisoner. Titus rendered himself master of all Galilee.

Since
Christ

Great commotions were excited in Jerusalem by the zealots, who called in the Idumeans, and slew a part of the inhabitants, and among others Ananus the sovereign pontiff.

68

GALBA, the sixth emperor.

C. Julius Vindex, pro-prætor in Gaul, revolted from Nero. Galba, governor of Spain followed his example. Vindex was defeated by Rufus in Germany.

Nero, observing that he was forsaken by all the world, fled away and slew himself, after a reign of 13 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

Galba succeeded him, who, governed by his favourites, reigned near seven months. Vespasian drew nigh to besiege Jerusalem, and took the city of Gadara.

69

Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian were elected emperors successively.

The German legions quitted the party of Galba, who had adopted Piso, in prejudice of Otho.

Otho seizing the empire, put Galba and Piso to death on the 16th of January, after a short reign of three months.

Titus being apprised of the death of Galba, went into Achaia to seek his father Vespasian.

Vitellius, governor of lower Germany, was proclaimed emperor. He made war upon Otho, who was defeated near Bebriacum.

Otho, on the 20th of April, slew himself. Vitellius was emperor 8 months and 5 days, from the death of Otho.

Vespasian was elected and proclaimed emperor.

A fire seized on the capitol.

Vitellius died, after he had been run through the body several times.

70

Vespasian appointed his son Titus to command his armies against the Jews, and restored the capitol.

The Gauls revolted from the Romans, but having deliberated afresh, they returned to their duty. Titus began the siege of Jerusalem the first day of unleavened bread, and afterwards took the city.

The temple was burned on the fifth of August, and the city destroyed on the 31st of the same month: thus an end was put to the war in Judea.

71

Titus, after he had subdued the Jews, entered Rome in triumph with his father Vespasian. John and Simon two of their generals, with 700 of the most considerable persons of that nation, marched at the head of this triumph. The temple of Janus was shut; and Vespasian began to build one to peace.

The lands of Judea were sold. They gave the name of Nicopolis to Emmaus. Cesarea, a maritime city, became the metropolis of all Judea.

Lupus the governor of Egypt, demolished by the order of Vespasian that temple which Onias the high-priest of the Alexandrian Jews had built.

72

About this time appeared the heretick Ebion.

73

Vespasian commanded all the philosophers, Musonius excepted, to depart from Rome. He reformed the abuses which had crept into the government of the empire.

74

On taking a census of the inhabitants of Rome, several persons were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138 and 140 years old, and among others two were even advanced to 150 years each.

The

Since
Christ

- The states of Achaia, Lycia, Byzantium, Rhodes, Samos, Thrace, Cilicia, and Comagena, who were formerly free, and were governed by their own kings, allies to the Roman people, were now formed into distinct provinces.
- 75 Vespasian dedicated his temple to peace, and deposited there the spoils which had been taken from the temple of Jerusalem.
A colossus of 100 feet in height was erected to the sun, in the sacred way.
- Q. Asconius Pedianus flourished in these times.
- 76 The birth of Adrian, who was afterwards emperor.
- 77 The Parthians revolted from Vespasian.
- 78 A great plague in Rome, of which there died 10,000 persons in a day.
- 79 TITUS, the eleventh emperor.
The emperor Vespasian died, aged 69 years, after he had reigned 10 years, 1 month, and 7 days.
Titus the eleventh emperor succeeded him, and his reign was mild and happy.
Cn. Junius Agricola, governor of the British isles, defeated the inhabitants thereof, and rendered himself master of the whole.
Mount Vesuvius cast forth such quantities of flames and smoke as to obscure the day.
The cities of Pompeium and Herculaneum were reduced to ashes.
- 80 The emperor Titus went to Campania. A great fire at Rome, which consumed the Pantheon, the temples of Serapis, Isis, and of Neptune.
Titus built the hot baths, and an amphitheatre.
The elder Pliny, in order to be better acquainted with the cause of the extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius, ventured so near, that this great naturalist perished in his inquiry.
- 81 DOMITIAN, the twelfth emperor.
Titus after a reign of 2 years, 2 months, and 20 days died, but not without suspicion of poison from Domitian, who succeeded him.
- 83 Domitian banished all the philosophers from Rome and Italy: he caused three vestals to be buried alive, for having violated their chastity.
Attilius, the second bishop of Alexandria, governed that church 13 years.
- 84 DOMITIAN, established the capitol games five years.
- 86 The birth of the emperor Antonius Pius.
- 87 Domitian caused himself to be stiled Lord and God.
- 88 The Romans declared war against the Dacians. Domitian marched against their king Decebalus, with whom he soon after concluded a peace.
- 89 Domitian entered Rome in triumph: he put to death several citizens, and drove away the mathematicians and philosophers.
Cocceius Nerva, who was afterwards emperor, was recalled from banishment.
Apollonius of Tyana arrived at Rome, to defend his cause before the emperor.
- 92 Domitian caused Cornelia Maximilla the vestal to be buried alive.

The

Since
Christ

The SECOND PERSECUTION.

- 93 Domitian excited the second persecution.
St. John the evangelist being sent bound to Rome, was put into a chaldron of boiling oil before the Latin gate, but coming out of it unhurt, was by the emperor's orders banished to the isle of Patmos.
- 95 Domitian put to death Flavius Clemens, his colleague in the consulship, because he was a christian: he banished Flavia Domitilla, the spouse of that martyr, who was his relation, into the island of Pandataria. Glabrio, a man of consular dignity, with several others, were martyred for the christian religion.
St. John wrote his Apocalypse.
Domitian caused an inquiry to be made after all those who were of the family of David, in order to put them to death.
- 96 NERVA, the thirteenth emperor.
Domitian being 45 years of age, was, after a reign of 15 years, and 6 days, put to death. Nerva the thirteenth emperor succeeded him.
St. John returned into Asia from his banishment.
- 97 St. John wrote his gospel.
Justus of Tiberias, a Jewish historian, flourished.
Appollonius of Tyana died.
Calpurnius Crassus conspired against Nerva, who adopted Ulpius Trajanus, governor of Germany.
- 98 TRAJANUS, the fourteenth emperor.
Nerva died, aged 65 years, 10 months, and 10 days, having reigned 1 year, 4 months, and 11 days.
Trajan succeeded him when he was 42 years old.
Trajan forbid the christian assemblies.
Cerdon governed the church of Alexandria 13 years.
St. Ignatius was constituted bishop of Antioch, and St. Simeon bishop of Jerusalem.
- 99 Trajan arrived at Rome.
St. John the evangelist died at the age of 92, 68 years after the death of Jesus Christ.
- 101 C. Plinius, and Cornutus Tertullus, exercised the consular dignity two months.
- 102 Decebalus king of the Dacians, who had quitted his alliance with the Romans, was subdued by Trajan, who caused a bridge to be built over the Danube. Decebalus killed himself.
C. Plinius, pro-consul of Bithynia, wrote to Trajan an account of the christians behaviour. That emperor in his answer enjoined him to make no false inquiry, but to punish those who declared themselves openly, and who obstinately persisted in their sentiments.
- 103 Trajan, after having subdued the Dacians, reduced their country to the form of a province.
Elxai, a false prophet of the Jewish nation, joined himself to the Essenes, who extolled him as one of their pillars, as did also the Nazarenes, and Ebionites.

Trajan

Since
Christ

Trajan returned to Rome, after having composed the disputes which subsisted among sundry barbarous Indian nations. He built several publick libraries, and caused a column to be erected.

Trajan enterprised an expedition against the Armenians and the Parthians. He went to Athens, then passed into Syria, and from thence he travelled into the east.

106 Trajan subduing the Armenians compelled all the neighbouring kings to acknowledge him as their sovereign; as did the Iberians, the Sarmatians, the Osrohenians, the Arabians, the inhabitants of Bosphorus, and of the isle of Colchos: he seized also on Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Babylon.

The THIRD PERSECUTION.

107 While Trajan was in the east, he raised the third persecution against the christians; Simon the son of Cleophas, bishop of Jerusalem, was fastened to a cross, aged 120 years. Justus succeeded him in his bishoprick.

St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, was conducted to Rome.

108 St. Ignatius was devoured by wild beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome.

110 The Pantheon was consumed by fire from heaven.

115 During the winter, a great earthquake which was at Antioch destroyed several persons, and among the rest the consul Pedro. Trajan himself was with difficulty saved, being drawn out of a window. In the beginning of the spring Trajan attacked the Parthians. He seized on Arbella, Gaugamela, Babylon, Ctesiphon, and several other places; from hence that emperor was surnamed Parthicus. These people revolted again, and Trajan subdued them a second time.

The Jews about Cyrene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans: they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they had assassinated: they committed likewise several other cruelties.

116 The Jews of Cyrene made an incursion into Egypt, and put the inhabitants to flight, who retired to Alexandria, where they massacred all the Jews in that city. Mean time the other Jews over-ran Egypt, and put all to the fire and sword: they penetrated even to Cyprus, over-turned the city of Salaminis, and put to death above 250,000 persons.

Trajan having sent Martius Turbo against the Jews, that general destroyed a very great number of them. Lucius and Maximus the Roman generals, went likewise to subdue the revoltors.

Maximus was defeated, and killed in battle.

Lucius recovered Nisibis, burned the city of Edeffa, and seized on Selucia.

Trajan bestowed the kingdom of Parthia on Parthamasphates: he passed into Arabia, attacked the city of the Agareni, before which he was wounded. The hail, lightening, and sundry accidents obliged him to retire from before that city.

117 ADRIAN, the fifteenth emperor.

The Parthians recovered their liberty, by driving away their king Parthamasphates.

Trajan

Since
Christ

Trajan leaving Adrian in Syria, passed with an army into Mesopotamia: he fell sick, and died at Selinus in Cilicia. Since that time the name of Trajanopolis was given to that city. Trajan when he died was 63 years, 1 month, and 15 days old; he reigned 19 years, 6 months.

Ælius Adrianus succeeded him by the interest of Plotina, the wife of Trajan, who caused him to become emperor. He made peace with the Parthians, and restored Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, together with their liberty, and every thing Trajan had deprived them of.

He gave Parthamasphates another kingdom, and re-established at the public expence the city of Alexandria, which the Romans had ruined.

118 Adrian returned to Rome, and endeavoured to gain the esteem of both people and senate. He burnt the registers of all publick confiscations for 16 years past, and utterly abolished all claims which were due from that time.

Adrian went into Mœsia to appease some tumults excited by the Sarmatians, and the Roxolans: he made peace with those nations.

Euphrates, a stoic philosopher, because he laboured under a painful disease, grew weary of his life, and killed himself with drinking a glass of the juice of hemlock.

Adrian renewed the persecutions against the christians, which were begun by Trajan.

To these times must be referred the birth of the Basilidian, Saturnian, and Carpocratian heresies.

119 Timus Rufus, intendant of Judea, appeased the troubles which the Jews had excited there.

The philosophers, Plutarch of Cheronea, Sextus, Agathobulus, and Cenomachus flourished in these times.

120 A great earthquake, when Nicomedia, and several neighbouring cities were swallowed up. Adrian contributed to their re-establishment. All things being in a happy situation at Rome, Adrian went and visited the provinces of the Roman people. He began with the Gauls and the Germans, and then passed into Britain, where he made a strict inquiry into the administration of the governors.

121 Adrian caused a wall to be built in the north part of Great-Britain, 30 leagues in length, to separate the Romans from those who were not reduced to the subjection of the empire.

122 Adrian returned to Gaul, and built at Nismes a stately palace in honour of Plotina, the widow of Trajan; he departed thence into Spain, and spent his winter at Terragona.

123 It appeared that Adrian went into the east, and that he appeased the troubles which the Parthians had excited. He repassed afterwards into Achaia, and from thence to Athens, where he assisted at the Eleusinian mysteries.

124 Adrian, after having passed the winter at Athens, returned to Rome. Quadratus, a disciple of the apostles, and Aristidus the philosopher, wrote an apology for the christians, which was presented to the emperor by Serenus Granius. Adrian wrote to Minucius Fundanus, pro-consul of Asia, not to condemn the christians, unless they were convicted of other crimes.

125 Adrian travelling into Africa, bestowed privileges on sundry provinces.

Adrian

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Christ
- 126 Adrian passing through Athens to go into the east, among other works which were begun, he finished and dedicated a temple to Jupiter Olympus: he caused altars to be erected to his honour, and celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, and permitted the Greeks to build him a temple.
- 127 Adrian arrived in Asia, where he gained the friendship of the grandees, and of the kings, of which number was Cosroes king of Persia. In over-running these provinces, he severely punished the governors who had not uprightly discharged their trust.
- 128 Aquila, a christian proselite, translated the old testament into Greek.
- 129 Adrian came into Syria, and then went to Jerusalem.
- 130 Adrian, after he had rebuilt Jerusalem, gave it the name of Elia Capitolina, and sent thither a colony.
- The Jews, who were impatient at seeing their city inhabited by Pagans, raised seditions.
- The emperor went to Pelusium, and there built a magnificent tomb in honour of Pompey.
- 131 Antoninus the favourite of Adrian was drowned in the Nile. Adrian lamented his death, and ranked him among the number of the gods. He caused a city to be built, and called it Antinoæ. He built a temple in Rome in honour of Venus.
- Adrian re-visited Egypt and Syria, where the Jews had revolted; he returned to Rome. The Jews revolted a second time: Adrian sent Julius Serverus to subdue them.
- 133 The orators Phavorinus and Polemus flourished in these times.
- 134 About this time Marcion began to spread his heresy.
- 135 The Romans destroyed 580,000 Jews, and all their chiefs, insomuch that almost all Judea was reduced to a desert.
- The Jews were forbid to come near Jerusalem.
- 136 Pharasmenes, king of the Iberians, excited the Alans to revolt from the Romans. Flavius Arrianus, governor of Cappadocia, forced them to return to their duty.
- 137 Adrian adopted Cejonius Commodus Verus, and gave the title of Cæsar to Ælius Verus.
- 138 ANTONINUS PIUS, the sixteenth emperor.
- Ælius Verus died in the month of January.
- Adrian finding himself very infirm, and almost always sick, adopted Arrius Antoninus, to whom was given the epithet Pius, on condition that this latter should adopt Annius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius. The emperor put to death Servianus, his sister's husband, when he was 90 years of age. Adrian died on the sixth of the ides of July, aged 62 years, five months, and 19 days, after having governed the empire 21 years and 10 months. Antoninus the Pius succeeded him.
- 139 St. Justin wrote his first apology for the christians, which is commonly called the second, at the commencement of the reign of Antoninus.
- Galen the physician, and Salvius Julianus an eminent civilian, with Justin the historian, flourished in these times.
- 140 Though Antoninus did not publish any edicts against the christians, yet the persecution of them continued.
- 141 At this time must be fixed the rise of the heresies of the Ophites, Cainites, Sethians, and others.
- 145 Nicomedes of Crete, the lyric poet, flourished at this time.

Since
Christ

- 146 Marcion continued to propagate his errors : Appelles became his disciple. Taurus Beritius, a platonick philosopher, flourished in this age.
- 147 Several private persons rendered themselves illustrious by their philosophy, of which number were Arrianus of Nicomedia, Maximus of Tyre, Appollonius, Basilides, and Sextus of Cheronea ; Volusianus Mœtianus the civilian, App. Pollio, Eutychus, Proculus Siccensis, and Cornelius Fronto, who all flourished in these times.
- 153 The heresiarchs Valentine and Cerdon came to Rome.
- 161 The death of the emperor Antoninus. Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, and L. Ælius Verus reigned together.
- 162 Vologesus, king of Persia, made war upon the Romans. M. Aurelius sent Verus to command against Vologesus, the Romans possessed themselves of several cities, and penetrated into Armenia, and from thence into the country of the Medes.
- The emperor excited a fresh persecution against the christians, which Severus Sulpicus pretends was the fifth.
- St. Justin suffered martyrdom.
- 163 The Romans rendered themselves masters of the city of Seleucia in Syria.
- 165 The philosopher Perigrinus threw himself into a fire, which he had kindled himself.
- Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, went to Rome to settle the contest about the celebration of Easter.
- 166 The two emperors triumphed at Rome for the victory which they had obtained over the Parthians.
- 167 Polycarp and Pionius suffered martyrdom in Asia.
- 169 At this year must be fixed the commencement of a war with the Marcomanni. The two emperors went to command the army in their own persons. The emperor Verus died of an apoplexy : Marcus Aurelius, who was now become sole emperor, returned to Rome to take care of the obsequies of his colleague.
- 170 Melito bishop of Sardis published an apology for the christians. Miltiades, Apollinaris of Hierapolis, Philip bishop of Gortyna, and Dionysius of Corinth, composed several writings in favour of christianity.
- 171 Tatianus, the disciple of St. Justin, declared himself the head of the Encratitian heresy.
- 172 Bardesan the heresiarch, Ptolemy a disciple of the heretick Valentine, and Oppianus the poet, lived in these times.
- 173 St. Felicitas was martyred at Rome on the 23d of November : his seven sons underwent that stroke before on the 10th of July.
- 174 The christians by their prayers obtained a miraculous shower of rain, which refreshed the army of Marc Aurelius, who was at war with the Quadi in Germany, and whose troops suffered greatly from the drought of the country where they were encamped.
- 175 Avidius Crassus, on a false report of the emperor's death, seized on the government ; but in three months after he was put to death.
- 176 The emperor travelled into the east with his wife Faustina, and his son Commodus. The empress fell sick, and died at the foot of mount Taurus. The emperor returning to Italy passed by Athens : he made his son Commodus to be acknowledged for his successor.

Since
Christ
177 The persecution against the christians augmented. Several illustrious persons at Lyons were put to death ; of which number were St. Photinus bishop of that city, Attalus, Alexander the physician, and St. Blandine.

The emperor undertook a war which lasted three years against the Marcomanni, Hermundurians, the Sarmatians, and the Quadi.

The christians deputed Athenagoras, a philosopher of Athens, to go to the emperor : he died by the way.

St. Irenæus was appointed bishop of Lyons.

178 The heresiarch Montanus, with Priscilla and Maximilla, women of bad manners, gave birth to the heresy of the Montanists.

179 The emperor M. Aurelius died in Pannonia, after a reign of 19 years,
180 and 9 days, 9 years of which he governed with L. Verus. Commodus succeeded his father Aurelius. Martia, a courtesan of that prince, protected the christians. Some believe that through her sollicitation the emperor was restrained from persecuting the faithful.

Agrippa bishop of Alexandria died, after he had governed that church 12 years : Julian succeeded him. Pantenus, an able catechist, and preceptor of St. Clement of Alexandria, flourished in these times. It is said of him that he passed into the Indies to preach the gospel.

181 The emperor, after having pacified the troubles in Germany, returned, and entered Rome in triumph.

Theodosius, a native of Pontus, and a Jew by origin, who translated the old testament into Greek, flourished in this age.

182 The temple of Serapis in Alexandria was burned. Julius Pollux flourished in these times.

183 Ulpius Marcellus finished the war which had ravaged Britain.

185 Lucilla, the wife of Pompeianus, and sister to the emperor, entered into a conspiracy with several other persons against Commodus : the conspiracy and the authors were discovered. Perennis the prætorian præfect, was appointed to carry on the process against the conspirators, who put them all to death. Origen was born.

187 Perennis the prætorian præfect conspired against the emperor, and was punished with death ; and from that time two prætorian præfects were appointed.

188 The capitol and the libraries were consumed by lightening. Maternus fomented a revolt and a sedition in Spain and in Gaul, which the emperor appeased by the death of the author. A great plague ravaging in Italy, occasioned a sedition.

189 Demetrius, who was elected bishop of Alexandria, governed that church 43 years.

191 A great fire at Rome consumed the palace, the temple of Vesta, and the greatest part of the city.

The emperor exhibited great spectacles at Rome.

192 Lætus and Electus, chamberlains to the emperor, in conjunction with Martia the courtesan of that prince, conspired against him. This woman poisoned him : he died on the calends of January.

193 In the beginning of this year Pertinax was proclaimed emperor by the care of Lætus and Electus ; but after a reign of 2 months, and 28 days, the soldiers put him to death. Didius Julianus, bribing the

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Christ

soldiers with money, obtained the empire, which he held but 2 months, and 5 days, when he was killed. During these times, L. Septimius Severus, who commanded in Pannonia, Pescennius Niger, in Syria, and Clodius Albinus, in Britain, usurped the government of the republic. Severus licensed all the soldiers, who had a hand in the death of Pertinax, to conciliate the friendship of Albinus, whom he caused to be acknowledged in quality of Cæsar, and marched against Niger.

St. Clement of Alexandria flourished in these times.

194 Severus, making war upon Niger forced him to fly to Antioch, which Severus at length seized. Niger, retiring from thence was killed near Euphrates.

Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, was excommunicated by pope Victor, for propagating his heresies.

195 Severus besieged Byzantium three years. The city of Byzantium surrendered by composition. Severus deprived the inhabitants of their liberties, and rased all their buildings: he subdued, and served the city of Perinthus in like manner. Afterwards, on his return to Italy, he projected the ruin of Albinus, whom he endeavoured to destroy secretly; but soon after declared against him openly.

Severus caused his eldest son Bassianus to be proclaimed Cæsar, on whom he bestowed the surname of Antoninus.

Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem, Polycrates and Bacchilides, bishops of Asia, flourished. To this time we must refer the famous question, on what day Easter ought to be celebrated, namely, whether on the 14th from the moon in March, or on the Sunday following. To determine this controversy, pope Victor held a council at Rome, and engaged Theophilus to assemble another at Cæsarea. These councils, and some others in Palestine, ordained this festival to be celebrated on the Sunday. The Asiatic bishops refused to abide by this decision. Pope Victor, irritated with this refusal, would have excommunicated them, had not St. Irenæus prevented him.

To this year Eusebius refers the war between the Jews and the Samaritans.

198 The emperor sent Numerianus, a Roman grammarian and senator, into Gaul: he assembled a small body of troops, with which he gave battle to Albinus, routed him entirely, and took from him a very rich booty. Returning to Rome, he desired no other recompence of the emperor, than a moderate pension to live on in the country.

Severus returned into Gaul, and engaged Albinus himself; the dispute was bloody on each side; Albinus was killed in the city of Lyons, where he fled for refuge: that place was taken and reduced to ashes. The head of Albinus was brought to Rome, and almost all his friends put to death.

199 Severus, by a decree of the senate, caused his son to be proclaimed emperor; and to conciliate to himself the affections of the people, he entertained them with magnificent games; giving crowns at the same time to his soldiers. On this occasion, Tertullian wrote his treatise on the Military Crown.

200 Severus passed into the east, to make war with the Parthians. To the conquest of this people he added that of the Adiabeni, and the Arabians; he likewise took and rased the city of Ctesiphon.

201 Scapula, proconsul of Africa, persecuted the christians in those parts, although Severus published no edicts against them. Severus

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Christ

Severus expended 2000 sesterces in presents to the soldiers, and the people.

202

Antoninus, the son of the emperor Severus, espoused Plautilla, the daughter of Plautianus : her dowry was so considerable, as to be equal to those of 50 queens.

The FIFTH PERSECUTION.

This persecution was kindled against the christians of Alexandria and Egypt : at that time Læto was præfect. Leonides, the father of Origin, suffered martyrdom, when his son was but 17 years of age. St. Irenæus was martyred at Lyons.

204

The secular games were celebrated at Rome.

Plautianus, the prætorian prefect, and several of his partisans were put to death, for having conspired against the emperors.

205

Tertullian flourished in Africa, and Clement of Alexandria in Egypt.

206

Origen castrated himself.

207

Tertullian wrote a treatise against Marcion, and Minucius Felix a dialogue for christians, intituled Octavius.

The emperor, with his two sons, travelled into England.

208

In these times Tertullian composed in verse his treatise *de Pallio*.

209

Severus happily terminated the war in England, and to defend the Roman possessions in that isle, he built a wall from east to west.

210

The emperor Antoninus formed a design to kill his father, which when Severus heard of, he died with grief.

Severus died in England, after having governed the empire 17 years, 8 months, and 3 days. His corps was transported to Rome.

As soon as the emperor died, his son Antoninus succeeded him : he put to death his father's physician, and several persons of distinction, because they had refused to join with him in his attempts on the life of Severus.

212

The emperor Antoninus killed his brother Geta, when he was but 22 years and 9 months old, in the arms of his mother. More than 20 persons, who were attached to this prince, were put to death by his order. The civilian Papinianus was also condemned to die, because he would not write an apology for the murder which that emperor had committed on the person of his own brother.

The emperor went to visit the northern parts of the empire.

213

Tertullian became a Montanist.

214

Tertullian composed his book of monogamy. Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, assembled a council in his province, in which it was decreed, that those who had been baptised by hereticks, should be re-baptised.

215

The emperor left Antioch, and went to Alexandria, where he was received with great honour : the soldiers speaking disrespectfully of him, he put them to death, and returned to Antioch.

216

The emperor surprised Artabanus, king of Persia, and having seized on his country, he went into Mesopotamia.

217

Through the persuasion of Opitius Macrinus, Martial the centurion massacred the emperor between Edessa and Caras, on the 6th of the

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Christ
- ides of April, after a life of 29 years, of which he reigned 6 years and 2 months with his father. Opitius Macrinus succeeded him.
- 218 Macrinus, and his son Diadumenianus, were killed by the soldiers, when he had governed the empire a year and 2 months: Antoninus Heliogabalus succeeded him.
- 220 Julius Africanus was sent by the christians to the emperor, to solicit the re-establishment of the city Emaus, in Palestine, which then bore the name of Nicomedia.
- 221 The emperor adopted Alexander, and gave him the title of Cæsar.
- 222 Heliogabalus was slain in a military tumult, and thrown with his mother Julia into the Tiber; he was then 18 years of age, of which he reigned three. Alexander succeeded him. He was by some esteemed a pious prince, because he daily rendered religious and divine honours to Apollonius Tyanæus, Jesus Christ, Abraham, and Orpheus. He permitted the christians the exercise of their religion, and built a temple in honour of Jesus Christ, whom he ranked among the number of his gods. Although some christians were martyred under his reign, their deaths ought solely to be attributed to his officers; for Ulpianus, Pomponius, Celsus, Procles, and several others who were his confidents, were enemies to the christian faith.
- Hypolitus, bishop of Porto, began the paschal canon.
- 225 Alexander enacted excellent laws: he permitted the mathematicians to teach their science publickly at Rome.
- 226 Hot baths were built at Rome, after the fashion of Alexandria.
- 227 Geminianus, a priest at Antioch, Hypolitus and Beryllus, bishops of Arabia, flourished in these times.
- 228 Philetus, bishop of Antioch, being dead, Zebennus succeeded him. Origen went into Palestine to settle some ecclesiastical affairs; was ordained a priest at Cæsarea, a city of that province.
- 230 Origen was persecuted by Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria. The virgin Cæcilia, Tibustius, Valerianus, and Maximus, were crowned with martyrdom.
- 231 Origen quitted his school at Alexandria, the direction of which he left to Heraclas, and retired into Cæsarea. Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, died: Heraclas succeeded him. It was thought during this year that Origen composed his Hexapla, and his Octapla.
- 232 Theodorus, surnamed Gregory Taumaturgus, and Athenodorus his brother, and a disciple of Origen, flourished in these times. Africanus went to Alexandria to Heraclas.
- 232 Ammonius, a christian, taught the philosophy of Plato at Alexandria.
- 233 Artaxerxes, the Persian, defeated the Parthians in three engagements, and killed their king Artabanus. The emperor Alexander wrote to Artaxerxes, who received his letters with contempt.
- 234 The emperor Alexander marched against the Persians, defeated Artaxerxes, slew or took 700 elephants which that prince had in his army, and 1800 chariots: he returned, and entered Rome in triumph. The emperor banished pope Pontianus into Sardinia.
- 235 MAXIMINUS, the twenty-sixth emperor. The emperor Alexander, after he had vanquished the Germans, passed into Gaul: here he was slain by some soldiers, with his mother; he lived

Since Christ lived 29 years, 3 months, and 7 days, of which he reigned 13 years and 3 days: Maximilianus, the son of Gothus, and of Alana, succeeded him.

The SIXTH PERSECUTION.

236 The Gordiani, father and son, usurped the government of Carthage. The Romans, at the instigation of the senate, quitted the party of Maximinus, and embraced that of the Gordiani. The senate appointed 20 persons to govern the republick. Vitalianus, præfect of the prætorian guard, and Sabinus præfect of the city, were killed.

237 CÆLIUS BALBINUS, and PUPIENUS MAXIMUS, the twenty-seventh emperors.

The two Gordiani, after having passed a year at Carthage, and reigning some days, were put to death by Capelianus, general of the troops of Maximinus.

The senate choosng Maximinus Pupienus and Balbinus to be emperors, Maximinus and his son were put to death, while the city of Aquilæa was besieged.

238 GORDIANUS, the twenty-eighth emperor.

Although the emperors Balbinus and Pupienus were very agreeable to the people, they were hated and slain by the soldiers. Gordianus, at about 13 years of his age, with the consent of the republick, governed the empire.

Babylas succeeded to Zebennus, in the church of Antioch.

239 Sabinianus, in Africa, revolted from the emperor. The governor of Mauritania compelled him to return to his duty.

240 The emperor Gordianus, before he made his expedition into Persia, married the daughter of Misithæus.

241 Gordianus, in his way to Persia, passed through Misia, Thrace, and arrived at Antioch. He took Carra, Nesibis, and several other cities from the Persians.

242 Through the treason of Philip, Misithæus, the father-in-law of the emperor, was put to death. Philip was elected præfect of the prætorian band in his stead.

Beryllus, bishop of Arabia, was condemned by several other bishops, for holding certain erroneous sentiments touching the divinity of the word. Origen recanted his errors.

244 Philip, præfect of the prætorian guard, murdered the emperor Gordianus, and caused himself to be acknowledged emperor.

245 Philip made peace with Sapor king of Persia: he went to Rome, and appointed Priscus general of the Syrian army, and also bestowed the government of Mysia and Macedonia on his son-in-law Severianus.

248 The secular games were celebrated at Rome. The theatre of Pompey was reduced to ashes.

St. Cyprian was elected bishop of Carthage; and St. Dionysius bishop of Alexandria.

249 DECIUS, the thirtieth emperor.

The two Philips, father and son, being murdered by their soldiers at Verona, Decius succeeded them.

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Christ

The SEVENTH PERSECUTION.

250

Decius stirred up the seventh persecution against the christians ; during which pope Fabianus was martyred on the 20th of January.

In this persecution Origen was accused of having offered incense to idols. Paul, to avoid persecution, retired to Thebais, and there laid the foundations of a monastick life, for which he was esteemed in quality as the first hermit.

251

The birth of St. Anthony in Egypt.

Felicissimus, a priest, caused a schism, in pretending that the church ought to relax her discipline in favour of those who had renounced the faith through persecution.

Novatianus, a bishop, took the part of the Novatians. Several christians received the crown of martyrdom.

Valerianus was made censor. The emperor and his brother Decius were slain at the close of this year. Gallus Hostilius, general of the Roman armies, was elected in their stead, who associated with him, in the empire, his son Volusianus.

252

These emperors continued the persecution which Decius had begun against the christians.

The plague, which ravaged several provinces of the empire, entered among others that of Alexandria in Egypt.

254

VALERIANUS and GALLIENUS, the thirty-second emperors.

Gallus and Volusianus went into Mysia against Æmilianus, and were put to death at Interamna, after having reigned 3 years and some months ; Valerianus was proclaimed emperor in Pannonia, and the senate acknowledged Gallienus for emperor.

Origen died at the age of 69 years.

256

Basilides and Martial, two Spanish bishops, were deposed for their crimes. Martianus, bishop of Arles in Gaul, embraced the heresy of Novatianus.

257

The EIGHTH PERSECUTION.

The emperor Valerianus began a new persecution against the christians. St. Stephen, pope, suffered martyrdom on the 4th of the nones of August.

Sabellius, a native of Ptolemais in Lybia, renewed the errors of Noetus, touching the mystery of the trinity : he taught that the three persons in the trinity were not to be really distinguished.

258

The Barbarians ravaged the Roman empire.

Valerianus travelled into the east.

Cyriades, the first of the 30 tyrants, was made emperor.

Cyprian finished his life at Carthage by a glorious martyrdom.

259

The tyrant Cyriades was slain. Persecution rekindled in Africa, and in Numidia. Pope Sixtus received the crown of martyrdom ; St. Laurentius and Hypolitus were likewise martyred.

260

GALLIENUS, sole emperor.

The Scythians, in over-running the empire, possessed themselves of the city of Trebisonda, and took likewise that of Chalcedon, and set fire to the city of Nice.

Valerianus

Since
Christ Valerianus went into Bithynia, to confer with Sapor king of Persia, from whom he received but very ill treatment.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt.

261 The plague making great havock in sundry provinces of the empire, the christians rendered several good offices to the dead.

Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, being suspected of heresy, he exculpated himself in a letter which he wrote to pope Dionysius.

262 Regillianus, who was crowned emperor in Pannonia, and Saturninus, who took upon himself the same title in Egypt, were both of them slain.

263 Gallienus made war with the tyrant Posthumus, and defeated him: he afterwards celebrated the Saturnalia, with all kinds of luxury. Porphyrius went to Rome at the age of 30 years, and Plotinus at 59.

264 Odonatus, king of the Palmyrenians, seized on the eastern part of the empire. He waged war with the Persians, and took the cities of Carris and Nisibis, and taking their principal lords and great men, he sent them to Rome, to Gallienus, loaded with chains, who entered the city in triumph on account of that victory.

265 A council was assembled at Antioch, against Paulus Samosatenus, St. Gregory Taumaturgus died.

266 Hymeneus was constituted bishop of Jerusalem.

267 Posthumus the tyrant died, after he had governed the Gauls 7 years: Victorinus, who was his associate, governed alone: his debaucheries were the cause of his death.

Odonatus, king of the Palmyrenians, being dead, his wife seized on the government. Gallienus sent Heraclienus against the Persians: he was vanquished by the Palmyrenians.

The two generals, Cleodamus and Atheneus, put the Scythians to flight, who had passed the Danube.

The Goths ravaged Cyzicus, and afterwards Asia and Achaia: being overcome by Atheneus, they entered Epirus in Acaënia and Bœotia.

268 CLAUDIUS, the thirty-third emperor.

Gallienus, the emperor, with his brother, were put to death at Milan; he reigned 7 years with his father, and 8 years alone. Claudius succeeded him, and defeated the tyrant Aureolus, persecuted the christians, and undertook an expedition against the Goths.

269 The emperor defeated the Goths, with the slaughter of 320,000 of their troops upon the spot, and the loss of more than 2000 of their ships, which were sunk or destroyed.

270 AURELIANUS, the thirty-fourth emperor.

The emperor Claudius dying of the plague, after a reign of 10 months, and some days; his brother, Quintilius, seized on the government. The soldiers killed him 16 days after. Aurelianus, a person whose birth was ignoble, but his qualities amiable, was declared emperor.

Plotinus, the philosopher, died,

The first council of Antioch having condemned Paulus Samosatenus, he still persisted in propagating his heresy. He was then deposed, and condemned by a second council held in the same city. In spite of this judgment he retained his bishoprick, by the credit of queen Zeno-

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bia; but the bishops having addressed Aurelianus, he gave orders that the bishoprick should be assigned to him whom the bishops of Rome should appoint.

Pope Dionysius assembled a synod at Rome, in which he gave judgment against Paulus Samosatenus.

271 The Alemans, and the Marcomanni, ravaged the empire. The emperor ordered the Sybilline oracles to be consulted on the event of that war. He returned to Rome, and put several persons of quality to death.

272 The NINTH PERSECUTION.

The emperor Aurelianus persecuted the christians, and waged war with Zenobia, who had seized on the eastern part of the empire.

273 The emperor obtained a victory over Zenobia: he put to death Longinus, a philosopher and orator.

274 The emperor compelled the tyrant Tetricus to surrender himself, and led him, with queen Zenobia, in triumph: he built a temple to the sun. During the reign of this emperor, a rebellion was carried on by the officers who had the coining of the publick monies, which they falsified; and murdered also Felicissimus their director, but Aurelianus stopt their proceedings, and punished them severely. He abandoned the province of Decia, on that side of the Danube, which Trajan had established, for he despaired of keeping it.

275 TACITUS, the thirty-fifth emperor.

Aurelianus was assassinated in the month of January, after having reigned a little more than five years: then followed an interregnum of near 8 months, occasioned by a dispute between the senate and the soldiers, about the right of electing an emperor: the senate at last elected Tacitus, on the 7th of the calends of October.

The persecution of the christians ended in the month of June, with the martyrdom of pope Felix.

276 PROBUS, the thirty-sixth emperor.

The emperor Tacitus died in the month of March, after a reign of 6 months: his brother Florianus succeeded him, and governed the empire only 2 months: after his death, M. Aurelius Probus, who was originally of Pannonia, was elected emperor: he began his reign with punishing those who had put the emperor Aurelianus to death.

277 The emperor Probus passed into Gaul, where he seized on near 600 cities, and slaughtered about 700,000 of the inhabitants.

279 A period being put to the troubles in Gaul, the emperor passed into Illyricum, and subdued the Getæ.

280 The emperor went into the east, made war upon the Persians, subjected the Blemmyes, and subdued the cities of Coptus and Ptolemais.

281 The emperor returned into Thrace, and subdued the inhabitants.

282 CARUS, the thirty-seventh emperor.

The emperor Probus, exercising too much rigour on his troops, they revolted; and put him to death, in the month of November, after he had reigned 6 years and 4 months: in his stead was substituted M. Aurelius Carus, a native of Narbonne in Gaul. who bestowed the title of Cæsar on his sons Carinus and Numerianus. He marched afterwards against the

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Christ

the Persians, with his son Numerianus, and sent his son Carinus to subdue the Gauls.

CARINUS and NUMERIANUS, the thirty-eighth emperors.

283

The emperor Carus, having possessed himself of Mesopotamia, went against Ctesiphon, where he was killed by a thunder-bolt, having reigned one year.

DIOCLESIAN, the thirty-ninth emperor.

The two emperors Carinus and Numerianus celebrated the secular games at Rome. Numerianus was destroyed through the wiles of Arius Aper, his brother-in-law. Afterwards Dioclesian of Dalmatia, a man of base extraction, and a freed-man of Anullinus the senator, was elected emperor. Soon after his election, to avenge the death of his predecessor, he slew Aper, towards the close of that year, with his own hand.

From this year commences the æra of Dioclesian.

285

Carinus was assassinated, and Maximianus declared Cæsar.

St. Sebastian, a captain of the prætorian band, suffered martyrdom.

286

Carausius, a man of mean extraction, raising himself by degrees, and being appointed, when he resided at Bologne, to scour the seas between Gaul and Britain, of the Saxon and French pyrates, was accused and condemned to death by Maximianus, for having embezzled the publick treasure; but, to avoid punishment, he took the purple, and seized on the island of Britain. At the same time Achilles declared himself the tyrant of Egypt.

NarSES, the Persian, declared war against the empire in the east; and on the other side, the barbarous nations ravaged Africa. These revolutions engaged Dioclesian to declare Maximian Hercules, Augustus, who before was no other than Cæsar.

291

This year Constantine and Maximian were made Cæsars. Some authors write, that about this time there was a darkness at noon-day.

Maximianus Armentarius espoused Valeria, the daughter of Dioclesian, and Constantius Chlorus was married to Theodora, the daughter-in-law of Herculus, after he had repudiated Helena, to whom he was formerly betrothed: some time after Maximianus Herculus went into Egypt, Constantius to the British isles, and Armentarius into the east.

292

The two Cæsars, Armentarius and Constantius, obtained the charge of tribunes.

Constantius, not being able to subdue Carausius in Great-Britain, concluded a peace with that tyrant.

Dioclesian claiming the honours of a god, proudly arrayed himself in extraordinary magnificent robes.

293

Carausius, after having been master of Great-Britain seven years, was put to death by Aleetus his associate, in the government of that island. Aleetus succeeded him, and governed three years.

294

The Romans enterprised an expedition against the Sarmatians, and defeated them.

The whole nation of the Carpi submitted themselves to the Romans.

295

Dioclesian took the city of Alexandria, after a siege of eight months: he also demolished the cities of Coptos and Busiris.

296

Constantius Cæsar defeated, near Langres, 60,000 Alemans. Maximian defeated the Barbarians in Africa.

The

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The T E N T H P E R S E C U T I O N.

302

This persecution, which was very severe, began on Passion-Sunday. The two emperors commanded that all churches should be demolished, that the sacred writings should be burned, that the christians, throughout the empire, should be stript of all publick employments and dignities which they held, and that such of the faithful who were not invested with any, should be put to death; any one who, in time of persecution, gave up his bible, was called traditor, or traitor.

303

Some authors have recorded, that this year produced the council of Sinuesfa, which was composed of 300 bishops, wherein it is pretended that pope Marcellinus acknowledged his apostasy: but all this carries the air of a fiction.

304

CONSTANTIUS, CHLORUS, and MAXIMIANUS ARMENTARIUS, the fortieth emperors.

The emperors Dioclesian and Maximian Herculinus renounced the empire for the sake of a private life. Constantius Chlorus, and Maximianus Armentarius were proclaimed emperors. Severus and Galerius Maximinus were declared Cæsars.

306

CONSTANTINUS, the forty-first emperor.

The emperor Constantius died at York in England. Constantinus was elected by the unanimous consent of the soldiers, on the 8th of the calends of August: he contented himself with the title of Cæsar, and did not take upon him that of Augustus till the year following. The pictures of the new emperor were shewn at Rome. Maxentius, the son of Maximian, was declared emperor by the prætorian troops.

Felix, bishop of Aptu, ordained Cæcilian bishop of Carthage, in the room of Mensuris, who filled that see before his death: this occasioned the schism of the Donatists. Lucilla, a very rich and powerful Spanish lady, contributed much towards fomenting this division, and persuaded the schismaticks to depose Cæcilian, whom she hated, under pretence that he had been ordained by bishops, whom they accused of having given up the holy scriptures. The schismatic bishops, of whom Donatus bishop of Casæ Nigræ was the chief, ordained Majorinus bishop of Carthage in the room of Cæcilian. At the same time another schism broke out in Egypt, the author of which was Melecus bishop of Lycopolus. Peter, bishop of Alexandria, having deposed Melecus for his wicked life, Melecus made that a pretence to separate from the church.

307

Galerius Maximianus being informed that Maxentius had usurped the empire, he sent Severus Cæsar with an army to make war upon him: all the troops deserted from Severus, who was obliged to fly to Ravenna. Gallorius going to Rome with a numerous army, his soldiers quitted his party likewise. This obliged him to retire into Illyricum, where he bestowed the title of Cæsar on Licinius, whom he left in Pannonia, and returned to Sardicus.

Maximian Herculus, who retired into Lucania, went to Rome, where he compelled them to acknowledge him emperor: he exhorted Dioclesian to imitate his example, and to resume the government, but this latter rejected his proposal. Severus, confiding on the good faith of Maximian, quitted Ravenna, and came to Rome: Maximian broke his

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Christ

his word with him, and obliged him to enter Rome in the habit of a slave, and then caused his throat to be cut. Sometime after a conspiracy was discovered, which Maximian had plotted against his son Maxentius, which drove him from Rome: he then retired to be near Constantine, who was in Gaul.

308 LICINIUS was declared emperor.

309 A persecution was re-kindled in the east.

310 Maximian sought to ensnare his son-in-law Constantine; Fausta, the wife of that emperor, and daughter of Maximian, discovered his designs, and obliged her father to retire to Marseilles, where he was put to death.

Peter, bishop of Alexandria, excommunicated Arius, who was tainted with the schism of Melecius. Peter finished his life by a glorious martyrdom. Achillas succeeded him, who restored Arius to all his functions, on his giving him an assurance that he had renounced all his errors.

311 Galerius Maximianus died of a loathsome disease. Maxentius ranked him among the gods. Achillas, bishop of Alexandria, being dead, Alexander was elected bishop in his stead.

Maximinus began to persecute the christians. The plague ravaged the east. It is recorded that in this year a cross was seen in the clouds, which occasioned the conversion of Constantine. The persecution was diminished. Constantine made war on Maxentius, passed the Alps, and returning to Rome, he defeated Maxentius, who perished in the Tiber, from whence his corps was drawn: his head was afterwards exposed at Rome.

313 Constantine, after the troubles were pacified at Rome, returned into Germany, and gave his sister Constantia in marriage to Licinius.

The Donatists appealed to Constantine, who referred them to the judgment of sundry bishops, at the head of whom was pope Melchisedes. Other bishops went to Rome to condemn the Donatists. The pope however excused Marjorinus, and imputed his defection to the schism of Donatus. The Donatists rejected all terms of accommodation.

314 The Donatists renewed their accusations against Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage. Constantine charged Ælianus, pro-consul of Africa, to inform him of those facts: the pro-consul justified Cæcilian. The Donatists appealed from his judgment to the emperor. That prince assembled a council at Arles, which condemned the Donatists: they appealed again to the emperor.

The councils of Ancyra, and of Neocæsarea. The emperor commanded Ablavius, præfect of the prætorian band, to execute exactly whatever the bishops should decree.

315 Valens Cæsar died.

316 Dioclesian died at Salona, on the 3d of the nones of December.

Arius teaching his errors to the people in his sermons, was discovered. At that time Colluthus, another priest of Alexandria, diffused the venom of his doctrine.

318 St. Martin was born now, according to Gregory of Tours.

Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, excommunicated Arius. Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, sided with that heretick.

Licinius

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Christ

319

Licinius expelled the christians from his palace, forbade them to assemble councils, and made divers regulations against them, purely to oppose Constantine. This last emperor sent Osius bishop of Corduba to Alexandria, to compose the troubles Arius had excited. The emperor wrote and exhorted both Arius and the bishop of Alexandria to maintain peace: he discovered the heresy and obstinacy of Arius, and published the letters which he had wrote to him.

Constantine published several rescripts against the soothsayers, and in favour of the christians.

320

Constantine abolished the penalties his predecessors had enacted against unmarried persons, and against those who chose to remain in a state of celibacy.

321

Constantine remitted to the Donatists the punishment of being exiled, and countenanced at the same time the physicians, grammarians, and other professors of letters.

323

A war began between Constantine and Licinius.

324

Constantine, by a rescript, annulled on the 17th of the calends of June, all laws which Licinius had established.

Constantine gave battle to Licinius, whose army consisted of 150,000 foot, and 15,000 horsemen, of whom he left upon the place 34,000 men. Licinius fled afterwards to Chalcedon, where he conveyed his treasures. Constantine seized on the city of Byzantium, and gave him battle a second time, in which Licinius was vanquished, and more than 100,000 of his troops were slain there, on the 14th of the calends of October. Constantia, the emperor's sister, and the wife of Licinius, obtained her husband's life of her brother; he was divested of all publick employment, but yet was admitted to the emperor's table; after this he was banished to Thessalonica.

The history of St. Nicholas, bishop of Mira, is referred to these times, although it is in some degree doubtful. After the death of Paul, bishop of Antioch, there were great disputes in that church about the right of electing a new bishop: the Arians would have constituted Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea: the catholicks, who prevailed over the Arians, chose Eustathius a catholick bishop.

The heresies of Arias continuing to spread themselves, and the question about Easter inflaming the church, it was resolved that a general council should be convoked, which was accordingly convened the year following.

The SECOND EPOCH A:

The first general council that was held at Nice, in Bithynia. This epocha extends itself to the year 800, at which time Charlemagne obtained the imperial throne. It contains 475 years. These were times of controversy, because philosophy being blended with religious subjects, inclined the minds of men to speculate too deeply into the mysteries of religion. The manners of the ecclesiasticks degenerated, through the great revenues which were annexed to the church.

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Christ

325

THE first general council held at Nice.

Licinius, endeavouring to foment fresh disturbances in Thessalonica, was put to death by the order of Constantine.

Three hundred and 18 bishops assembled at Nice, to judge the person and doctrine of Arius: this council began on the 13th of the calends of July, and ended on the 8th of the calends of September. Here was composed that famous creed which we attribute to them. At this council also, Easter was ordained to be celebrated by all christians on one day, which was to be on Sunday, after the 14th of the new moon, in March. Such of the Arian bishops who abjured their errors, were restored to the communion of the church: the like was offered to Arius himself, provided he never more would return to Alexandria.

Constantine abolished the combats of gladiators.

326

Crispus Cæsar, being suspected of holding a criminal commerce with his mother-in-law, was put to death at Pola, a city of Istria.

Constantine forbid the hereticks to hold assemblies: he overthrew their temples, or gave them to the catholicks, and built a most stately church at Jerusalem. Helena likewise constructed two others, one on the mount of Olives, and one at Bethlehem.

Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, died about 5 months after the council of Nice was held: St. Athanasius succeeded him.

Arnobius, a learned orator, flourished in Africa; being converted to the faith, he wrote several excellent tracts in favour of christianity. Lactantius, a disciple of Arnobius, and preceptor to Crispus Cæsar, became also illustrious in these times.

Sapor, king of Persia, excited a fresh persecution against the christians.

Arius endeavoured to return to Alexandria, but neither Eusebius of Nicomedia, nor the emperor, could prevail with St. Athanasius to receive him.

Frumentius publishing the gospel among the Indians, St. Athanasius ordained him bishop of those people.

Constantine punished his wife Fausta with death, because she had preferred a false accusation against Crispus.

Helena, the mother of Constantine, died at Rome on the 18th of August, aged 80 years: her son celebrated her funeral with great magnificence, and caused her to be interred in the church of St. Peter and St. Marcellinus, martyrs.

St.

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- 328 St. Athanasius visited his diocese, and suspended Ischiras from the episcopal function in Mareotis; and then visited St. Anthony, and St. Pacomus.
- Constantine embellished the city of Byzantium, and transferred to that place the seat of the empire.
- 329 The Meletians and the Eusebians falsely accused Athanasius.
- 330 This year was famous for the dedication of the city of Constantinople, when Constantine ornamented it with the spoils of all the Roman empire, and would have had it regarded as a second Rome.
- 331 The Meletians, at the instigation of Eusebius of Nicomedia, accused Athanasius with the murder of Arsenus, and the breaking a chalice.
- Constantine published an edict for destroying the Pagan temples.
- 332 Constantine succoured the Sarmatians against the Goths. Constantine Cæsar slew near 100,000 men.
- The emperor ordered St. Martin, when he was 17 years old, to be enrolled in the militia.
- 333 St. Athanasius, to exculpate himself of the false accusations with which he had been basely charged, sent Macairus a priest to Constantinople: that emperor returned a most honourable reply to St. Athanasius.
- 334 Constantine ordered the bishops to assemble at Cæsarea, a city of Palestine, to examine the cause of St. Athanasius, and to dedicate the new church he had built at Jerusalem: he transferred that council from Cæsarea to Tyre.
- The slaves of the Sarmatians revolted from their masters; being put to flight, they took refuge in the estates of Constantine, who received and dispersed 300,000 of every age and sex, among divers provinces of the Roman empire.
- 335 Constantine held a feast in the 30th year of his reign: Dalmatius, the nephew of Constantine, was created Cæsar: he espoused Constantia, the emperor's daughter, who gave him a superiority over the kings of Pontus.
- To this year the council which was held at Tyre must be referred, where St. Athanasius appeared in person, to justify himself from all the calumnies with which his enemies endeavoured to blacken his conduct. Several bishops assisted at the dedication of the new church which Constantine had built at Tyre, and also at the church which was built, at his expence, at Jerusalem.
- 336 St. Athanasius, who had recourse to Constantine, in order to obtain justice, engaged that emperor to convoke a council at Constantinople. Several bishops assembling, they preferred fresh accusations against that saint: Constantine, being over-born with their calumnies, banished Athanasius, and all the bishops who supported his cause. Constantine suffered himself to be deceived by an equivocal confession of faith, which Arius had presented him: that heretick, a little after, ended his days in a fatal and most extraordinary manner.
- Constantine built a church at Constantinople, in honour of the possies, and to serve him as a sepulchre.
- 337 CONSTANTINUS, CONSTANTIUS, and CONSTANS, the forty-first EMPERORS.

Constantine

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Constantine died on the 22d of May, being the day of pentecost, at a country seat called Achyrona, near Nicomedia: he reigned 31 or 32 years. Eusebius, and other antient writers record, that he was baptised a few days before his death, by Eusebius of Nicomedia.

In this same year, on the 27th of September, Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans, sons of Constantine, were declared emperors: they divided the empire betwixt them; Constantinus had Gaul, and all that was on that side the Alps, for his share: Constantius possessed Rome, Italy, Africa, Sicily, several islands, Illyricum, Macedonia and Greece: Constans obtained Thrace, Asia, Egypt, and the eastern parts. Dalmatius Cæsar and Constantine, brothers to the emperor, had a part of the empire, as well as Annaballianus, to whom Constantine had given imperial habits, with the title of Nobilissimus. All these favourites were slain in a sedition which the troops had excited.

338 St. Athanasius, at the solicitation of young Constantinus, was recalled to Alexandria, by Constance; he was received with great demonstrations of joy. Constantinus enterprised an expedition against the Persians.

Sapor, king of Persia, besieged the city of Nisibis two months: St. James, who was bishop of that city, obtained from heaven an army of flies, which constrained the Persians to raise the siege, and betake themselves to flight.

339 Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, and his partisans, sent deputies to the pope, and the emperors, in order to revive the accusations against St. Athanasius.

340 Pope Julius convoked a council at Rome, to judge the cause of St. Athanasius: that father went to Rome, and stayed there 18 months. Eusebius of Cæsarea died.

The catholicks elected Paul in his stead.

The Arians engaged the emperor to expel him, and he was accordingly exiled to Pontus, and Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, succeeded him. Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, was deposed on a false accusation: such catholicks as were attached to the interests of this bishop, were stiled Eustathians.

341 Constantinus the younger, made war against his brother Constans, and having entered his estates, with a view of plundering them; a party of the army of Constans engaged him near the city of Aquilia, where he was slain, and his body thrown into the river Alta.

Constans carried war among the inhabitants of Gaul. An earthquake, which was felt in the east a whole year.

About 90 bishops, 36 of whom were Arians, assembled at Antioch, and deposed St. Athanasius; Gregory, bishop of Cappadocia, was elected in his stead. They published a confession of their faith, not very orthodox, and decreed 25 canons, which were inserted into the body of the canons of the universal church.

The Arians at first detained, but afterwards released, the legates whom pope Julius had sent to them. The pope convoked a council at Rome. The Eusebians were soon convinced that they were far from finding favour, for they were condemned, and Athanasius was absolved. This council absolved and received into the communion of the church Marcellus of Ancira. St. Athanasius returned to Alexandria.

Constans

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342

Constans appeased the troubles in Gaul. Constance appointed Philagrius, the præfect, to conduct Gregory of Cappadocia to Alexandria: this action was attended with a great slaughter. St. Athanasius fled, and retired to Rome.

Eusebius, who had been translated from the bishoprick of Nicomedia, to that of Constantinople, died: great were the tumults about electing a successor. The catholicks were for electing Paul, who had been deposed; and the Arians supported the election of Macedonius. Constance sent Hermogenus to appease these troubles. Paul was deposed, and fled to Rome. Asclepas bishop of Gaza, Marcellus bishop of Ancrya, and Lucius bishop of Adrianople, were likewise forced to abandon their churches, and take refuge at Rome. Photinus, a native of Ancrya, and a disciple of Marcellus, bishop of that city, appeared at the head of a new heresy.

343

St. Paul, the first hermit, died, aged 113 years.

A cruel persecution was stirred up against the christians in Persia, in which St. Simeon, bishop of Seleucia, and of Ctesiphon; and Ustazanis, the prince of the eunuchs, suffered martyrdom.

344

The Arians assembled a new council at Antioch, where they drew up a fresh confession of their faith.

345

Constance continued the war against the Persians, but the event was far from being advantageous to him. Titianus was honoured with the dignity of a prætorian præfect in Gaul. Gallus and Julian, the two sons of the emperor Constance, were made ecclesiasticks, and built a church in honour of several martyrs.

346

St. Athanasius, after he had lived three years at Rome, was recalled by the emperor Constans: he went to Milan, of which city Protasius was bishop. The emperors Constans and Constance convoked a council at Sardica: another council was held at Cologne, to enquire whether the acts of a former synod were true, in which Euphratus, who was then bishop, was condemned, because he had blackened the divinity of Christ.

347

The council assembled at Sardica, a city of Illyricum: there was found 370 bishops, the greater part of whom were catholicks, and the rest Arians. Here St. Athanasius was absolved, and the Arians condemned. Sundry canons were at the same time instituted.

The Arians perceiving that the council of Sardica was disposed to discuss the cause of St. Athanasius with equity, separated, and convoked another council at Philippolis, a city in Thrace, and called it by the name of the council of Sardis: there they utterly renounced the term *consubstantial*.

348

Vincent and Euphrates, deputies at the council of Sardis, were slandered by a woman of an ill life, whom Stephen, bishop of Antioch, had suborned for that purpose. The treachery of that bishop was discovered: he was deposed, and shortly after expelled his church. Leontius, whose manners were greatly depraved, was elected in his place.

Paul, bishop of Constantinople, and St. Athanasius, obtained letters from Constans, directed to Constance, who reinstated them in their respective sees.

The emperor Constans, being desirous to reclaim the Donatists, and to succour those who were in want, sent Paul and Macairus into Africa, with that view: the Circumcisiens and other bishops opposed the progress

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350

gress of their mission. Several of these revoltors were slain by the troops of the emperor, and honoured as real martyrs by the Donatists.

The emperor Constans, intimidated by his brother's letters, restored St. Athanasius, and caused all publick acts against him to be burnt, and reinstated him at Alexandria with honour.

CONSTANTIUS, sole emperor.

Constans was slain by the tyrant Magnentius. A council was held at Jerusalem in favour of St. Athanasius: all the inhabitants of Alexandria received him with great demonstrations of friendship.

Ursacus and Valens wrote to St. Athanasius, and went to Rome to excuse themselves to pope Julius.

Constantius declared war against Magnentius, and gave the title of Cæsar, and the name of Constantius to his uncle Gallus, appointing him at the same time governor of the east: he caused him to espouse his sister Constantina, the widow of Anniballianus. Magnentius bestowed the government of Gaul on his brother Decentius Cæsar. The emperor at first was defeated in a battle with Magnentius, in Pannonia, but obtained the victory in a second engagement, where a vast number of Roman troops were left on the field of battle.

Philip, governor of Constantinople, by virtue of an order from the emperor Constantius, expelled Paul bishop of that city. Macedonius being elected in his stead, raised a cruel persecution against the christians. Paul was exiled, and afterwards strangled at Cucufum.

352

Constantius Gallus exercised several cruelties on the Jews; some of whom he put to death, and set fire to their cities, among which were Diocæsarea, Tiberias, and Diospolis.

353

Magnentius, perceiving his affairs to be in a ruinous situation, slew himself at Lyons: his brother strangled himself in the city of Sens.

Constantius passed the winter at Arles, where he caused the games of the circus to be magnificently represented.

Gallus caused a great number of persons of quality to be put to death, at the instigation of his wife Constantina.

Gennadius rendered himself eminent at Rome by his pleadings. Minervius, an orator of Bourdeaux, taught rhetorick at the same place with applause.

354

The emperor Constantius was at first disposed to wage war with Gundomadus and Vadomarus, kings of Germany, but he soon after contracted an alliance with those princes.

Constantina, the wife of Gallus, died in Bithynia of a violent fever. Gallus was put to death in Illyria by the emperor's order.

St. Augustine was born in the month of November.

355

Constantius convoked a council at Milan, and would have obliged all the bishops to ratify the condemnation of St. Athanasius; but as several of them refused to acquiesce with the emperor's decree, they were banished, among whom were Eusebius bishop of Versailles, Dionysius bishop of Milan. Pope Liberius was also sent to Berea; during his exile Felix was elected pope. St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, and several more were likewise sent into banishment.

Constantius declared Julian, the brother of Gallus, Cæsar, and præfect of the Transalpines. Donatus, the chief of a sect of that name, was driven from Carthage.

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Christ

Victor the orator became so famous at Rome, that they erected a statue to his honour in the place of Trajan.

356

Constantius entered Rome in triumph: the Roman ladies petitioned, and obtained of him the restitution of pope Liberius. Syrianus, a general of the troops, went to Alexandria, and entered the church in a tumult, from whence St. Athanasius hardly escaped with his life. Gregory was established bishop in his stead. Sundry bishops suffered severe persecutions on account of St. Athanasius.

The emperor, going into Illyricum, summoned before him Osius bishop of Cordova, whom he would have obliged to condemn St. Athanasius, but that bishop refused to comply with the solicitations of the emperor.

Eusebius gave Helena, the wife of Julian, poison, to the end that when she should be with child, her labours might prove abortive.

Julian made peace with the Franks, and passed the winter at Sens.

357

Julian prepared for war with the Germans, who had penetrated to Lyons; they were repulsed, and overcome with the loss of Chonodomarus their king, who was sent prisoner to Rome. Julian went to Paris, and there passed the winter.

While Constantius was at Sirmich, several bishops, at the head of whom were Ursatius and Valens, presented him with a new confession of faith, to which Osius had the weakness to subscribe, though they could not engage him to condemn St. Athanasius.

Pope Liberius, weary of banishment, and intimidated by the menaces of the Arians, subscribed to the condemnation of St. Athanasius, and in one formule of their faith, the term consubstantial was rejected.

Constantius went to Rome. The obelisk in the great circus was decorated.

The Persian monarch sent ambassadors to the emperor Constantius.

There happened a violent earthquake, which was so dreadful in Macedonia, Asia and in Pontus, that more than 150 cities were swallowed up, among which was that of Nicomedia.

Julian engaged with success the Salii, who had taken the part of the Franks, and who inhabited a part of their country called Toxandria, and obliged them to surrender to Constantius: he subdued the Quadi, the Sarmatians and the Limigantes. The soldiers on account of this victory saluted Constantius with the title of Sarmaticus.

Basil bishop of Ancrya assembled a council there, in which they condemned the formule of Sirmich, and in general every thing that the Arians had hatched. Here it was again decided, that the son of God was co-essential with the father. The bishops of this council wrote letters to the churches of Phœnicia and Syria. The emperor, at the solicitation of St. Basil, convoked a general council at Nicomedia; but upon that city's being overturned, it was transferred to Nice. The emperor did not persist in this resolution, but caused two councils to be assembled at once, one at Seleucia a city of Isauria, where the oriental bishops attended, and the other at Rimini, where the western bishops were enjoined to repair.

St. Antony died in a desert on the 14th of February, aged 105 years.

358

Julian continuing the wars against the Alemans, compelled them to sue for peace. The Persians marched against the Romans, and besieged

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sieged the city of Amida. Constantius destroyed the Limigantes. To this year must be referred the birth of Gratian the son of Valentinian, and the holding of the councils of Seleucia and of Rimini. Here a new confession of faith was exhibited, supposed to be the work of Mark bishop of Arethusa, in which the term consubstantial was not only abolished, but also utterly inhibited for ever after.

On Monday the 27th of September, the bishops assembled in council at Seleucia: Lauricus governor of Isauria, and the count Leonas assisted thereat in the name of the emperor. Several contests arose among the bishops about what should be first established. One party insisted that they ought to begin with the discussion of their dogmas; the rest were for examining the cause of such bishops as were accused of crimes. At length they conformed to the sentiments of Leonas, who advised them to begin with deciding such things as concerned the faith. Acacius wanted them to frame a new confession of faith, in opposition to that of the Nicene council: but this was opposed by the Semi-Arians, who were for preferring that which had been exhibited at Antioch in the year 341. The Acacians, provoked at this proceeding, retired from the council, and carried their complaints to the emperor.

Above 400 bishops assembled at Rimini, out of which number there were no more than 80 Arians. At first they endeavoured to settle whatever related to the faith. Ursatius and Valens strove to introduce that creed which Mark bishop of Arethusa had dressed up at Sirmich. The bishops, on the other hand, proposed to Ursatius, Valens, and their adherents to abjure the Arian heresy: they refused; on that the council condemned and declared them to be hereticks, and sent their deputies to the emperor. Ursatius and Valens, being before-hand, prevented those deputies, and incensed the emperor against the catholick bishops of that council, who refused to admit them to an audience. That prince ordered Taurus not to suffer the bishops to depart from Rimini till they had subscribed to a new confession of faith. These bishops being terrified by the menaces of the emperor, and harrassed out with their sufferings in that city, consented at length to subscribe to a captious heretical creed, in which it was asserted that the son of God was but a mere creature. The emperor having charged Valens to compel all the bishops at Rimini to subscribe, he executed this order, and expelled from their churches such as refused. Pope Liberius refused to subscribe, and was therefore deposed.

360 Constantius growing jealous of Julian's glory, endeavoured to draw the soldiers who were in his service to go with him into the east.

The soldiers proclaimed Julian, Augustus. During those times Sapor king of Persia entered Mesopotamia, took two cities, and attempted a third in vain. Constantius passed the winter at Constantinople. Julian defeated the Franks, who were surnamed Athuarii: he sent deputies to Constantius, who gave them but an ill reception. That emperor's expedition against the Persians proved but unfortunate.

St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, being at Constantinople, presented a book to the emperor which contained a defence of the faith, and which he wrote since his return into Gaul: St. Martin also presented himself before him.

Macedonius was deposed and expelled Constantinople, for publicly opposing the divinity of the Holy Ghost. Eudoxius bishop of Antioch,

Since
Christ

and a partisan of *Ætius* and *Eunomius*, was elected in his room. *Melecus* was made bishop of *Antioch* by the *Eudoxians*: while he governed that see he professed the catholic faith. *Constantius* deposed him, and caused *Euzoius* to succeed him. At this time there were three factions at *Antioch*; that of *Eustathius*, that of *Melecus* who opposed the first of these, although both parties were catholicks; the third party were the *Arians*.

Julian represented games at *Vienna*. *Helena* his wife died in that city, and her corps was conveyed to *Rome*.

361

Constance, having lost his wife *Eusebia*, espoused *Faustina*, by whom he had a posthumous daughter called *Constantia*, and who was afterwards married to *Gratian*.

Julian, that he might effectually carry on a war against *Constantius*, seemed to care for the christians sincerely; and though he had abandoned them for some time, he solemnly assisted at the office of the day of epiphany. *Constantius*, after having terminated the war against the *Persians*, marched against *Julian*, but died on the road near the city of *Tarsus*, on the 3d of *November*, in the 40th year of his age, and the 38th of his reign.

Julian entered *Constantinople* on the 11th of *December*, constituted *Sallust* a prætorian præfect, made a strict inquiry after the friends of *Constance*, put some of them to death, and imposed heavy fines on others. He summoned to his palace the prelates of the different sects of christians, and commanded them to live in peace with each other, and indulged each parties with liberty of conscience. He permitted also the Pagans to open the temples of their gods, and publicly abjured all the mysteries of christianity. He caused himself to be elected the sovereign pontiff of the heathens, and recalled the bishops from banishment.

362

All nations and cities sent deputies to *Julian*. He departed to the *Persian* war. During his journey he visited *Nicomedia* and *Pessinuntis*, and the temple of *Cybella*, and passed the winter at *Antioch*.

George bishop of *Alexandria* was slain by the inhabitants of that city: *Julian* contented himself with mildly reprimanding them: he had presented that bishop with a library.

A sharp persecution began against the christians, several of whom sacrificed to idols, without being constrained, while others sealed their testimony with their blood.

The temple of *Apollo* at *Daphne*, which *Antiochus Epiphanus* had built, was consumed by fire on the 21st of *November*: *Julian* charged the christians with being the incendiaries.

The city of *Nicomedia*, and part of that of *Nice* was overturned by an earthquake.

The inhabitants of *Antioch* having thrown out divers severe satyrs against *Julian*, that emperor, to be avenged of this insult, composed an ironical invective against the city of *Antioch*, under the title of *Misopogon*.

Hermogenus bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia* being dead, *Eusebius* was elected in his room, although he was no more than a catechumen; all the monks of *St. Basil* separated from his communion. This new bishop conspired against *St. Basil*, whom he suspected had induced the monks to separate from his communion, although he knew that

saint

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saint was then absent. St. Basil concealed himself in solitude near the river Iris. St. Gregory of Nazianzum followed his example.

After the death of George bishop of Alexandria, St. Athanasius returned to that city: there he assembled a council, and restored such bishops as had fallen from the communion of the church.

Lucifer of Cagliari ordained Paulinus a priest to be bishop of Antioch: this ordination produced three bishops in that church, namely, Paulinus, Melecus, catholic bishops, and Euzoius an Arian. Lucifer could not endure such as had fallen: he abstained from communicating with them, and thereby gave place to a schism.

Julian, at the solicitation of the Arians, drove St. Athanasius from his church. The prudence of that saint eluded all the snares his enemies had laid to take away his life.

Julian enacted laws against the christians. The Donatists obtained of that prince a repeal of their banishment, and a restitution of their churches. The emperor compelled Titus bishop of Bosra to be deposed; he endeavoured to stir up the people against that prelate.

Julian associated himself with several able philosophers.

JOVIAN, the forty-third emperor.

363 Julian, not being permitted to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, he marched against the Persians, and after he had rendered himself master of several cities, he undertook the siege of Ctesiphon, which he was obliged to raise. He decamped with his army on account of the unwholesomeness of the climate, and the scarcity of provisions; pursuing the Persians, he attacked them without his armour, and was pierced by an arrow in his liver. As soon as he found himself wounded, he took handfuls of his blood, and throwing it into the air, uttered these words; *Thou hast overcome me, O Galilean.* He died on the 26th of June, aged 32 years.

The soldiers elected Jovian emperor: that prince declared, that being a christian, he could not command those soldiers who adored false gods: all the troops in his army declared instantly in favour of the christian religion. Jovian concluded a peace with the Persian king, to whom he abandoned Nisibis, and the greater part of Mesopotamia: leaving Persia, he re-entered the territories of the Roman empire.

The Macedonian hereticks petitioned the emperor to expel the Anomoeans. Jovian declared in favour of the catholics. The Acacians joined themselves to Melecus, and assembled a council at Antioch, in which they professed the Nicene creed. Jovian shut up the idol temples, and abolished sacrifices to false gods. That emperor protected St. Athanasius. That saint gave Jovian all the instruction and light in religion which he wanted.

VALENTINIAN and VALENS, the forty-fourth emperors.

364 Jovian made laws in favour of the christians, arrived at Dadaстана, a city on the confines of Dalmatia and Bythinia; where he died on the 19th of February. 'Tis not agreed of what disorder he died; some say it was an indigestion; others that he was suffocated by the fumes of coals which were left unextinguished in his chambers where he slept; whilst some writers say this prince was poisoned. Jovian was 33 years old when he died.

Since
Christ

The army chose for his successor Valentinian. Valens was declared Augustus. Valentinian resigned the east to him, retiring himself into the west.

The Macedonians obtained leave of the emperor to assemble a council. This prince went to Antioch, drove out Melecus, and obliged the catholics to receive Euzoius.

The emperors made laws against the magicians.

The Macedonians and Semi-Arians held a council at Lampfacus. The bishops there condemned all that was decreed by the authority of Eudoxius and Acacius at Constantinople. They anathematized the formula of Rimini, and approved of the confession of faith which was delivered at Antioch. They declared for those who did not acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost. This council sent sundry deputies to pope Liberius to desire him to use his interest with the emperor that the bishops who had been expelled or deposed from their sees, might be restored to their respective churches.

366 Valentinian the emperor's son was born. Valens overcame and slew Procopius who raised an insurrection against that prince. Valens was baptised by Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople, who obliged the emperor to swear that he would always abide by the sentiments of the Arians, and never shew any favour to such as opposed their opinions. Valens passed and repassed the Danube without any obstacle.

Valentinian defeated the Germans.

Valens being provoked with the council of Lampfacus, because they had condemned his sentiments, assembled the Arian bishops at Nicomedia, to which repaired Eleusus bishop of Cyzicus, one of the principal Macedonians, whom he commanded to embrace the Arian heresy. This bishop, after a slight resistance, obeyed the emperor's orders, returned to Cyzicus, confessed his crime, and to make reparation would have stript himself of his pastoral functions. His flock opposed that resolution; nevertheless the Arians compelled him to quit the city. Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople ordained Eunomius in his room, who was deposed soon after for his blasphemies. Valens shut up the Novatian churches. Marcian, a priest of that sect, who had the care of instructing Anastasia and Carolina, the emperor's daughters, obtained a revocation of that order.

St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nazianzum quitted their solitude to oppose the growth of Arianism.

GRATIAN, the forty-fifth emperor.

367 The emperor Valentinian fell sick.

Valentinian honoured Gratian his son with the title of Augustus.

368 Valens renewed hostilities against the Goths.

Almost the whole city of Nice was destroyed by thunder.

Valentinian defeated the Alemans.

The Persian king, having subdued Armenia, entered into a war with the Romans.

Parmenian was elected on the decease of Donatus, to his bishoprick. This new bishop wrote against the catholics, but was refuted by Optatus.

Valens put Athanaric king of the Gauls to flight. That prince demanded and obtained peace of Valens.

St.

Since
Christ

St. Hilary went to find Valentinian, in order to refute Auxencus bishop of Milan. Auxencus, having preposessed the emperor against Hilary, that saint was forthwith ordered to depart the city.

370 The Saxons and Germans were defeated by Valentinian.

Eudoxius bishop of Constantinople died, after he had filled that chair 19 years. Eustathius bishop of Antioch, appointed Evagrius for his successor. The Arians likewise appointed Demophilus.

The emperor banished both Eustathius and Evagrius. Twenty-four catholick ecclesiasticks went to Nicomedia to soften the emperor: that prince caused those deputies to be arrested, and ordered Modestus, the præfect, to put them to death. Modestus embarked them in a vessel, and when they were out at sea, he set the ship on the fire.

This cruelty was punished with a severe famine. Several catholick bishops were banished, and St. Athanasius was persecuted. Eusebius of Samosatenus being banished to Thrace, concealing himself under a military habit, travelled to all the churches of Syria, Phœnicia, and Palestine.

Valens went to Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and there endeavoured, but in vain, to corrupt St. Basil. His son Valentinian Galatus died at Cæsarea.

Gregory of Nazianzum was sent into exile.

371 Severus, who was the general of Valentinian's troops, overthrew the Germans. Theodosius, who was master of the Roman horsemen, happily put an end to the war in Mauritania.

Basil archbishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, in conjunction with other eastern bishops, wrote to implore succours from the prelates in the west. Gregory of Nazianzum was elected bishop of Sasima. St. Athanasius died: the catholicks elected Peter in his stead: these latter were again persecuted.

Valentinian caused an altar to be built in the capitol, which was dedicated to victory, and permitted the senators to sacrifice thereon.

372 Valentinian unfortunately waged war with the Quadi. Young Theodosius, governor of Mysia, subdued the Sarmatians.

Melania, an illustrious Roman lady, took a journey to Jerusalem, where she distinguished herself by her piety: but suffered herself to be ensnared by the errors of Origen.

Maurica queen of the Saracens, having embraced christianity, and being at war with the Romans, granted them peace on condition that one Moses an Anchorite might be promoted to a bishop's see. That solitary went to Alexander, but refusing ordination from Lucius an Arian bishop, he was consecrated by a catholick bishop.

St. Hilary died in the 80th year of his age.

374 Valentinian concluded an alliance with Macrianus king of the Germans. After the death of Auxentius bishop of Milan, St. Ambrose was elected his successor.

VALENS GRATIANUS and the young VALENTINIAN, emperors.

St. Martin was consecrated bishop of Tours.

The emperor Valens persecuted the christians, and commanded the monks to bear arms. Themistius appeased him.

The death of Plotinus the heretick.

Valentinian, making preparations of war against the Sarmatians, suffered himself to be diverted from his design by the deputies of that people:

Since
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people: he died of an apoplexy on the 15th of December, aged 51 years, after a reign of 12 or 13 months. Young Valentinian, his son, was saluted emperor by the army.

376 Valens commanded the subjects of the Roman empire to receive the Goths, who had been driven out of their country by the Huns: Thrace was assigned them for their abode. Some time after these people made war with the Romans.

The corps of the emperor Valentinian was brought to Constantinople. The elder Theodosius, the father of him who was afterwards emperor, after having been baptized, was put to death by the order of Valens.

Gratian published an edict at Treves on the 10th of the calends of May, in which hereticks were forbid to assemble, and their estates were confiscated to the government.

377 The Goths revolted: the Romans sent an army against them. Valens departed for Antioch, and intermitted the persecution against the orthodox.

378 The emperor Valens made his publick entry into Constantinople on the 3d of the calends of June. He attacked the Goths on the 5th of the ides of August, 12 miles from Adrianople. Those people established themselves in Thrace, in Scythia, and in Mysia: they even penetrated to the gates of Constantinople.

Gratian subdued the Germans. Valens, being emulous of the glory which Gratian had acquired, gave battle to the Goths. He died at the age of 50, after having reigned 14 years.

GRATIAN, VALENTINIAN, and THEODOSIUS, forty-sixth emperors.

379 On the 14th of the calends of February, Gratian declared Theodosius emperor: and gave him the eastern parts to govern; after which he retired into the west. Theodosius fought successfully against the Goths, whom he drove out of Thrace.

The Lombards defeated the Vandals.

St. Basil died, and Appollinarius was condemned. St. Gregory of Nyssa was sent into Arabia. St. Gregory of Nazianzum departed for Constantinople.

St. Jerom received the order of priesthood from Paulinus bishop of Antioch: he went to Constantinople. St. Gregory of Nazianzum exercised the episcopal function in that city.

380 Theodosius fell dangerously sick at Thessalonica, was baptized, and enacted several laws in favour of the christians.

Gratian made peace with the Goths.

Justina, the mother of Valentinian the emperor, protected the Arians. St. Ambrose defended the truth courageously.

Maximus went to Thessalonica to solicit Theodosius for the bishoprick of Constantinople, but that emperor refused to comply with his request.

Theodosius made his entry into Constantinople on the 18th of the calends of December. He deprived the Arians of the churches which they had usurped 40 years. Demophilus, bishop of that city, retired from his see, and St. Gregory was put in possession thereof, on the 6th of the calends of December.

381 Athanaric being deposed by his subjects, went to seek Theodosius at Constantinople. There he died, and his obsequies were honourably celebrated.

The

Since
Christ

The second general council which was held at Constantinople, and consisted of 150 bishops. They condemned the errors of Macedonius against the Holy Ghost: they recognised, and made some additions to the Nicene creed. Among other regulations they appointed bounds to each exarchate, decreed the bishop of Constantinople primate of all others, after the bishop of Rome: declared the ordinations of Maximus to be void, and of no force in the church. This council began in the month of May, and ended in July.

Theodosius bestowed on the catholic bishops the churches which had been possessed by the Arians. He caused the relics of several bishops, whom the Arians had martyred, to be transported to Constantinople; and among the rest the body of St. Paul, who had possessed that see, was deposited in a church in that city, which bore his name.

382

The Goths, with their king, entered the Roman territories.

Paul bishop of Antioch, Epiphanius bishop of Cyprus, St. Jerom, and St. Ambrose came to Rome; St. Jerome was appointed secretary to pope Damasus.

Maximus became tyrant of Britain, and associated in the government Victor his son.

383

Arcadius was proclaimed Augustus in Constantinople. The tyrant Maximus, abandoned by his subjects, was slain by Andragathius, Gratian's general, on the 8th of the calends of September.

Pope Damasus sent Arsenius to Constantinople to take upon him the care of the education of the emperor's children.

St. Augustin, at the age of 29, went to Rome, unknown to his mother, to teach rhetoric.

The remains of Constantia Augusta, the daughter of Constantine, was brought to Constantinople.

384

The Persians, by their ambassadors, demanded a peace of Theodosius. This year Honorius, the son of Theodosius, is supposed to have been born.

Symmachus the governor of Rome, assisted Valentinian to restore the worship of false gods. St. Ambrose refuted the memorials which he had presented to the emperor on that subject.

Symmachus sent St. Augustin to Milan to teach rhetoric. St. Augustin had frequent conferences with St. Ambrose. St. Monica came from Africa to Rome.

Ælia Flacilla, who espoused Theodosius, died within this year.

St. Jerome went into Syria, and arrived in the middle of winter at Jerusalem. St. Augustin was converted to the christian faith.

386

The Gruthongi were overcome, and led away captives. Theodosius and Arcadius entered Constantinople in triumph on the 25th of October.

The emperor Theodosius espoused Galla Placidia, the daughter of Valentinian the elder, and sister to the young emperor of that name; she came to Constantinople.

Valentinian, at the instance of his mother Justina, published a rescript in favour of the Arians, and the council of Rimini, and persecuted St. Ambrose.

Auxencus, whom the Arians had made bishop of Milan, challenged St. Ambrose to dispute with him before the emperor. St. Ambrose required and obtained that this controversy should be held in the church in the presence of all the people.

St.

Since
Christ

St. Jerome went to Alexandria to hear Dydimus. He visited afterwards the monasteries in Egypt. St. Paulina, an illustrious widow, went likewise into Egypt.

Flavius, bishop of Antioch, ordained St. John Chrysostom a priest. St. Cyril died at Jerusalem. John, to whom that see was promised, provided he renounced the hereticks, succeeded him.

387 Arcadius celebrated the Quinquennales, or certain games celebrated every five years in honour of the deified emperors. Justina would fain have sent St. Ambrose into exile, but the people opposed her design.

Maximus made an irruption into Italy. Valentinian had recourse to Theodosius, who came into Italy, and fought with Maximus, who re-established the worship of the false gods, and erected an altar to victory.

Theodosius, in order to carry on the war afresh, imposed new taxes on the inhabitants of Antioch: this occasioned a revolt among the citizens, who threw down the statues of Flacilla, and shamefully dragged them through the streets. Theodosius sent to take vengeance for this outrage. Flavian, bishop of that city, appeased both the deputies and the people.

Theodosius, in marching against Maximus, recommended himself to the prayers of several pious personages, and among others to those of St. John the anchorite.

Maximus was overcome and slain near Aquileia, on the first of August: his son Victor was killed in Gaul by Arbogastes. Andragathius, who had killed Gratian, threw himself into the sea.

388 Theodosius gave to Valentinian all that he took from Maximus.

St. Augustine, at the age of 34, was baptized by St. Ambrose at Milan, about the time of Easter, with his friend Alipius, and his son Adeodatus.

389 Theodosius entered Rome, with his son Honorius, in the month of June. He bestowed the accustomed largesses on the people, and left the city in September. Theodosius rebuilt the temple of Serapis at Alexandria. At Rome the statues of the false gods were overthrown, and their worship abolished.

St. Gregory of Nazianzum died, and Monica the mother of St. Austin: that father returned to Africa.

The Lombards, after the death of their general, chose Agelmundus the son of Aion for their sovereign: he reigned 33 years.

390 A pillar of fire was seen in the air during 30 days.

Galla, the wife of Theodosius, was banished by Arcadius.

The inhabitants of Thessalonica slew Boterius præfect of Illyria. Theodosius was so enraged at this action, that he ordered the citizens to be massacred. St. Ambrose hindered the emperor from entering the church till he had given the signs of penitence at the door.

Pope Sirycius condemned Jovian the heretick.

To these times might be referred what Socrates and Sozomenus have wrote concerning a woman in Constantinople, who having, in her confession, accused a deacon of criminal commerce with her, was the reason which induced Nectarius, patriarch of that city, to abolish the penitentiary office; but this is all doubtful.

Theodosius arrived, with his son, at Constantinople.

Eugenius, relying on the protection of Arbogastes, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. St.

Since
Christ

392

St. Augustin was ordained a priest by Valerus bishop of Hippo.

Young Valentinian, who had been mortally wounded by Arbogastes, died at Vienne in Dauphiny, aged 26 years and 4 months, after a reign of 16 years and some months.

Arbogastes levied a great number of troops in Gaul.

Eugenius, favouring the Pagans, permitted the Romans to build an altar to victory.

To these times must be referred the differences between St. Epiphanius, and John bishop of Jerusalem.

St. Augustin disputed publicly against Fortunatus a Manichean priest.

393

Honorius was proclaimed Augustus on the 20th of November. Now commenced the dispute between Jerom, and John bishop of Jerusalem.

394

Theodosius marched, with his son Honorius, against Arbogastes and against Eugenius. The emperor was vanquished on the 5th of September, but on the next day he obtained a compleat victory over his enemies.

The tyrant Eugenius was taken and put to death. Arbogastes slew himself.

A great earthquake from the month of September to that of November, during which several cities in Europe were swallowed up.

Paulinus and his wife Theresa forsook the world, and retired to Nola.

395

ARCADIUS and HONORIUS, the forty-seventh emperors.

The emperor Theodosius died January the 17th, after he had lived 60 years, and reigned 16.

Arcadius married. Rufinus was slain by the order of that emperor. Eutropius, the friend of Stilicho, seized on his effects. The wife and daughter of Rufinus were permitted to retire to Jerusalem. St. Augustin, at the age of 41 years, was consecrated bishop of Hippo, although Valerius was yet alive.

396

Frigitel, queen of the Marcomans, being converted to christianity, wrote to St. Ambrose to be instructed in the faith. She induced her husband to submit to the Romans, and went the following year to Milan to visit St. Ambrose, who died before her arrival.

397

Eutropius moved the emperor and the senate to declare Stilicho an enemy to the republick. He contracted a friendship with Gildo, to whom Theodosius had entrusted the government of Africa, the people of which quitted the party of Honorius. Arcadius seized on that country.

St. Ambrose died the 4th of April, aged 74 years, after he had governed the church of Milan 22 years and near 4 months.

Nectacrus, a patriarch of Constantinople, died on the 27th of September: St. Chrysostom was unanimously chosen to succeed him.

Flaccilla, the daughter of Arcadius, was born on the 17th of June.

398

Gildo, the son of king Maurice, prevented the transportation of corn from Africa to Rome. The Romans declared war against him: Mascezel his brother, fearing the effects of his resentment, fled into Italy. Gildo put his brother's children to death, whom he had left behind in Africa: Stilicho sent Mascezel with a numerous army against him, of which the greater part perished. Gildo strangled himself; and upon Mascezel's return to Italy, Stilicho threw himself from the top of a bridge into the Tiber.

St.

Since
Christ

St. Chrysostom took possession of the see of Constantinople the 26th of February.

The emperor Honorius espoused Maria the daughter of Stilicho and Serena.

The Pagans propagated a report that christianity would expire at the end of the year.

399 Gainas revolted from the republick. Tribigild ravaged Asia. Arcadius commissioned Eutropius to oppose his enterprises. Eutropius sent Gainas to command in Asia. Tribigild, fearing the Roman forces, retired to Pyfidia, after having ravaged Phrygia: he fled with 300 men, his army being defeated by one Valentin. Gainas favouring Tribigild, engaged him to foment fresh disturbances in Asia.

Pulcheria was born on January 19th.

Gaudentius and Jovius demolished the temples of the false gods, and broke their images by the order of Honorius.

400 Gainas obtained an interview with the emperor, who bestowed on him several marks of favour. He afterwards approached Rome with a numerous army of foreigners: Acacius declared him an enemy to the republick, and put to death in Rome all the strangers who were attached to the party of Gainas. Gainas returned into Thrace, where he slew himself.

Eudoxia was created Augusta. Acadia was born.

Certain monks of Origen being condemned by Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, had recourse to St. Chrysostom, who upon hearing them, wrote to Theophilus in their favour; but the latter would not communicate with them.

St. Chrysostom went into Asia to examine the cause of sundry bishops, who were accused of having obtained ordination by simony.

Alaric, king of the Goths, entered Italy, and penetrated within three leagues of Ravenna.

Honorius ceded Spain and Gaul to the Goths.

Stilicho was vanquished.

Pope Anastatius condemned the errors of Origen.

401 The head of Gainas was brought to Constantinople.

Theodosius, the son of Arcadius, was born the 9th of April.

St. Chrysostom obliged the empress Eudoxia to depart out of the church, because she had seized on the goods of a widow.

402 Young Theodosius was declared Augustus by his father Arcadius. Theophilus went to Constantinople to justify himself from the accusations which the monks had preferred against him. St. Epiphanius went also to Constantinople.

403 Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, came to Constantinople, at the solicitation of the empress Eudoxia, several ladies of quality, and sundry ecclesiasticks, whom St. Chrysostom boldly reprov'd for their faults.

Theophilus, with some other bishops, cited St. Chrysostom: he excepted against the authority of Theophilus, Acacius, and other bishops who pretended to be his judges: these bishops, without regarding his exceptions, proceed to a sentence of deposition against that father, and petitioned the emperor to put it in execution. At first the emperor complied, but the murmurs of the people, and an earthquake which then happened, engaged him soon after to revoke his order. All this was transacted in the month of July.

Marina, the daughter of Arcadius, was born on the 27th of February.

Alaric,

Since
Christ

Alaric, king of the Goths, carried his numerous army into Italy: but in his march to Rome he was defeated by Stilicho.

404

St. Chrysostom was sent into exile about Easter: when he departed from Constantinople, the church and the palace was consumed by fire, by an unknown hand. On the third of July, they conducted him to a city in Cilicia, which was then besieged by the Isaurians, to the end that he might perish in the siege. Arfacus, during the absence of this saint, was established in his stead.

On the 30th of September there fell in Constantinople hailstones of a prodigious size.

On the fourth of October, the empress Eudoxia ended her days in childbed.

The pope wrote to Honorius, and warmly solicited him to assemble a council at Thessalonica on St. Chrysostom's affair.

St. Augustin disputed publicly two days with the Manicheans. Several of that sect returned into the bosom of the church.

405

St. Paul died the 26th of January, aged 36 years, 8 months and 11 days.

St. Chrysostom was greatly incommoded with the rigour of the cold, and the incursions of the Isaurians. After having sojourned there near a year, he was removed to a city in Arabia. Foreseeing the misfortunes the Pelagian heresy would occasion, and which began now to spread abroad, he was sorely afflicted.

Arfacus, the false bishop of Constantinople, died on the 11th of November, having usurped that see 14 months.

Honorius enacted sundry laws to compel the Donatists to return to the church, and several of them were restored to the church.

406

The Vandals, the Alans, and the Swedes, at the solicitation of Stilicho, passing the Rhine, penetrated on the first of January into Gaul.

Atticus of Sebastia, an Athenian monk, seized on the see of Constantinople.

Young Theodosius celebrated the Quinquellian games.

Radagaisus entered Italy with 200,000 Scythians: Haldin and Sarus kings of the Huns and Goths, defeated his army, slew Radagaisus, and sold the prisoners they had taken.

407

St. Chrysostom died on the 14th of November at Comana, near Pontius Euxinus, aged 52 years and 8 months, after having been bishop of Constantinople 9 years, 6 months and 20 days. Pope Innocent and other western bishops refused to communicate with the oriental bishops, till they not only inserted the name of St. Chrysostom in their calendar, but also erased that of Arfacus.

408

THEODOSIUS II. the forty-eighth emperor.

The emperor Arcadius died on the first of May, aged 31 years, having reigned 13 years, 3 months and 15 days, from the death of his father. He committed the education of his son Theodosius, upon his deathbed, to the care of Isdegerdes king of Persia.

Stilicho, whose two daughters, Maria and Thermantia, the emperor Honorius had successively espoused, engaged the Suevi, Alans, and the Vandals, with his presents, to seize on the estates of Honorius. An officer of the emperor, whose name was Olympus, discovered this treason. Stilicho, on the 23d of August, was put to death.

Constantine, a man of mean extraction, seized on the empire, and fixed his seat at Arles.

After

Since
Christ

After the death of Stilicho, the Pagans and the Donatists refused to conform to such laws as were in force against them, under a pretence that they were procured at the solicitation of Stilicho : nevertheless that emperor confirmed all that had been enacted before against the Donatists and Pagans.

Alexander a monk succeeded Porphyry in the see of Antioch. The pope communicated with him, on condition that he received likewise into communion all those whom Evagrius had ordained, and that he inserted the name of Chrysostom in the calendar of saints.

409 Stilicho being dead, Alaric would have concluded a peace with Honorius, but that emperor rejected his terms ; whereupon Alaric taking to his aid the Huns and Goths, which Ataulphus his brother brought to his assistance, besieged Rome. Eucherius, the son of Stilicho, was put to death by the eunuchs Arsacus and Terence. Sometime after the senate decreed the death of Serena, the mother-in-law of Honorius.

The tyrant Constantine sent deputies to Honorius, who was honoured with the royal purple.

The siege of Rome continued. The inhabitants being greatly distressed with pestilence and famine, capitulated with the enemy, and offered them all their silver and gold, with the ornaments and even the vessels of their churches. The people, the senate, and Alaric sent deputies to Honorius to ratify the peace. That emperor, not being willing to pay the army of Alaric, this latter pursued the siege of Rome.

The Vandals, the Alans, and the Suevi seized on Spain ; the Vandals chose Bætica ; the Alans and others Lusitania and Carthagera. Gonderic commenced the first king of the Vandals.

Melanius went to Jerusalem, where he died 40 days after his arrival. The great church at Constantinople was dedicated.

410 Alaric took Rome on the 24th of August. Some authors assert that the senate, at the instance of Alaric, elected emperor Attalus the governor of Rome, and that Attalus had bestowed on Alaric the title of general of his army. Alaric would have pushed his conquests into Africa ; but Attalus opposed this step, and ordered his troops to march against Honorius, who had associated Attalus with himself in the empire.

Alaric declared against Attalus, and revoked the peace he had concluded with Honorius.

Alaric died a few days after he had made himself master of Rome : Ataulphus, his relation, succeeded him, and married Placidia.

Rufinus, who had retired into Italy, died.

411 Theodosius celebrated the decennial games, and Honorius the vicennial. The head of Constantine the tyrant was brought to Rome. Gerontius, the general of Honorius, elected emperor a person whose name was Maximus : Honorius sent Constantius with troops to engage them ; they were defeated, Gerontius was slain, and Maximus despoiled of his purple, and being abandoned by his troops, retired into Spain where he died.

The catholicks held a publick conference with the Donatists at Carthage on the first of June, in the presence of Marcellinus the tribune.

Antiochus, a Persian, whom Isdegerdes the king of Persia had sent to educate young Theodosius the emperor, was deprived of his office of preceptor

Since
Christ
412 preceptor to that prince. The empress Pulcheria took upon herself the sole government of the empire.

Jovinus, and his brother St. Sebastian, suffered martyrdom at Narbonne a city in Gaul. Heraclianus the tyrant seized on Africa. The Goths, under the conduct of Ataulphus their king, penetrated into Gaul.

Honorius persecuted such of the Donatists who refused to be reconciled to the church: he imposed heavy fines on their laity, banished their ecclesiasticks, and bestowed their churches and their estates on the catholicks.

Paul the deacon, having convicted Celestius a pelagian of heresy, he was condemned by the council of Carthage: he appealed from their sentence to pope Innocent.

The heretick Jovian was banished to the isle of Boa.

413 Heraclianus approached Rome with a fleet consisting of 700 sail and 30,000 men: Marinus destroyed his navy, and compelled him to fly to Carthage with only one ship: he was slain by some of the officers of Honorius. That emperor sent Marinus to visit the provinces of the empire. Marcellinus, who had so courageously interested himself in the cause of the church, was killed at the instigation of the Donatists.

The Burgundi, a people of Germany, possessed themselves of that part of Gaul which is in the neighbourhood of the Rhine.

Pelagius, who had hitherto dogmatized in the dark, began openly to propagate his errors: Celestius and Julian were his disciples.

414 Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius, obtained the title of Augusta.

The consul Constantine defeated the Goths near Arles: they were driven out of Narbonne, and were compelled to retire into Spain; where, being deprived of all naval power, they were unable to carry on any commerce with foreigners.

415 Attalus, partly by persuasion, and partly through the succours which the Goths afforded him, became the tyrant of Gaul.

Attalus, who had been created emperor through the artifice of Alaric, being forsaken by the Goths, and deprived of all succours, was taken and carried to Constantius, who sent him to the emperor. Ataulphus king of the Goths was slain, with his children, at Barcelona a city of Spain: Wallia seized on his kingdoms.

The great church at Constantinople, which was formerly consumed by fire, being completely rebuilt, was dedicated.

The Jews of Alexandria, under false pretences, murdered several christians in the night: St. Cyril expelled them from that city.

Isdegerdes, the king of Persia, being charmed with the piety of Marutha bishop of Mesopotamia, entertained some thoughts of becoming a christian: but the indiscreet zeal of Abbates bishop of Persia, who burnt a temple in that country, not only stifled the resolution of this monarch, but also gave rise to a persecution of the christians in his country, which lasted five years.

416 Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the elder, whom the Goths made a prisoner when they took Rome, engaged Honorius to give peace to Wallia king of the Goths: she espoused herself to Constantius.

Constantius, by an artifice, took Fredibal king of the Vandals, and sent him prisoner to Honorius.

The

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The secular games were celebrated at Rome, on account of the victory obtained over Attalus. Theodosius went from Heracleum to Constantinople: the senate, and Ursus the governor of Rome presented him, on the last day of September, with a crown of gold.

The African bishops, after having been apprised of the errors of Pelagius, of which several bishops in Gaul had sent an account in their letters, by the hands of Orosius, they condemned that heretick and his opinions in a council of 67 bishops, and wrote at the same time a synodical letter to pope Innocent, praying him to do the same.

417 The celebration of Easter, which ought this year to have been held on the 25th of March, was postponed to the 22d of April. A dreadful earthquake happened in the city of Cybyra, and several villages were swallowed up.

Celestius, a disciple of Pelagius, went to Rome: he disguised his sentiments with such art, that the pope not only thought him innocent, but also sharply reprimanded some bishops who had condemned him. Pelagius likewise presented his memorial to that pope, who declared him innocent, and acquainted the African bishops that all further complaints against Pelagius should be adjudged at Rome.

Wallia exterminated all the Silingi-Vandals who were in Bortica or Andalusia. The Alans, who were subdued by the Vandals and the Suevi, were harrassed so much by the Goths, that after the death of Ata their king, they were brought under subjection to the Vandals, who possessed Galicia.

418 Pope Zozimus sent deputies into Africa to discuss sundry controverted points with the bishops of that country. First, on the right of appeals, which he said was settled by the council of Nice: second, on the excommunication of Urban bishop of Sicca: third, of the appeal of Apianus. These bishops, after an exact discussion on the forecited heads, declared in full council, that the canon which authorised appeals to the pope, did not appear to them to be derived from the council of Nice.

419 There was an earthquake which swallowed sundry cities in Palestine.

There arose an obstinate schism touching the election of a pope: the bishops were divided; one party were for Boniface, and the other for Eulalius. Honorius forbid the two competitors for the papacy to come to Rome: Eulalius coming thither by stealth, the emperor was so enraged against him that he banished him, and declared for Boniface.

St. Eustachius, the son of St. Paul, died the 28th of September, in the 35th year of his age.

Constantius made peace with Wallia king of the Goths, and gave him Aquitain and several cities in the neighbouring provinces.

Apianus the priest was re-established at Rome, and sent back absolved.

Pinian, and young Melania his spouse, visited the Egyptian monasteries, and went to Jerusalem: Pinian embraced a monastick life, and Melania retired to a cell upon the mount of Olives.

420 Theodosius associated Constantius with him in the empire.

St. Jerom died on the 30th of September, aged 91 years: he was interred at Bethlehem.

The Romans made war against the Persians, and besieged Nisibis. Varanes king of Persia, assisted by Alamundarus king of the Saracens, was overthrown, and both their armies defeated.

The

- Since
Christ
- 420 The beginning of the French monarchy.
To this year is ordinarily referred the beginning of the reign of Pharamond, the first king of the Franks; notwithstanding, the name of this prince is only found in the history of Gregory of Tours.
- 421 The Vandals quitted Galicia, and returned into Bœtica.
Constantius, who had been declared emperor by Theodosius, died.
Theodosius espoused Eudoxia, and caused a statue to be publicly erected for her father Arcadius.
- 422 The Romans defeated the Persians.
The Huns ravaged Thrace. The Persians concluded a peace with the Romans. Castinus commanded the army which the Romans sent into Spain against the Vandals. Boniface's colleague, not being able to endure his haughtiness, retired into Africa, Castinus was overthrown, and obliged to fly to Tarragona.
- 423 Placidia, being driven out of Rome by her brother Honorius, passed into the east with her son Valentinian and Honoria.
Lamissus II. king of the Lombards, reigned three years.
The emperor Honorius died at Rome the 15th of August. John, secretary to the late Honorius, supported by Castinus, seized on the empire.
Theodosius declared Valentinian Cæsar, and sent him to dispute the empire with John, who had seized it. Valentinian espoused Eudoxia, the daughter of Theodosius.
- 424 The Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them perished.
- 425 Valentinian, and his mother Placidia, conducted themselves with such prudence, that they possessed themselves of the empire, having first driven away John, who was slain near Ravenna. Theodosius bestowed the title of Augustus on Valentinian.
Theodosius re-established publick schools at Constantinople, and gave sundry privileges to the professors.
- 426 St. Austin, at the age of 72, appointed Eradius his coadjutor.
Gunderic king of the Vandals, died; Giseric, or Genferic, his brother, succeeded him.
- 427 The Romans recovered Pannonia, which had been in the possession of the Huns upwards of 50 years: count Bonifacius their general obliged the Vandals and the Alans to retire into Africa, where he assigned them sundry provinces.
Genferic passed into Mauritania, and over-ran Lusitania: Emeric king of the Suevi, routed his army, and put him to flight: Genferic, finding himself so closely pressed, threw himself into the river.
- 428 Nestorius, a native of Antioch, was consecrated bishop of Constantinople, in spite of the people's opposition.
Ætius seized on that part of Gaul which was in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and which till then, the Franks had occupied.
Bonifacius was restored to the favour of Placidia: he could not engage the Vandals to return into Spain.
Pharamond, it is said, died in the ninth year of his reign, and was succeeded by Clodius or Clodion, the second king of the Franks.
The Suevi ravaged Galicia: Emeric, king of that country, put them to flight, and forced them to accept of a peace.

Since
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429 Agricola, a bishop, infected the churches of Ireland with Pelagianism; Pope Celestine sent Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, to confirm the inhabitants in those parts in the doctrines of the church. St. Germanus, passing through Paris in his way to England, gave the vail of virginity to St. Genevieve.

Nestorius wrote several books that his heresy might be better understood: he sent several copies into Ægypt, to the end, that his errors might be diffused and credited by the monks. St. Cyril refuted them, and wrote to Nestorius to retract them.

430 Theodosius celebrated the games of 30 years.

St. Augustin died the 28th of August, after he had sat bishop 36 years, and lived 78.

431 The third general council of Ephesus against the heretick Nestorius. Pope Celestine sent his legates. Upward of 200 bishops assisted at this council, which began the 22d of June. Nestorius, who was cited three times, refused to appear: he was deposed, and his opinion condemned. Pelagianism was also proscribed. Nestorius was driven from his see, and Maximian was elected in his room.

432 Theodosius reconciled St. Cyril to John bishop of Antioch.

Count Bonifacius returned from Antioch to Rome: he was appointed general of the cavalry, but died soon after his promotion.

433 The north part of Constantinople was reduced to ashes, by a fire on the 5th of August, which continued three days.

Bassus, ex-consul, accused pope Sextus of heinous crimes: the pope was absolved, and Bassus was condemned.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, concluded a peace with the Spaniards.

434 Honoria, the sister of Valentinian, whom that emperor had driven from his palace on account of her debaucheries, engaged Attila, a general of the Huns, to ravage the western parts of the empire.

435 Peace was concluded on the second of February with Genferic, king of the Vandals, to whom was assigned a portion in Africa for three years.

Guadicarius, king of the Burgundi, made peace with Ætius: he was molested by the Huns, who obtained a compleat victory over the Burgundi.

436 The Goths made war with the Franks, under the conduct of their king Theodoric: they possessed themselves of all the strong holds which were in the neighbourhood of that country, and sat down before Narbonne. Count Littorius, the emperor's general, caused corn to be conveyed into the city, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

Nestorius was exiled to Oasis in Egypt, and from thence he was transferred to Pentapolis: he died of a mortification; his tongue was eaten by worms.

437 Valentinian went to Constantinople, where he espoused Eudoxia, the daughter of the emperor Theodosius: he afterwards departed to Thessalonica.

Genferic, king of the Vandals, being attached to Arian sentiments, drove several catholick bishops from their sees, and put others to death.

The Goths ravaged several isles, and pillaged Sicily; Ætius defeated them, and killed 8000 of them.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, fell dangerously sick, and declared his son Rechila his successor.

Valen-

Since Christ Valentinian went with Eudoxia his wife to Ravenna.

The empress Eudoxia went to Jerusalem, and caused the walls of that city to be rebuilt, and likewise a church in honour of St. Stephen.

439 Eudoxia returned from Jerusalem to Constantinople: she caused a church to be built at Rome, wherein she deposited the chain her mother had sent her: and from thence the church took the name of St. Peter in chains.

Genferic seized on several cities in Africa, and on the 22d of October made himself master of Carthage.

440 Littorius, having hitherto carried on a successful war against the Goths, was at length defeated, and took prisoner by Theodoric their king.

Genferic, on the news of the arrival of count Sebastian in Africa, went to Carthage.

441 Theodosius made war against the Vandals. The Persians, the Saracens, the Zannians, the Isaurians, and the Huns, ravaged the Roman territories: Anatolius and Asper, generals of the horse, marched against them, and brought them to accept of peace. The Huns bent their course to Illyricum.

Emeric, king of the Suevi, died, after a sickness of seven years: his son Rechila succeeded him, and seized on Bœtica, Seville, and upon Carthagena.

442 Valentinian concluded a peace with Genferic, to whom he gave several places in Africa for a barrier.

Attila, king of the Huns, with Bleda his brother, ravaged Thrace and Illyricum.

Theodosius, not having a sufficient force to oppose them, gave them 600 pounds weight of gold, and promised them 1000 weight every year to engage them to draw off their armies.

443 The private cabals of the Manicheans being discovered at Rome, their books were burnt.

Theodosius returned from Asia to Constantinople, and commanded Theodoret, who usually spent his time at Antioch, to go and reside at his bishoprick at Cyr.

444 Attila, after having put his brother Bleda to death, seized on his effects. Theodosius celebrated the Quinquennial games.

Arcadia, that emperor's sister, died.

St. Cyril died the 9th of April, in the 32d year of his episcopal dignity.

445 Vitus went into Spain, declared war against the people of Bœtica, and of Carthagena. The Suevi and the Goths came to their assistance, and obliged Vitus to retire, and ravaged all the neighbouring provinces.

446 The city of Constantinople suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and a terrible earthquake, which overturned the walls of it, and 17 towers, on the 27th of September.

In these times the Trisagium began to be sung.

The Picts and the Scots over-running the British islands, the inhabitants thereof had recourse to the Romans, who afforded them no assistance.

Since
Christ

Attila ravaged all Europe, and penetrated to Thermopylæ. Constantine, the prætorian præfect, rebuilt the walls of Constantinople in less than three months.

447

448

Eutyches, in the council of Constantinople, was convicted of heresy, on the eighth of November, by Eusebius bishop of Dorylæa.

Ibas was condemned, and twice absolved; once by the council of Tyre in the month of February, and once by that of Berytus in the month of September.

Clodio king of France died, and was succeeded by his son Mero-
væus, who reigned near 20 years, during which he greatly enlarged his kingdom.

Rechila, king of the Suevi, died in the month of August: Rechia-
rius his son succeeded him: he reigned eight years, and married a daughter of Theodoric king of the Goths.

449

Marina, the sister of the emperor Theodosius, died.

450

MARCIAN, the forty-ninth emperor.

Eudoxia, the wife of Theodosius, retired to Jerusalem. Pulcheria returned to Constantinople. Theodosius died on the 29th of July, aged 49 years, after he had reigned 42 years, and 3 months: Marcian, who espoused Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius, succeeded him.

Attila ravaged all Germany from east to west. Ætius marched to the relief of the empire, and entirely defeated the troops of Attila near the Danube.

There was at this time such a dreadful famine in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children.

451

Attila over-ran and ravaged all France; but by the prayers of St. Genevieve, the city of Paris escaped his cruelty. Ætius, in conjunction with the troops of Theodoric king of the Goths, and his son Thorismund, obliged him to raise the siege of Orleans: he gave him battle in the plains of Chalons, or of Sologne; upwards of 180,000 men were left upon the spot. Some authors report, that the number of the dead amounted to 300,000. Attila neither relented, nor lost any courage through this defeat; but after he had celebrated the games in Thuringia, recruited his army, and made a fresh irruption into Italy.

The fourth general council held at Chalcedon.

The emperor Marcian, the empress Pulcheria, and the magistrates and senators assisted at this council, which commenced on the eighth of October. More than 630 bishops were present thereat, over whom the pope's legates presided. Eutyches and Dioscorus were condemned: this council was closed on the first of November, after they had decreed 29 canons.

Placidia, the mother of the emperor Valentinian, died at Rome.

452

Marcian forbid all disputes against the council of Chalcedon. The inhabitants of Alexandria revolted against the emperor, and obstructed the transportation of corn to Constantinople. The monks in Egypt declared in favour of the Eutychian heresy: one of them, whose name was Theodosius, over-ran all Palestine, and infected Eudocius with his heretical sentiments, seized on the bishoprick of Jerusalem, and caused Severian bishop of Scythopolis, with Athanasius a deacon, to be put to death.

Attila ravaged the city of Milan: pope Leo prevented his approach to Rome. Ætius fought him with such success, that Attila was forced to retreat out of Italy.

Attila

Since
Christ

Attila went into Gaul: Thorismond defeated him, with a slaughter greater than that which he sustained in the battle of Sologne.

The city of Venice owed its first establishment to the incursions of the Barbarians.

Thorismond, king of the Goths, was put to death by his brothers soon after he began to reign.

Marcian ordained that such persons who should hereafter obtain the consular dignity, should be obliged to pay a certain sum, to be employed in repairing the aqueducts.

Pulcheria died on the 10th of September.

453 The emperor Valentinian violated the wife of Maximus, a person of consular dignity: this latter, to be avenged of the emperor, conspired against him.

454 He suborned false accusations against Ætius, whom Valentinian slew with his own hand.

The Vandals ravaged and rendered themselves masters of Sicily.

Attila, after he had married a young girl, drank to such an excess, that he died with a bleeding at his nose, and a vomiting of blood.

455 The emperor, at the instigation of Maximus, whose wife he had violated, was slain by two of the guards of Ætius on the 17th of March, the 31st year of his reign, and 36th of his age. Maximus seized on the empire, and married Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, to whom he confessed, that through his means, the emperor was killed: Eudoxia, to revenge the death of her spouse, engaged Genseric to equip a formidable navy, and sail with it from Africa into Italy: he entered Rome on the 12th of July. Maximus was stoned, and cut to pieces by the Romans. The Vandals demolished the greater part of the publick edifices, and pillaged the city of all the riches they could carry into Africa, leading Eudoxia, and Placidia her daughter, with several more into captivity. Placidia went to Constantinople, and was married to Olybrius.

Some days after the death of Maximus, Avitus was proclaimed emperor. The Suevi seized on the province of Tarragona.

Genseric caused the walls of all the cities in Africa, except Carthage, to be rebuilt.

456 Merovæus, king of France, died: Childeric the fourth king of the Franks succeeded him, and reigned nine years.

Theodoric, king of the Goths, went into Spain at the solicitation of the emperor Avitus: he had such success against Richiarius their king, that he ravaged all the country, and obliged him to abandon his kingdom, and fly into Lusitania, or Portugal, where he was pursued, taken prisoner, and put to death.

Ricimer overthrew the Vandals who infested the sea coast, with a fleet of 60 ships.

457 LEO, AVITUS, and MAJORIANUS, the fiftieth emperors.

Marcian died on the 30th of May, after he had governed the empire six years, six months, and two days. Leo, a Thracian by birth, was elected emperor by the unanimous consent of the senate of Constantinople.

That emperor declared Majorianus emperor of the west, in the city of Ravenna,

Since
Christ

Avitus, being deprived of the assistance of the Goths, abdicated the empire, and died.

458

An extraordinary earthquake happened the 14th of September, in the night, at Antioch, which overturned the Porticos, temples, statues, towers, walls, and almost all the houses in the city: the havock was also very considerable in Thrace, the Hellespont, in Ionica, and in the islands of Cyclades.

459

Maldias, king of Spain, slew his brother.

460

Maldias died towards the end of February.

Frumarius and Remismundus were overcome by the Suevi.

Timotheus Elurus, bishop of Alexandria, went to Constantinople to abjure his errors: the pope caused him to be deposed and exiled: another bishop was elected, whose name was Timothæus.

Eudocia died at Jerusalem, aged 67 years.

Majorianus, preparing for a war against the Vandals, disguised himself, and went to visit Genferic.

461

SEVERUS emperor.

The emperor Majorianus was killed in Spain, by the order of Ricimer, after a reign of four years, four months, and two days: Severus succeeded him.

462

A fire happened at Constantinople on the 11th of September.

Childeric, king of France, took Cologne from the Romans.

According to Theodorus the historian, it was about this time that a certain painter who undertook to make a portrait of Jesus Christ, just in the same form the Pagans were wont to draw their Jupiter, had his hand dried up, but through the prayers of Gennadius, his hand was restored.

Victorian of Aquitain exhibited a paschal cycle, which commenced at the passion of Jesus Christ, and closed in the year 532.

464

Beorger king of the Alans, was vanquished and slain by Ricimer.

The Vandals were defeated, and driven out of Sicily by count Marcellinus.

Theodoric, king of the Goths, died: Euric succeeded him.

465

Ricimer caused poison to be given to Severus, of which he died.

Genferic sailed with a considerable fleet into Italy; he passed through Greece, and penetrated to the city of Alexandria.

Childeric king of France, was restored, after he had been eight years in exile: he espoused Basina, the wife of Bisin the king of the Thuringians.

466

Theodoric, king of the Goths, died, after he had reigned 13 years, Euric his brother succeeded him, who ravaged Spain, went into Gaul, and sat down before the city of Clermont in Auvergne: his troops were put to flight by Ecdicius, the son of the emperor Avitus.

Clovis was born, who afterwards became king of France.

ANTHEMIUS emperor.

467

The emperor Leo sent Anthemius to Rome, and appointed him emperor. Ricimer espoused the daughter of this latter: this emperor celebrated the feasts of the Lupercali at Rome. The city was greatly afflicted with the pestilence, which carried off a great number of the inhabitants.

Leo sent troops to encounter the Vandals, whom they engaged with such success, that Genferic was obliged to ask a peace, which was granted him.

The

Since
Christ

The Suevi seized on Conimbrica.

468

The emperor Leo fitted out a fleet of 1000 ships against the pyrates, and against Genseric: he gave the command of it to Basiliscus, who had been a consul: that admiral defeated the naval forces of Genseric, but suffering himself to be corrupted with the bribes which Genseric offered, this latter obtained a victory over him: Basiliscus returned to Constantinople, where being convicted of his treason, he escaped death through the sollicitations of Verina his sister, who caused his sentence to be changed into that of banishment.

469

The Ostrogoths sent to Constantinople the head of Dingizic, king of the Huns, who was son of the famous Attila.

471

Aspar Ardaburus and his sons were slain by order of the emperor.

St. Remy, at the age of 22 years only, was consecrated bishop of Rheims.

472

OLYBRIUS, emperor.

The emperor Anthemius was slain at Rome, by the order of Ricimer, his son-in-law: Olybrius succeeded him; his reign lasted but seven months, for he died on the 25th of October.

Mount Vesuvius ejected flames in such abundance, that they were seen even at Constantinople: they obscured the sun at noon day, and the fire ravaged and burned all Campania.

473

GLYCERIUS, emperor.

Glycerius was proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, on the fifth of March.

The Ostrogoths divided into two factions; one of which submitted to Glycerius.

474

LEO I. LEO II. ZENO, and GLYCERIUS, emperors.

Leo the elder, proclaimed Leo, his grandson, Augustus: the first of these emperors died, after a reign of 17 years and 6 months.

The Saracens seized on Mesopotamia, and the Huns on Thrace.

The young emperor Leo died, having reigned but 10 months: his father Zeno succeeded him; but abandoning himself to the most horrid debaucheries, his soldiers deposed him.

Julius Nepos, coming to Rome with a powerful army, compelled Glycerius to abdicate the empire, and to be consecrated bishop of Salona in Dalmatia, and then caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in his stead, on the 24th of June.

475

Zeno was deposed by Basiliscus: he fled with his wife Ariadne into Isauria.

Nepos was driven to Ravenna, by Orestes the general of his troops, and from thence obliged to fly and screen himself in Salona, where he was entertained by Glycerius, whom he had deposed.

Orestes, usurping the empire, caused the army to proclaim his son Romulus Momyllus, emperor: he was also stiled Augustulus by way of contempt, on account of his youth, and because the empire ended with him as it began with Augustus.

The Romans defeated the Saxons, from whom the Franks took some islands. Childeric king of France entered into an alliance with Odoacer, the Saxon general, and made himself master of that country.

476

Basiliscus caused his son Marcus to be proclaimed Cæsar.

Since
Christ

The emperor Zeno banished Basiliscus, his wife and children into Cappadocia, forbidding at the same time to supply them with the necessaries of life, by which means they perished through hunger.

There was a fire at Constantinople, which consumed great part of the city, but principally the famous library, consisting of 120,000 volumes, among which were the works of Homer, written in letters of gold.

Genferic king of the Vandals died in Africa, after having reigned 37 years, from the taking of Carthage: Huneric, his son, succeeded him.

Odoacer, king of the Herculi, came into Italy, and took several cities, he made himself master of Rome, and compelled Momyllus to abdicate the empire.

At this time must be fixed the end of the empire of the west, which according to Procopus, maintained its authority 552 years from the battle of Pharsalia, gained by Julius Cæsar.

Odoacer refused to accept of the title of emperor, the purple, and other imperial ensigns, and contented himself with the bare title of king of Italy: he abolished, for some time, the office of consul, and established the seat of his kingdom at Ravenna.

477 The count of Braychelas refusing to acknowledge Odoacer, that prince caused him to be put to death at Ravenna.

There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which overthrew several edifices.

Zeno deposed, and banished the bishops which Basiliscus had established in the place of the catholick bishops, who were now recalled from exile.

479 Stephen, bishop of Antioch, was slain in the church, by the faction of Peter a fuller, who threw his body into the river Orontes.

The emperor Zeno ordained that Acacius, bishop of Constantinople, with the rest of the bishops who were in that city, should for that time only elect and consecrate a bishop of Antioch: they elected and ordained Stephen, and the pope ratified that election.

480 There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which lasted 40 days; and overturned several edifices, with the statue of Theodosius the great.

Huneric permitted the catholicks to elect a bishop of Carthage; Eugenius was chosen to fill that chair.

Clovis, fifth king of the Franks, was 15 years old when he began to reign.

481 Theodoric, the son of Triarius king of the Goths, carried a numerous army with him within four miles of Constantinople. He returned to Illyria, and there died of a wound.

482 Theodoric, surnamed Valamer, over-ran Macedonia and Thessaly.

The emperor caused John Telaia to be expelled from the see of Alexandria.

483 Peter Mongus, who had usurped the see of Alexandria, declared himself for the council of Chalcedon: sometime after he changed his sentiments, when all his followers abandoned him for his inconstancy. The name of Acephales, or a sect without a head, was bestowed on his disciples, because having forsaken their bishops, they were not willing to be reunited to the church.

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The 27th of June Leontius made his publick entry into Antioch, in quality of emperor.

484 Pope Felix sent his legates to Acacius, who offered them great indignities. The pope excommunicated Acacius: that bishop erased from the calendar the name of pope Felix.

Huneric excited a cruel persecution: he caused the tongues and the right hands of several bishops to be cut off, which did not yet deprive them of their speech: he banished upwards of 334 bishops from their churches, and gave them to the Arians.

Euric, king of the Goths, died, after he had reigned 20 years: Alaric succeeded him.

Huneric was devoured by worms, after he had governed seven years and ten months: Gondeben or Gondebaud, the son of Genton, succeeded him.

485 The son of the emperor Zeno died, who aspired to the empire. Zeno caused the gospel of St. Matthew, which was said to be found on the grave of St. Barnabas, to be brought to Constantinople.

Xenaius, or Philoxenus, originally a Persian slave, was appointed bishop of Hierapolis: he was the first who opposed images.

Clovis defeated Siagrius, a Roman patrician, who caused himself to be called king of Soissons. Siagrius fled to Alaric, king of the Visigoths: Clovis demanded that he should be given up; Alaric sent him to Clovis, who put him to death, and took all the places which the Romans possessed in Gaul. Clovis restored to St. Remy a precious vessel which his soldiers had taken.

Peter the fuller, who had seized on the see of Antioch, died.

486 Clovis espoused Clotilda, the daughter of Chilperic.

St. Remigius, bishop of Rheims, Patricius his brother, bishop of Soissons; St. Waast, bishop of Arras, and Solemnis, bishop of Chartres, flourished in these times.

487 Theodoric raised a numerous army, and burnt several villages.

Odoacer declared war against the Rugians, and slew their king Fena, defeated their troops, and possessed himself of their country.

488 King Leontius, and the tyrant Illus were taken prisoners, and shut up in a castle in Isauria, and afterwards their heads were cut off, and sent to Constantinople.

Theodoric went into Italy and defeated Odoacer, who fled for refuge to Ravenna.

Frederick, the son of the king of the Rugians, obtained succours of Theodoric, made war with Odoacer, and recovered his country. Odoacer retook from him all that he had gained, and transplanted the whole nation of the Rugians into Italy.

489 Theodoric continued the war against Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and gained a complete victory over that prince.

Theodoric defeated Odoacer again.

The Vandals excited a cruel persecution against the christians in Africa. Clovis subdued a party of the Thuringians.

ANASTASIUS, emperor.

491 The emperor Zeno, after he had governed the empire 17 years and 7 months, died: authors are divided about the cause of his death.

Longinus, the brother of Zeno, endeavoured to make himself master of the empire, but Anastasius was elected by the senate; a little time

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time after he espoused Ariadne, the widow of Zeno. Anastasius diminished the publick imposts, and beheaded several officers for venality, which proceedings gained him the affections of the people.

St. Patrick, the first bishop of Ireland, died, aged 122 years, after having spent 60 years in preaching the gospel in that island.

Odoacer, being besieged in Ravenna made a sally, and attacked the troops of Theodosius in the night, but he was overthrown.

492 Longinus, the brother of the emperor Zeno, rebelled against Anastasius.

493 Odoacer, after having sustained a siege in Ravenna, against Theodosius three years, capitulated with that prince, on condition that he should not only enjoy equal authority with him in that city, but also throughout all Italy. Theodoric invited Odoacer to a magnificent repast, and put him to death, under false pretences. Thus fell Odoacer, after a reign of 17 years. Theodoric concluded a treaty of peace with the emperor Anastasius, and married Audesleda, the sister of Clovis.

494 The emperor Anastasius persecuted the orthodox. There was an earthquake which swallowed up Laodicea, Hierapolis, Tripoly, and several other cities.

495 Euphemius, bishop of Constantinople, was expelled his see by the emperor, and sent into exile: Macedonius was elected in his stead.

Gondebaud, king of the Vandals, died in Africa, in the 12th year of his reign: Thrasimond his brother succeeded him.

Clovis gave battle to the Germans near Tolbiac; his troops giving way at first, he implored succour from heaven, and promised if he came off victorious, he would become a christian, his prayers were heard, and the Almighty enabled him to triumph completely over his enemies: he went to Rheims, where he was baptized by St. Remigius bishop of that place, with his sister Albofleda, and a great number of his officers and soldiers: Lantilda, another of his sisters, abjured Arianism, which she had hitherto made her profession.

St. Remigius distributed amongst sundry provinces the presents which Clovis had given him, and gave part to the church of Laon, which he erected into a bishops's see, and appointed Genebaud to be the first bishop.

496 The Slavonians seized on Poland and Bohemia.

497 An end was put to the war in Isauria. Athenedorus was taken and beheaded: his head being put on a pike, was exposed at the gates of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia.

Pope Anastasius sent his legates to the emperor, to beseech him to cause the name of Acacius to be erased out of the calendar.

498 A sedition was raised against the emperor, whereby several persons were massacred.

499 The Bulgarians came from the extremities of the north, and ravaged Thrace: the emperor Anastasius loaded them with gifts to engage them to retire.

500 The Saracens ravaged Syria and Phœnicia.

Theodoric came to Rome, and the people received him magnificently: that prince gave a large sum of money to rebuild the walls of the city.

501 Anastasius made peace with the Saracens, and pacified all the east: he celebrated the games called the Circenses: upwards of 3000 persons,

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Christ sons, whom he suspected of being disaffected to him, were by his order massacred.

502 The Bulgarians recommenced hostilities in Thrace.

Cavades king of Persia took the city of Amida, through the treachery of the monks.

503 Anastasius raised an army against the Persians; his troops, which at first had the advantage of the enemy, were defeated, and put to flight: Anastasius was obliged to ask and accept of a peace upon very dishonourable terms.

504 Anastasius, by the force of his money, prevailed with the Bulgarians to depart from Thrace, and enter Pannonia: Theodoric declared war against them, defeated, and took from them the city of Sirmish, with the circumjacent countries.

The Vandals rekindled the persecution against the catholicks, which had for some time been slackened. St. Fulgentius, and several other bishops, were banished.

505 Anastasius the emperor, concluded a peace with Cavades king of Persia, to whom, among other places, he rendered up the city of Amida.

The Getæ, under the command of Mondo, vanquished Sabinianus the consul.

King Clovis, at the entreaty of his wife Clotilda, built a church at Paris, sacred to St. Peter and St. Paul.

506 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, ordered the civilians to register the Theodosian code.

Clovis made war against Alaric, gave him battle, and obtained a signal victory. Clovis slew Alaric with his own hand, and mastered several cities. Alaric reigned 22 years: Amalaric his son succeeded him, and preserved Spain.

507 Clovis during the spring arriving at Toulouse, rendered himself master of the treasures of Alaric: the emperor Anastasius sent him letters, and made him an honorary consul; he also bestowed on him the imperial ornaments, such as the purple robe, the mantle, and the diadem: with these he was invested in St. Martin's church, and at the same time he distributed, with his own hand, several rich presents among the people: from that time he was saluted with the titles of consul and Augustus. Soon after Clovis went to Paris, which city he made the ordinary place of his residence.

508 Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, sent Hibba with an army against the Franks: that general gave battle to the troops of Clovis, who was defeated with the loss of 30,000 Franks.

This engagement was followed with the loss of all those places Clovis had conquered in Provence, and in Languedoc; Toulouse and Uzes excepted.

The city of Arles was besieged by the Franks, and vigorously defended by the Goths.

Clovis fell dangerously ill at Paris, being recovered: he entered upon a second war with Gondebald king of the Burgundi, the issue of which was advantageous to Clovis: Gondebald being vanquished, fled into Italy, and died there. Sigismond his son recovered a part of his father's kingdom.

Clovis

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509

Clovis having surprised and taken Chararic the king of Amiens, with his son, prisoners, ordered them to retire to a monastery, and become monks; which they refusing to obey, Clovis then caused them to be beheaded. Ragnacharius king of Cambray, and Requierus his brother, being brought before Clovis, he cleaved their heads with a battle-axe, and caused Rignomerus, king of Mans, to be assassinated in his own city, and then he afterwards seized on the estates of those kings.

There was a fire at Constantinople,

510

Clovis, after he had lived 45 years, and reigned 30, died at Paris: he was interred in that city in the church which he had built to St. Peter and St. Paul: after his decease his kingdom was divided between his four sons: Theodoric his natural son established himself at Metz; Clodomir, at Orleans; Clotaire, at Soissons; and Childebert, at Paris; the three last were the children of Clotilda.

Macedonius was obliged by the emperor to abandon his bishoprick, and retire into exile.

511

There was an insurrection at Constantinople, in which more than 6000 persons lost their lives, and a great number of houses were burned.

Almaric, the son of Alaric, espoused Clotilda the daughter of Clovis.

512

Flavianus refused to subscribe to the council of Chalcedon. There was a sedition and massacre at Antioch: Flavianus, who governed that see, was banished, and died soon after.

The Herculii encroached upon the Roman territories.

513

Cavades, king of Persia, and Alamundatus, king of the Saracens, embraced the christian religion.

Vitalianus, a Gothick chief, and one of the emperor's generals, declared himself in favour of the orthodox: he made war against the emperor, and with an army of 60,000 men, he over-ran Thrace, took Moesia, and went to the gates of Constantinople. Anastasius gave him a large sum of money, and promised him to restore Macedonius and other catholick bishops, who were then in exile. Vitalianus retired with his army, disbanded his troops, and released Hipatius the emperor's nephew, whom he had taken prisoner.

515

Vitalianus, finding that the emperor deceived him, ravaged Thrace afresh. To appease these disorders, the emperor made him considerable presents, promoted him to be general of his horse, and solicited the pope to convene a general council, in order to allay the heats which subsisted among the bishops.

Ariadne, the emperor's wife, died, aged upwards of 60 years.

The Huns ravaged Cappadocia, and entered Licaonia.

Macedonius died in exile.

516

Anastasius sent deputies to the pope, to exhort him to compose the troubles of the church: he deprived Vitalianus of his military command, and gave the command to Rufinus his favourite, and continued to persecute the orthodox bishops.

Elias, bishop of Jerusalem, died, and John Nicoetes, bishop of Alexandria: the emperor nominated, in his room, one Dioscorus, who was nephew to that Dioscorus whom the council of Chalcedon had condemned: but as the people and the clergy would not acknowledge him, he was obliged to fly from thence.

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The sons of Clovis denounced war against Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, and his brother Gondemarus: this last was put to flight, and Sigismund was taken with his wife and children.

The Getæ ravaged Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus.

517

Pope Hormisdas sent his legates to the emperor, by whom they were ill received: he obliged them to embark and return to Rome; he wrote several sharp letters to the pope, and persecuted the orthodox in the eastern parts of his empire.

Clodomir, notwithstanding the remonstrances of St. Avitus abbot of Micy, put Sigismund king of Burgundy to death: he caused him, his wife and children, to be thrown into a well. Clodomir then marched with his brother Theodoric against the Burgundians, over whom he at first gained some advantages, but afterwards was slain in battle.

Justin, the fifty-second emperor.

518

The ill government of Anastasius having rendered him odious to the people, and being unable to suppress a popular sedition, he found himself obliged to quit the imperial ensigns, and to desire the people to choose a successor: the people, touched with compassion, prayed and engaged him to keep the government: he continued his oppressions principally against the orthodox.

Proclus, a famous mathematician, flourished in these times.

Anastasius was killed by thunder on the 11th of April, in the 88th year of his age, and in the 28th of his reign.

On the ninth of July, Justin a Thracian, who was a prætorian præfect, though of a mean extraction, was elected emperor by the soldiers: he caused his wife Lupicina to be crowned, and gave her the name of Euphemia.

This emperor ordered the tongue of the heretick Severus to be cut out, and elected Paul bishop of Antioch in his stead.

The emperor declared himself for the catholicks, and restored them to their ancient rights.

The pope, on receiving letters from John bishop of Constantinople, refused communion with him, unless he acquiesced in the condemnation of Acacius, and consented to erase his name out of the calendar.

519

Eutharic gave the Romans great proofs of his liberality, and exhibited sundry spectacles.

The pope sent his legates to Constantinople, where they were honourably received: they obtained whatever they demanded, and among other things the condemnation of Nestorius, Eutyches, and Dioscorus bishop of Alexandria, Timothæus, Elurus, Peter Mongus, Acacius, and several others; and that the names of Euphemius, Macedonius, Timothy bishop of Constantinople, the emperors Zeno, and Anastasius should be erased from the calendar.

A great dispute subsisted between the monks of Scythia, and Victor a deacon. At the same time there was a warm dispute at Alexandria, touching the body of our Lord. Severus, bishop of Antioch, and his partisans, insisted that the said body was corruptible. On the other side Julian bishop of Halicarnassus maintained the contrary.

520

Hermenfredus, king of Thuringia, put his brother Bertier to death, and declared war against Baudri another of his brothers, over whom he had the advantage.

Vitalianus was assassinated in the sixth month of his consulship, by the order of the emperor.

Justinian

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Christ

521

Justinian was excessive liberal to the people of Constantinople. He exhibited several combats of wild beasts, and caused, among others, 20 lions and 30 leopards to be brought into the amphitheatre.

Paul, bishop of Antioch, being conscious of having committed many crimes, voluntarily deposed himself, and some time after died: Euphrasius, a priest of Jerusalem, was elected in his stead. This last thought fit to erase out of the calendar of the church the council of Chalcedon, and the name of pope Hormisdas; but fearing his temerity would receive a suitable chastisement, he restored things to their ancient footing.

522

Tzathius, king of the Laxians, a people of Colchis, broke with the Persian monarch, and went to Constantinople to seek Justin, who instructed him in the christian faith: he being converted, espoused Valeria a christian lady. The emperor invested him with the title, and several other marks of royalty.

Cavades, king of Persia, being jealous of this distinction, complained of it to the emperor; and was greatly disgusted with the difference which was shewn to Tzathius, who had forsaken his alliance; but Justin had no regard to his remonstrances.

Cavades concluded a treaty with the king of the Huns, and made war against the emperor, but upon coming to a second explanation, a peace immediately followed.

The Mauri defeated the troops, and in a set battle slew Thrasimond king of the Vandals; he reigned 27 years and 4 months: Hilderic succeeded him. That prince recalled all the banished bishops.

The Sclavonians seized on Istria.

523

Justin made a strict search after, and executed several vagabonds who had committed a great number of murders: he banished the Manicheans, and caused their books to be burnt.

Cavades, the Persian king, put a great number of hereticks to death.

Euphemia, the wife of Justin, died: that emperor espoused and crowned Theodora.

524

Anazarba, a city in Cilicia, was overturned by an earthquake: Justin caused it to be rebuilt, and gave it the name of Justinopolis.

An inundation overwhelmed the city of Edeffa; for the rebuilding of which the emperor contributed large sums.

The emperor published several edicts against the Arians, and gave their churches to the catholicks. The Arians complained to Theodoric, who took their part.

525

Theodoric, king of Italy, compelled the pope to go in his name to the emperor Justin, and engage him to remit his severity towards the Arians, threatening him that if he refused to comply, he would make reprisals on the catholicks which were in Italy.

Justin shewed great respect and friendship to the ambassadors of Theodoric, but refused to give that prince the satisfaction he demanded, whereupon he imprisoned all those who were charged with this deputation.

In the month of October of this year, the city of Antioch, with several of its inhabitants, were consumed by fire.

526

In the month of May following, this city was afflicted with an earthquake, which continued near a year, during which, all who had escaped

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caped the fire were swallowed up. Euphrasius, bishop of Antioch, perished there. Several other cities were likewise ruined by this trepidation of the earth, among which were those of Durazzo and Corinth.

Ephraim, the oriental præfect, contributed very largely to restore the city of Antioch : in acknowledgment of his generosity, the inhabitants of that city chose him for their bishop.

The pope died at Ravenna, in prison, on the 27th of May : his corps was deposited with great funeral pomp in the church of St. Peter at Rome : Felix succeeded him.

Theodoric caused Simmachus his father-in-law, and the famous Boethius to be put to death : some days after that prince died himself of a violent fever : Atalaric an infant eight years old succeeded him.

Dionysius the Less composed his cycle : he was the first who began to compute the years from the birth of Jesus Christ. Nevertheless his computation was not generally received till the ninth century.

527 After Justin had governed the empire alone eight years, nine months and five days, he on the first of April admitted Justinian, his sister's son, to be his colleague, at which time this latter was 45 years old. On the first of August, Justin convened all the principal lords and great persons of the empire, and in their presence set the imperial diadem on his head : his wife Theodora was also at the same time declared Augusta : a few days after Justin died of a wound which he received in hunting, aged 77 years.

Justinian published several edicts in favour of the orthodox, and proscribed the hereticks.

528 The emperor distributed large sums of money amongst the people.

Justinian sent an army, under the command of Belisarius, and two other generals, to make war with the Persians.

Gettus, king of the Herculi, went to Constantinople to be instructed and baptized ; almost all his army followed his example.

Boazera, the wife of Balachus, king of the Huns, supplied Justinian with upwards of 100,000 men, whom the emperor appointed to guard the Bosphorus against the incursions of the Barbarians.

Gorda, king of the Huns, who inhabited the length of the Bosphorus, embraced the christian faith, and entered into an alliance with Justinian : that emperor punished two bishops with great severity, who had abandoned themselves to a very loose way of living.

There was another earthquake at Antioch, which was so violent that it swallowed up, in the month of November, no less than 4800 persons.

529 Justinian caused the city of Antioch to be rebuilt.

Alamonder, king of the Saracens, went to live in Syria. The Roman exarchs were obliged to retire into the Indies.

The emperor sent ambassadors to demand peace of the Persians ; which they refused. The Jews set up one Julian for their king, and grievously harrassed the christians : the emperor caused several of those rebels to be put to death, and among the rest their pretended king.

This year was remarkable for the code which Justinian caused to be finished and published on the 16th of April.

St. Fulgentius bishop of Ruspe, a city of Africa, died on the first of January.

Belisarius

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Belisarius, the emperor's general, overthrew the Persians in several engagements.

530

Hilderic, king of the Vandals, after a reign of seven years, was dispossessed of his kingdoms by his brother, who shut him up in a close prison. Justinian sent deputies to induce him to restore Hilderic to his kingdom, and his liberty. The brother of this latter, so far from obeying, caused himself to be proclaimed king: whereupon the emperor declared war against him.

531

Alamonder, king of the Saracens, engaged Cavades, king of Persia, in a new expedition against the Romans. Belisarius was obliged to come to an action, at the end of which the Persians remained victorious. Cavades condemned the general of his troops, because he had exposed his soldiers too much in obtaining that victory.

Pope Boniface, in a council he assembled at Rome, nominated Vigilius, a deacon, to succeed him. But in another council he repaired this breach in the ecclesiastical canons, by solemnly retracting that designation. He died, and John, who, for his eloquence was surnamed Mercurius, succeeded him.

Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, was slain in an engagement with Childeric. Theudis succeeded to Amalaric.

The dispute between the Origenists and Nestorians recommenced in Palestine.

532

A conspiracy was formed against the emperor, and a great insurrection stirred up by the relations of the emperor Anastasius. During its continuance, the troops which entered the city the 18th of January, massacred in one day upwards of 35,000 persons, and set fire to some of the most splendid and stately edifices in the whole city. The sedition being appeased, Justinian set about restoring the buildings which had been demolished, but chiefly the great church of Constantinople.

Cavades besieged the city of Martyropolis: some time after he died, and on his death-bed bequeathed his crown to Cosroes.

The monks and Origenists created great troubles in Palestine.

533

The emperor, by accepting a peace, put a period to the Persian war. Belisarius passed into Africa, to make war against the Vandals: his fleet arrived there the 15th of September. The day following, Ammatius, the brother of Gilimer king of the Vandals, engaged Belisarius, and was defeated. The loss of this victory so terrified Gilimer, that he abandoned the city of Carthage, and betook himself to flight.

Belisarius recovered Carthage, after it had been taken from the Romans by Genseric 95 years. Gilimer, having engaged his brother Zanzon to come to his succour, he appeared with some troops which he had drawn from Sardinia, to besiege Belisarius in Carthage: but that general going to meet them, engaged Zanzon, slew him, and routed army, which obliged Gilimer to fly to Numidia.

December the 30th, Justinian published the digests of the Roman code.

534

After Gilimer, in want of all the necessaries of life, had sustained a close siege three months in a mountain, where he had sheltered himself near the Mauri, he offered to capitulate, if he might be allowed three things, namely, bread, a sponge, and a harp. Bread to assuage his hunger, a sponge to dry up his tears, and a harp with which he might endeavour to sooth the anguish of his mind. He surrendered at discretion,

Since
Christ

tion, and Belisarius caused him to be put into chains, and conducted to Constantinople. The emperor ordered the holy vessels which Titus had taken from the temple of Jerusalem, when that city was taken, and which Genseric had transported to Africa, to be restored; and sent them to the church which was at Jerusalem.

Atalaric, king of the Goths, through a debauched way of living, died in the flower of his youth: Theodatus, the son of Amalafred the sister of Theodoric, succeeded him, through the means of Amalasuntha, the mother of Atalaric, whom he had married. A little while after he imprisoned that princess on suspicion of adultery, and afterwards he put her to death.

535

Justinian, to be avenged for the death of Amalasuntha, declared war against Theodatus, king of the Goths, seized Salona and several other cities, and obliged him to evacuate Dalmatia. Belisarius made a descent into Sicily, took Catania, Palermo, and the city of Syracuse, which last he entered in triumph on the last day of December.

Some authors have fixed this year for the pretended foundation of the kingdom of Ivetot in Normandy, erected, say they, by Clotharius; by way of reparation for killing with his own hand, and on a Sunday, in a church, a saint whose name was Gautier; and who was lord of that part. This history is merely fictitious: it is true indeed that this part is a privileged place, as also are many others in the kingdom.

536

Theodatus prevailed with pope Agapetus to go to Constantinople as an ambassador, to obtain of Justinian better conditions of peace than those which the emperor had granted him: but that proceeding came to nothing.

The pope being at Constantinople, deposed Anthimus who was bishop of that see: he also condemned Severus, and other hereticks of his party, and appointed Mennas to be bishop of Constantinople. Agapetus died in April following: his corps was brought to Rome, and interred in the month of September with great solemnity.

The troops in Africa revolted, and elected one Sioza for their king: They ravaged the country, and would have seized on Carthage: but Belisarius arriving in Sicily to subdue them, the rebels thought proper to abandon the siege and retire, several of whom were slain in their flight.

Two Indian monks came to Constantinople, and taught the inhabitants how to fabricate silk. From that time Greece became famous for manufacturing works of that kind. From thence this art passed into Italy and other parts.

537

Belisarius entering Italy, took the cities of Abruzzo and Lucania, advanced into Campania, besieged Naples by sea and land; when after a siege of 20 days, he, by causing some of the most daring and enterprising of his soldiers to enter through the aqueducts, rendered himself master of that city. Theodatus, in order to stop the career of his conquests, marched against him a formidable army under the command of a Goth, whose name was Vitiges. The Goths detesting Theodatus for the murder of his queen, and being also disgusted with him for his inattention to government, elected Vitiges king in his stead, and slew Theodatus as he was flying from Rome to Ravenna. Vitiges, to fortify his troops, yielded to the Franks all that the Goths possessed in France.

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About this time the French coin began to be current throughout all the Roman empire.

Belisarius marched to Rome. The inhabitants drove out the Goths, opened their gates to Belisarius, and sent to him the keys of them, and received him into the city on the 10th of December, 60 years after the city had been taken by Alaric.

538 Vitiges, having assembled an army of 150,000 Goths, besieged Rome in the month of March. Pope Sylverius, being accused of holding a correspondence with the Goths, was banished into Patara, a city in Lycia. The emperor Justinian, being satisfied of his innocence, sent him back to Rome. Vigilius, who had been elected in his absence, engaged Belisarius to banish Sylverius again to the island of Pontia, where he died in great misery.

539 The Huns over-ran Illyricum, took Potidæa, with several other places, amassed a vast booty, and made upwards of 120,000 prisoners; and after having exacted a heavy contribution from the emperor, returned into their own country.

Italy was distressed at once with war, pestilence, and famine.

Vitiges at length raised the siege of Rome, after it had been invested a year and nine days.

The Goths took, and rased the city of Milan, killed 300,000 of its inhabitants, and abandoned their wives to the Burgundians.

Vitiges greatly pressed Cosrhoes king of Persia, to make war against the emperor Justinian.

540 Theodebert, king of France, went into Italy to assist the Goths, but the plague made such a havock among his troops, that he was obliged to abandon that enterprize.

Belisarius besieged, and took Vitiges prisoner in Ravenna, and sent him to Constantinople. The emperor admitted him to the patrician dignity, and gave him the command of his troops which were upon the frontiers of Persia. The Goths elected Theobald for their king. Cosrhoes king of Persia, penetrated into Syria through Mesopotamia, seized on the cities of Berea and Hierapolis. He burned, and entirely ruined Antioch. Justinian sent ambassadors to demand a peace, but could not obtain it unless he consented to pay a yearly tribute of 50 crowns.

The Mauri or Moors defeated the Romans, who had penetrated into Africa to give them battle, and slew their general.

541 Basilus was the last consul elected at Rome, as also at Constantinople. That dignity had continued 1048 years in Rome. From that time they computed to the year 566 from the consulship of Basilus. And since the kings of France, Italy, Germany, and even the Greek emperors nominated themselves consuls till the ninth century.

542 Theodebald, king of the Goths, was slain: Araric succeeded him. Totila, nephew or grandson to Theodebald, having put Araric to death, seized on the kingdom, and marched against the Romans. He conquered Florence, and several other considerable places.

Justinian contributed largely to the rebuilding of Antioch.

Childebert, king of France, in conjunction with his brother Clotharius, over-ran Spain, and possessed themselves of many places.

543 Totila passed the Rhine, rendered himself master of Tuscany, seized on Campania, Puteoli, and besieged and took the city of Naples.

Cosrhoes;

Since
Christ

Cosroes, king of Persia, ravaging the Roman territories, Belisarius marched against him; but a contagious distemper having reduced the troops of that general, he was obliged to retreat.

There was an earthquake felt almost universally on the 6th of September.

544

Totila endeavoured to win over the Romans to his interest. The Arians were expelled Rome. Totila preparing to besiege that city, Justinian sent Belisarius to defeat his attempts.

The Romans were several times defeated by the Persians.

545

Totila made himself master of the city of Tivoly, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

Belisarius, whose troops diminished greatly by sickness, were inferior to those of Totila, who opposed him.

Cosroes made a fresh irruption into Mesopotamia, began the siege of Edessa, but was forced to raise it.

546

There were disputes in several churches about the celebration of Easter. The emperor having ordered that festival to be celebrated eight days later than it ought to be.

Totila, among other places, conquered the cities of Spoleum, and Perusium, and towards the close of the year he began the siege of Rome.

The bishops were commanded by Justinian to condemn the three chapters. First, that which respected the writings and person of Theodorus of Mopsuestum, who was accused of being a Nestorian. Secondly, those writings of Theodoret which were levelled against the 12 chapters of St. Cyril. Thirdly, a letter which Ibas, bishop of Edessa, wrote to one Marinius an heretick. The condemnation of these pieces met with some difficulty, because some of the orthodox prelates were not willing to censure the persons to whom those writings were attributed, fearing such a step might derogate from the authority of the council of Chalcedon.

547

Totila continued the siege of Rome, the inhabitants suffered greatly by a famine. The Goths, whom the emperor sent to their relief, were defeated. Certain Greeks of Isauria, who were in the garrison, betrayed the city to Totila, who entered it on the 17th of January. Upwards of 80,000 persons were slain on this occasion. Totila demolished one third of the walls of the city, but was dissuaded by Belisarius from rasing the whole, who proposed to him this dilemma: Either, said that great general, you will become victorious in this war, or you will be overcome. If you conquer, and at the same time spare so renowned a city as Rome, you will not only possess a larger extent of wealth and power, but also render yourself illustrious by your clemency. On the other hand, if you are vanquished, your preserving the city will render yourself meritorious, and recommend you to the emperor. The Romans in Lucania coming at length to an action with the troops of Totila, gained some advantages over them, and Belisarius, being reinforced, seized on the cities of Tarentum and Spoleum, and recovered Rome, repaired the walls forthwith, replenished the magazines, engaged the inhabitants, who had abandoned the city, to return to their habitations, and prepared for a long and vigorous defence. Totila, being informed of these proceedings, hastened to oppose the Roman general, whom he be-

Since
Christ

sieged in Rome ; but being frequently repulsed by Belisarius, in several assaults, he was compelled to raise the siege.

The emperor commanded pope Vigilius to come to Constantinople to condemn the three chapters. The pope obeyed the emperor, appeared at Constantinople, and refused at first to condemn the three chapters ; but afterwards consented, and then retracted, and prayed the emperor to desist, and refer it to a general council.

548 The Goths ravaging Italy afresh, defeated the Romans in sundry engagements. The Slavonians passing Istria, possessed themselves of Illyria.

Certain deacons, who attended Vigilius to Constantinople, wrote against that pope in defence of the three chapters. Several prelates were persecuted, and expelled from their chairs on account of this dispute.

Clotilda, the wife of Clovis king of France, died, aged 70 years. She was interred at Paris, in the church of St. Genevieve.

Theodebert king of France being a hunting, a branch of a tree fell upon his head and killed him, after he had lived 43 years, and reigned 14 : his son Theobald succeeded him.

Belisarius quitted Italy, and returned to Constantinople.

549 The Goths yielded to the Franks all those places they possessed in France.

550 Pope Vigilius having condemned the three chapters, was considered as an enemy to the council of Chalcedon. Several bishops wrote against him, and separated from his communion.

Totila made himself a second time master of the city of Rome, which he fortified and embellished.

The Slavonians ravaged Illyria again, and afterwards retired into their own country with a great booty.

There was a terrible earthquake in Palestine, Syria, and in Mesopotamia.

551 The emperor sent an army against the Goths, under the command of Germanus. That general dying, the Goths reduced Italy to their obedience.

Justinian endeavoured to engage Theobald king of France, to abandon his alliance with the Ostrogoths, and to commence one with the empire. That prince rejected both proposals, and sent ambassadors to Constantinople to treat about the cities which he possessed in Italy.

Justinian male-treated pope Vigilius, because he refused to abide by his decree, and because he would not prepossess the judgment of a general council upon the affair of the three chapters. The pope concealed himself, and on the 14th of August excommunicated Theodorus bishop of Cæsarea, and Mennas patriarch of Constantinople.

552 A private person treated pope Vigilius very unworthily, by wounding him with a poniard, and treating him with ill language. He afterwards fled, by night, to Chalcedon, and took sanctuary in the church of St. Euphemia.

The emperor suppressed his edict, and consented that the business of the three chapters should be settled by a general council.

Theodorus and Mennas, on sending a confession of their faith to pope Vigilius, were absolved, and restored to their respective sees.

The

Since
Christ

The emperor sent Narfes against the Goths. That commander defeated them at sea, and drove them out of Sicily.

The Huns and Slavonians ravaged Thrace.

553 Narfes, landing with his fleet in Italy, penetrated into Tuscany, slew Totila, and dispersed his army. The Goths elected Teia for their king. That prince was overcome, and put to death. In his person ended the monarchy of the Goths in Italy.

554 There was an earthquake at Constantinople which continued 40 days. Vigilius, having condemned the three chapters, obtained leave of the emperor to return to Rome.

Cosroes made war against the Romans, and defeated their army in Colchis.

555 The Franks and the Germans entered Italy, where the latter obtained a large booty. Narfes put all the French to the sword.

Three thousand Persians put 50,000 Romans, who were in Colchis, to flight.

Theobald king of France died; Childebert and Clotharius divided the kingdom.

556 Several bishops renounced communion with pope Pelagius, because he had condemned the three chapters. Pelagius excused himself, and wrote a confession of his faith, which he sent to those prelates, and to Childebert king of France, who was prepossessed against him.

The kingdom of France was rent with civil wars.

Charamnus, the natural son of Clotharius, rebelled against his father. Justin, the Roman general, defeated the Persians in Colchis.

The Jews revolting in Cæsarea and Palestine, slew several christians, and pillaged and burned their churches. Adamantius, the emperor's general, marched against them, and appeased the sedition.

557 There was a great earthquake at Rome and Constantinople, which overthrew many houses.

Justinian rebuilt the stately church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.

558 The cold was so intense this winter, that the Danube was froze quite over. The Huns passing the river, fell upon Mysia, Thrace and Greece. They threatened to besiege Constantinople, but Belisarius engaged them to retreat, promising them an yearly tribute.

There was a terrible pestilence, which destroyed a vast number of the inhabitants of Constantinople.

Childebert, king of France, died; he was buried in a church which that prince built to St. Vincent, but at present called St. Germain des Pres. Clotharius succeeded him as sole monarch of that kingdom.

560 Justinian fell dangerously ill: the prætorian guards, supposing him to be dead, pillaged Constantinople.

Theodemir, king of the Suevi, reigned 12 years in Spain.

Charamnus, the son of Clotharius, reconciled himself to that prince; but retired soon after to Canober, a prince of Brittany, who declared against Clotharius. This last marched against both, slew Canober, and took Charamnus prisoner, and burnt him on the spot, with his wife and children. Afterwards he gave considerable presents to several churches.

561 Ablavius, Marcellus, and Sergius were executed for conspiring the death of Justinian. One of these three accused Belisarius as an accomplice in that conspiracy.

Since
Christ

The emperor deprived Belisarius of all his dignities, seized on his estates, and imprisoned him. Some authors have even asserted that Justinian put out his eyes, and that this illustrious hero was obliged to spend the wretched remains of life in begging his bread.

A violent fever put a period to the life of Clotharius, king of France, at Compiègne, after he had lived 61 years, and reigned near 49: his kingdom was divided between his four sons. Cheribert was king of Paris; Gontram reigned in Orleans; Chilperic governed in Soissons; and Sigebert ruled in Rheims.

563 Justinian espoused the sentiments of those who held that the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible, and impassible. He compelled the orthodox bishops to subscribe to this error, and banished those who refused to obey him.

The city of Constantinople was almost destroyed by fire.

Theodimir, king of the Suevi in Spain, having abjured arianism, embraced the catholic faith.

564 Some authors have said that Belisarius died this year.

Justinian expelled Eutychius, bishop of Constantinople, from his see, because he would not subscribe to the errors of those who held the incorruptibility of Christ's body. He substituted in his room John, surnamed the scholastic.

565 The emperor Justinian died on the 13th of November, after having governed the empire 38 years, 7 months, and 10 days. Justin the younger, surnamed Curopalates, because he was præfect of the palace, and who was the sister of the late emperor, was elected in his room.

There was a plague in Italy, which communicated itself to France and Germany.

566 Justin, in order to gain the affections of the people, took upon himself the consulship.

567 Justin restored one of his relations, whose name was Justin, and committed him to the care of his armies. Afterwards he caused him to be imprisoned, and put to death.

568 The Lombards having quitted Pannonia on the 2d of April, established their dominion in Italy, under the conduct of Alboinus.

Longinus was constituted the first exarch of Ravenna.

569 Alboinus, king of the Lombards, entered and possessed himself of Liguria, on the 5th of September.

570 Mahomet, or more properly Mohammed, the false prophet, was born on the 5th of May. According to the Arabian calculation he lived 63 years, and died on the 18th of June; 631.

Felix, bishop of Bourdeaux, caused a silver vase to be cast resembling a tower, to preserve the eucharist therein. Almost all the churches at that time made use of a silver vase, in the form of a dove.

The Italian bishops, fearing that the Lombards would plunder them of their consecrated gold and silver vases, sold them, and distributed their price among the poor.

Liuba, king of Spain, died.

571 Alboinus, king of the Lombards, was destroyed through the artifice of his wife. Clephis succeeded him, and reigned one year and five months.

The Huns make an irruption into Germany, and ravage Thuringia; from whence the kings of France obliged them to retire.

Clephis,

Since
Christ

573

Clephis, king of the Lombards, was slain at Imola, by one of his domesticks. His death was followed by an interregnum which continued ten years. The generals of that prince divided his kingdom among themselves.

574

The emperor Justin protected the Armenians, who had withdrawn from Cosrholes king of Persia. The Persians declared war against Justin.

The Avari, a Scythian nation, passed the Danube, and seized on several places in the east.

575

The Persians made an irruption into the empire, over-ran Syria, and took and plundered Apamea.

The Lombards passed from Italy into France, but were vanquished in a bloody engagement, wherein several bishops signalized themselves by a vigorous resistance.

The emperor Justin being disordered in his senses, his wife conducted herself with such address, as to engage Cosrholes, king of Persia, to conclude a peace.

The first monastery in Bavaria was founded at Weltemberg upon the Danube.

576

There was a cruel war between the kings of France.

Justinian, general of the emperor Justin's troops, defeated the army of Cosrholes, possessed himself of his camp, and took a large booty, which he conveyed to Constantinople.

577

Warm disputes arose between the French and Spaniards about the celebration of Easter. The former solemnizing the festival on the 18th of April, and the latter on the 21st of March.

The French kings concluded among themselves a truce for one year.

578

The emperor Justin choosing Tiberius, he was created Cæsar.

579

The Romans having again vanquished Cosrholes, he died of grief, after he had swayed the scepter 48 years: Hormisdas succeeded him.

Chilperic and Gontram, kings of France, uniting against Sigebert, gained the victory. Sigebert died at the age of 44 years, after he had reigned 14 years: Childebert succeeded him.

The Lombards martyred 80 persons who refused to eat of meats sacrificed to idols.

580

The city of Antioch was overthrown by an earthquake.

581

Gregory, who was afterwards pope, obtained the prefecture of Rome.

582

The emperor Justin died in August, after a reign of 16 years, and 9 months.

The Saxons, who had entered Italy, returned into Germany.

Levigildus, king of the Goths, persecuted the orthodox in Spain.

A plague which ravaged France destroyed the two sons of Chilperic, and the wife of Gontram.

583

Levigildus subdued Miron, king of the Suevi, seized on his estates, and compelled him to become a monk.

584

The Lombards, who were ten years without a king, elected Flavius Autaric, or Antaric, the son of Clephis.

585

Levigildus died in Spain; and was succeeded by his son Reccaredus, who abjured the arian heresy.

586

The emperor Tiberius died at Constantinople, eight years after he had been associated with Justin in the empire. He reigned only 4 years by himself. Mauritius of Cappadocia was created Cæsar.

Since
Christ

Pope Pelagius endeavoured to induce the bishops of Istria to espouse his interests.

587

An earthquake happened at Antioch on the 30th of September.

Reccaredus, king of Spain, married Bada a daughter of Chilperic king of France.

Chilperic being killed as he was hunting, was succeeded by Clotharius.

588

Mauritius gave the command of his army against the Persians, to Philippicus.

A fire consumed the city of Paris.

Patricius succeeded Smaragdus in the exarchate of Ravenna.

Pretextat, archbishop of Rouen, was assassinated by order of Fredegondus, during the celebration of Easter.

589

Philippicus obtained a complete victory over the Persians.

The Tiber, in the month of November overflowed Rome. This inundation was followed by a pestilence.

590

Pope Pelagius died: St. Gregory succeeded him, and Mauritius approved of his election. Upwards of 80 persons lost their lives, in one day, by assisting at the solemn processions which this pope instituted on account of the plague.

Insurrections and high winds infested Rome; several buildings were overturned.

The plague ravaged all France. Gontram proclaimed a fast throughout his dominions.

Antaric, king of the Lombards, died in the month of August.

The French, marching into Italy in order to engage the Lombards, ravaged their country, and returned loaded with spoils.

It was ordained that women should cover their hands with a linen cloth, when they participated of the holy eucharist.

The Romans were beaten in a war which they maintained against the Avari, who ravaged Thrace and the Persians.

591

Teudelinda, queen of the Lombards, espoused Agiluf general of her troops. He was baptized by the name of Paul, and was proclaimed king in the month of May.

592

Arnulphus, one of the Lombard chiefs, ravaged Romania and Tuscany. He took a great number of prisoners, whom pope Gregory ransomed.

The tyranny of Hormisdas king of Persia, rendering him odious to his people, the principal states of the kingdom deposed and put him to death, and then raised his son Cosroes to the throne. This last was forced to fly, and shelter himself under the emperor Mauritius.

593

Mauritius restored Cosroes to the kingdom of Persia. Priscus, who commanded the troops of Mauritius, drove the Avari out of Thrace, and compelled them to repass the Danube.

594

Constantia, the wife of Mauritius the emperor, built a church in honour of St. Paul.

595

The Slavonians penetrated into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland.

Agiluf, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome.

596

John, bishop of Constantinople, assumed the title of universal bishop. The pope complained against him to the emperor.

The Lombards ravaged almost all Italy, and in taking Crotona, made a great number of prisoners.

The

Since
Christ

The pope sent Austin the monk, and Melitus, into England to preach the gospel.

Childebert, king of France, died : Theodebert and Thierry succeeded him ; the former in Austrasia, and the other in Burgundy.

597

Pope Gregory sent a legat to Constantinople, and forbad him to hold communion with Cyriacus patriarch of that city, if he continued to assume to himself the title of universal bishop.

Austin, the monk, obtained a subsistence from king Ethelbert. He preached with such success, that upwards of 10,000 of the English were baptized in less than a year.

598

A truce for two years was concluded between the Romans and the Lombards.

Gontram dying without issue, Clotharius, the son of Chilperic, inherited all his kingdoms.

599

A dreadful pestilence depopulated Africa.

The bishops of Istria returned to the communion of the church of Rome.

600

The Slavonians, and the Avari, ravaged Italy, and took a great number of prisoners, whom they massacred, because Mauritius refused to ransom them : about this time was laid the foundation of the city of Ferrara.

601

A civil war subsisted between Clotharius and Theodebert, assisted by Thierry the brother of both.

602

The Lombards obtained a victory over the Romans.

Mauritius having sent his brother with an army into Pannonia, charged him to pass the winter beyond the Danube. The soldiers elected Phocas their emperor. Phocas came with his wife to Constantinople, and was acknowledged emperor, and on the third of November he put Mauritius with his children to death, after a reign of 16 years and 3 months.

603

Liuba succeeded to Reccaredus in the kingdom of Spain.

Cosrhoes, to revenge the death of Mauritius, declared war against the Romans.

Phocas sent the picture of himself, and of his wife Leontia, to Rome. He was proclaimed emperor the 25th of April.

The Lombards prepared for a war with the Romans.

604

Cosrhoes, king of Persia, defeated the Roman army.

Austin, the first English bishop, died.

605

Agiluf, king of the Lombards, declared his son Adalwald king, and he was acknowledged as such by the people.

Pope Sabinianus died the 19th of February : his corps, because he had not distributed the rents of the church to the poor, was sent out of Rome.

Some writers say this pope was the first who introduced into churches the use of bells.

Narfes, the Roman commander, being accused of holding a correspondence with Cosrhoes, sued to the emperor for a pardon ; who, to induce him to come to Constantinople, promised him one ; but when he arrived there burnt him alive.

606

Boniface III. was elected pope. He sent legats to the emperor Phocas, who acknowledged the priority of the holy see, and hindered Cyriacus of Constantinople from assuming the title of patriarch-general.

Phocas

Since
Christ

607

Phocas married his daughter Domitiana to Priscus, a patrician-commander of his guards. The emperor massacred a great number of people.

Pope Boniface begged of Phocas the temple called the Pantheon, which was built by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus, and dedicated to Jupiter Vindex, and all the gods. The pope having obtained it, dedicated it to God, the virgin Mary, and all the saints. This church is now called St. Maria Rotunda.

608

The emperor put several persons to death, on a suspicion of their having formed a design against his life.

Priscus, the general of the army, and Heraclius, conspired against Phocas.

Cosroes, king of Persia, seized upon Armenia and Cappadocia; took Galatia, Paphlagonia, and advanced to the city of Chalcedon, putting to the fire and sword, without distinction of age or sex, all who opposed him.

609

The Jews in Antioch revolted, and cruelly murdered Anastasius, who was bishop there.

There happening an insurrection at Constantinople, during the public games which Phocas celebrated in the circus, he ordered some of the rioters to be beheaded, and others to be put in sacks, and thrown into the sea: upon which the soldiers set the palace on fire, forced the prison gates, and set at liberty those whom the emperor had imprisoned.

Heraclius took up arms in Africa against Phocas.

Thierry, king of the Burgogne, married Hermenberga, or Manberga, the daughter of Wateric king of Spain, and afterwards, upon some slight pretence, sent her back again to her father.

610

The Persians possessed themselves of Apamæa, and the city of Edeffa, and penetrated as far as Antioch.

Heraclius, the præfect of Africa, raised a powerful army, of which he gave the command to his son. He also fitted out a large fleet, and sailed to Constantinople, took that city, and defeated the emperor's troops. The emperor being brought to Heraclius, he stript him of his imperial robes, cut off his hands, feet, and private parts, and then his head; the soldiers took his trunk, and burnt it. Heraclius was crowned emperor by Sergius, and in the month of July his wife Eudocia was also crowned empress. Phocas had governed the empire eight years.

The Persians having pillaged Armenia, and made themselves masters of Cæsarea, and the city of Cappadocia, retreated with a large number of prisoners, and great booty.

611

The 3d of May the empress was delivered of a son, who was at first called Heraclius, but afterwards Constantine the Young. This princess died sometime after. As they were carrying the corps of that princess to be interred, a strange young woman, who was looking out of a window, having accidentally spit upon the bier, was taken and burnt alive.

612

The Persians, weary of continuing the war, and being satisfied with the spoils they had taken from their enemies, continued this year in peace.

The Saracens having fallen upon the Roman territories, pillaged Syria, and destroyed the inhabitants with fire and sword.

Mahomet

Since
Christ

Mahomet began to teach his errors.

Thierry, king of France, was beat, and shut up in a monastery by his brother Theodebert, and afterwards put to death.

Sigebert II. succeeded Thierry, and was killed by Clotharius.

613 The Persians ravaged Palestine, took Jerusalem, killed above 90,000 of the inhabitants, pillaged the city, and carried away our Saviour's cross into Persia.

614 The Persians renewed the war with the Romans, and took the city of Damas. Heraclius sent ambassadors to Cosroes, the king of the Persians, with offers of peace, but they returned without any answer.

Thierry, king of France, was struck with thunder, and died at Bourgogne.

Clotharius put to death Sigebert, the natural son of Thierry, and the five brothers of Sigebert. Brunehaut, their grandmother, was given up to Clotharius, who assembled the principal lords of his kingdom to prepare for the trial of that princess. They found her guilty of the murder of ten kings, and of other crimes. She was led on a camel round the city, and then tied by her hair and hands to the tail of a young wild horse, and dragged over the stones. The remains of her dislocated and mangled body, which had been bruised by the trampling of the horse, were gathered up and burned, and the ashes thrown into the air.

615 The Persians continued to ravage the empire. They over-ran Egypt, took Alexandria, the capital city of it, penetrated without any opposition as far as Lybia, and left an army to besiege Carthage.

John, the exarch of Ravenna, revolted from Heraclius. That emperor sent Eleutherus to subdue him, who took the city of Ravenna, and put John to death.

They begun at Burgogne to make use of bells in their churches.

616 The Persians took and pillaged Carthage.

Agiluf, king of the Lombards, died; and was succeeded by his son Adalwald.

617 The emperor Heraclius sent again to Cosroes king of Persia, to propose a peace; but Cosroes would not agree to one, but on condition that Heraclius and his people should renounce the christian religion, and worship the sun.

618 The Avari took and pillaged the city of Constantinople.

619 The Persians ravaged Asia Minor, entered Galatia, and took the city of Ancyra, the metropolis of that country; they ruined, and took all they came near, as far as to Chalcedon.

620 The emperor Heraclius concluded a peace with the Avari, and continued the war against the Persians. He borrowed money of the churches and monasteries to support his troops, and afterwards sold the gold and silver of the churches, and coined money to supply the expences of the war.

621 Heraclius marched against Cosroes. The fifth of April Magundat, a Persian general, came to Heraclius, embraced the christian religion, was baptized by the name of Anastasius, turned monk, and was afterwards martyred at Edessa. Heraclius, having increased his army with some Turkish troops, arrived on the borders of Armenia, and defeated a body of horse which Cosroes had sent to surround and take him

Since
Christ

him prisoner. He took up his winter quarters in the country of Pontus, from whence he passed into the Persian territories.

- 622 Heraclius entered Persia on the 20th of April, conquered several cities, pillaged all the flat countries, took the city of Gazacum, where Cosrhoes was retired. Cosrhoes fled, and Heraclius pursued him to the frontiers of Media. He established his winter quarters in Albania, and sent to their own home above 50,000 Persian prisoners.

The false prophet Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina. From this time the Arabians began to reckon their years, or hegira, which signifies persecution or flight: but their years are only lunar ones.

- 623 Heraclius continued his pursuit of the Persians. The Huns, who composed a part of his army, returned to their own country. Heraclius retreated, the Persians pursued, and were defeated.

- 624 Heraclius passed the Euphrates with his army in the month of March, took the cities of Samorata and Adana, and threw a bridge over the river Sanis. Some Roman soldiers, who went to attack the Persians who were incamped on the other side of the river, were repulsed, and pursued by the Persian army, to the camp of Heraclius, who killed a giant, and repulsed their troops, a great number of whom threw themselves over the bridge into the river. The emperor took up his winter quarters at Sebaste.

- 625 Cosrhoes stirred up the Avari, Huns and Sclavonians to invade Thrace, and to besiege Constantinople. The emperor divided his army into three parts; one to defend Constantinople; the second, the command of which he gave to his brother Theodorus, to cover Thrace; and marched himself, with the third and smallest part, against the Persians. He obtained a reinforcement of 40,000 Turks. Sarbarus, a Persian general, advanced to Chalcedon, and undertook the siege of Constantinople, but was obliged to raise it. Saes, another of the Persian generals, gave battle to Theodorus; during the engagement, a shower of extraordinary large hail killed a part of the Persians, and routed the remainder.

Edwin, king of Northumberland in England, married Ethelburg, a daughter of Ethelbert king of Kent. This princess, who was a christian, converted her husband.

- 626 Heraclius continued the Persian war. Above 24,000 Turks left his army, and returned to their own country. The emperor encamped the first of December near Nineveh, on the river Zabab. The 12th of the same month he engaged the Persians, defeated, and put them to flight, and seized upon the treasures and palace of Cosrhoes. Heraclius rested himself there, and passed the Christmas.

Clotharius joined with himself in the throne of France his son Dagobert.

The Lombards deposed their king Adalwald, and chose Ariovald in his stead.

- 627 Heraclius marched the 7th of January in pursuit of Cosrhoes, who had sheltered himself in Seleucia, beyond the Tygris, where the latter fell ill of a dysentery; and being apprehensive of dying, he crowned his youngest son Merdasas. Syrces, his eldest son, being informed of it, gained over the nobility, and raised a considerable army, took his father Cosrhoes prisoner, tied him hand and foot, and put him in a dungeon which Cosrhoes had built to conceal his treasures in.

Syrces

Since
Christ

Syroes fed his father with bread and water only, caused his lords to spit in his face, and otherwise to treat him ill. Syroes secured Merdadas, and his other brothers, and ordered them to be strangled in the presence of Cosrhoes, whom he afterwards commanded to be murdered.

Syroes made peace with Heraclius, and restored to him the wood of our Saviour's cross, which his father Cosrhoes had taken from Jerusalem. Heraclius returned to his dominions, and entered Constantinople in triumph, bearing the cross in his hand.

628 Heraclius set out from Constantinople, in the month of March, on his journey to Jerusalem. He carried with him our Saviour's cross, which Cosrhoes had carried away, and instituted the feast of the exaltation of the cross the 14th of September. From Jerusalem he went into Syria, and stayed some time at Edessa. He drove out the Nestorians, and gave their churches to the catholicks.

Anastasius, the head of the Jacobites, insinuated himself into the emperor's favour, who promised and made him patriarch of Antioch. Heraclius embraced Monothelism, as did also several patriarchs and bishops.

630 An academy was founded at Canterbury in England. Mahomet died at Mecca the 17th of June, aged 63, according to the Arabians.

Clotharius, king of France, died, after having reigned 44 years: Dagobert succeeded him. He made Pepin duke of Neustria.

632 Eububezer, the kinsman and successor of Mahomet, king of the Arabs and Saracens, marched with a powerful army against the Persians. He attacked Isdigertes, the son of Syroes, and king of the Persians, on the 16th of June, near the city of Merga, defeated his army, killed him, and seized on the kingdom of Persia, and settled himself and the Saracens in that empire. From this time the Persians commenced their æra, which they called after their king Isdigertes, the last Persian monarch of the line of Artaxerxes. Thus ended the Persian empire, after it had continued in that line upwards of 400 years.

Dagobert, pretending that his wife was barren, divorced her, and married a religious.

633 Theodorus, the brother of Heraclius, was defeated by a prince of the Saracens. Heraclius abandoned Syria, and retired to Constantinople, and carried with him our Saviour's cross.

Edwin, king of England, was killed in a battle by the Bretons.

Cyrus united the Jacobites and Theodosians.

634 Heraclius sent Boanes, general of his army, to join Theodorus, who was in the city of Emessa, with 40,000 men. Haumar, king of the Saracens, marched against them with a considerable army, and gave them battle the 23d of August. A very high wind raised a prodigious cloud of dust, and drove it into the eyes of the Romans, and obliged them to retreat.

Haumar besieged and took the city of Damas, and made himself master of Phœnicia.

635 The Saracens penetrated into Egypt, and prepared for the siege of Jerusalem, the inhabitants of which engaged Cyrus, patriarch of Alexandria, to treat with Haumas, whom Cyrus induced to retire, giving him a large sum of money, and a promise of an annual pension of 200,000 crowns: Heraclius disapproved of this treaty.

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636

The Saracens demanded the contribution which Cyrus had promised; but Manuel, the governor of Egypt, refusing to pay it, Haumar king of the Saracens besieged the city of Jerusalem again, which capitulated, and submitted to a composition. The Saracens continued masters of this city 463 years; after which it was retaken by Godfrey of Bouillon, in the year 1099.

637

The Saracens continued the war, and took the city of Antioch.

638

Arioald, the king of the Lombards, died; and Rotharis succeeded him.

641

The emperor Heraclius died the 11th of May, having reigned upwards of 30 years, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned but four months, about which time he was poisoned by the empress Martina his mother-in-law, who placed in his room Heracleonas; but six months after he was deposed, his nose cut off, his mother's tongue cut out, and both banished.

642

Oswald, king of Northumberland, was killed the 5th of August, in battle against the Mercians, and was succeeded by his son Oswin.

The senate elected Constans, the second son of Constantine, to the empire.

643

Haumar, king of the Saracens, began to rebuild, in a magnificent manner, the temple of Jerusalem, for a mosque for the Mahometans.

Mauritius, the governor of Rome, revolted; Isaac, the exarch of Ravenna, took him prisoner, and cut off his head; a little after he died, and Theodorus Calliopas was appointed exarch in his place.

644

Sigebert, king of England, embraced a monastick life, and was killed by Penda, king of the Mercians.

St. Maximus came to Rome, and presented his confession of faith to pope Theodorus.

645

Pyrrhus, the monastick, disputed with the monk Maximus, towards the month of July.

Haumar, king of the Saracens, was killed, after reigning ten years, by a Persian slave, in the magnificent mosque he had built at Jerusalem: Othman succeeded him.

647

The Saracens made themselves masters of Africa, and rendered it tributary.

Dagobert, king of France, died, the 19th of January, after a reign of 16 years, and was succeeded by his sons Sigebert and Clovis.

Eugenius was consecrated bishop of Toledo, and St. Eloy of Noyon, and Tajon of Sarragosa.

648

The emperor Constans published an edict, by the persuasion of Paul of Constantinople, to forbid the mentioning of one or two wills in Jesus Christ.

The Saracens fitted out a fleet of 1700 vessels, landed in the island of Cyprus, besieged, and took the city of Constance, which was formerly called Salamine.

649

The emperor Constans ordered Olympus, exarch of Ravenna, to go to Rome, and engage, by threats or promises, the bishops that were assembled there, to subscribe the edict called Typus. All the bishops held firm, condemned the Monothelites, and the emperor's edict. Olympus died with grief at his not having succeeded in his commission.

Chindaswinde, king of Spain, died, after a reign of six years and eight months, and was succeeded by Resceswinde.

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650 The exarch Theodorus Calliopas carried off pope Martin, and put him on board a ship for Constantinople; but a storm obliged the vessel to put in at the island of Naxos, where Martin remained upwards of 12 months.

The Sclavi over-ran Italy, but were afterwards attacked and driven out of it by the Lombards.

651 Pope Martin arrived at Constantinople the 17th of November, where he was close confined by the emperor's orders.

Oswin, king of England, was killed the 30th of August, after a reign of nine years.

652 The emperor caused pope Martin to be brought before him, to give an account of his conduct in regard to the Typus, and his answers not being satisfactory, he remanded him to prison for 85 days, and after that banished him to Chersonesus, ordering at the same time the exarch of Ravenna to go to Rome, and get another pope elected in the room of Martin. The clergy and people of Rome at first refused to comply; but being at last intimidated by the menaces of Theodorus, they elected Eugenius, the 9th of August, successor to Martin, who was still living.

653 The Danes invading England, ravaged and pillaged the country, and massacred all the religious of both sexes.

The Saracens under Mahias made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes, and broke to pieces the famous Colossus of brass, which was looked upon as one of the seven wonders of the world. This Colossus was the figure of a man 126 feet high. The legs of this enormous statue were so high, and so wide extended from one side of the port to the other, that the largest ships could pass between them, without so much as touching them. It had subsisted for 1360 years, but had been thrown down by an earthquake, 85 years after its erection, so that it remained on the ground 1275 years, till Mahias ordered it to be broke to pieces, and sold the brass, of which it was made, to a Jew of Emessa, who had it transported to Alexandria on the backs of 900 camels.

The Saracens pillaged and ravaged Armenia.

654 Pope Martin died in exile, the 12th of November.

Mahias fitted out a numerous fleet at Tripoly, a town of Syria, and came to besiege Constantinople. Two christian soldiers burned the fleet. The Saracens returned with a great number of vessels: Constans went to meet them with his fleet. They fought for a long time, and the Saracens were at last victorious. Constans changed his dress and his ship, and fled to Constantinople.

Rotharis, king of the Lombards, died in Italy, and was succeeded by his son Reodald.

655 Pope Eugenius died the second of June, and was succeeded by Vitalianus, who sent legats to the emperor to request he might confirm his election, according to custom. The legats were well received, and the emperor and empress made the pope a present of a book of the gospels covered with gold and silver, for the use of St. Peter's church.

St. Maximus, who had been conducted to Constantinople with pope Martin, and then banished, was sent to prison with his disciple Anastasius, and another Anastasius who was a legat.

The

Since
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657 The emperor ordered Maximus to Constantinople. The Monothelites endeavoured, in vain, to make this monk embrace their errors; he continued firm to the orthodox faith. The Monothelites upon this had him whipped publicly through all the market places of the city, and then cutting out his tongue, and cutting off his right hand, put an end to their cruelties by sending him into banishment.

Sigebert, king of France, died, after a reign of 11 years.

658 Clovis II. king of France, stripped the church of St. Dennis's abbey, founded by his father Dagobert, of its silver covering, and turned it into money, which he then distributed amongst the poor. Some authors pretend that it was to repair this loss, that he obtained for St. Dennis's abbey an exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, and that he ordered letters patent, containing the said grant to be made out the 12th of June 660.

658 The Saracens offered peace to the emperor Constans, who accepted it on condition that they would pay him every year 100,000 crowns, with a horse richly furnished, and a slave.

659 The emperor Constans caused his brother Theodosius, whom he had before obliged to become a deacon, to be put to death. This action was followed by frightful dreams, which deprived Constans of his sleep. He then left Constantinople, went to Sicily, spent some time at Syracuse, and from thence removed to Rome.

Reodald, king of the Lombards, was killed, after reigning four years, by one of his own subjects, with whose wife he had maintained a criminal correspondence. As this prince had no children, the Lombards assembled the states of the country, and elected in his room Aripert, son of Gondebaud, brother of Theudelinda.

660 Maximus died in exile in the country of the Alans, where he had been for three years.

661 The Lombards pillaged the town of Grado, where the episcopal see of Aquilea had been transferred.

The emperor Constans arrived at Rome the fifth of July. Pope Vitalianus, and all the clergy of Rome, went to meet him six miles out of town. He remained there but 13 days, during which time he ordered the covering of St. Mary of Martyrs, which was of brass, to be taken off, and sent with a great many other things to Constantinople. From Rome he went to Naples, and from Naples to Reggio.

Grimoald, duke of Benevento, seized on the kingdom of Lombardy.

664 The emperor went from Reggio to Sicily, remained some time at Syracuse, raised heavy contributions, and brought on himself the hatred of the people.

Clovis, king of France, died, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his son Theodorick.

St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin mayor of the palace, died in France.

665 The English sent presents and ambassadors to the pope.

667 Sapor, præfect of Armenia, rebelled against the emperor, asked and obtained assistance from the Saracens; but died of a blow he gave himself on the head in passing through the gates of a city.

668 The emperor Constans died at Syracuse, after having governed the empire 27 years. Authors are not agreed about the kind or manner of his death. The army proclaimed emperor an Armenian, called Me-
zizus,

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zizius, or Metius, an Armenian, who had no right to the throne. Constantine, son of Constans, came to attack the new emperor with a fleet, defeated him, and put him to death. After this he returned to Constantinople, and as his beard had grown during his absence, the inhabitants gave him the name of Pogonatus, which signifies bearded. At first he associated in the empire his brothers Tiberius and Heraclius, but without giving them the title of emperors. However the people called them by that name, which provoked his jealousy to such a degree, that he ordered their noses to be cut off.

The Saracens carried off from Africa, and sold upwards of 80,000 prisoners.

The pope sent into England a native of Cilicia, called Theodorus, aged upwards of 60, to govern the church of Canterbury.

669 The Saracens ravaged Sicily; besieged, took, plundered, and then destroyed the town of Syracuse.

Clotharius III. died, and was succeeded by Thierry III. who some time after was banished to a monastery to make room for Childeric II.

670 Oswy king of England died the 15th of February, after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid.

671 The Saracens made incursions into Syria and Cilicia, and made preparations for the siege of Constantinople.

The Saracens landed in Thrace with a considerable fleet, laid-siege to Constantinople from the month of April to the month of September, and took up their winter quarters at Cyzicus.

Resceswind, king of Spain, died, after a reign of 21 years, and 6 months from the death of his father. Bamba, or Wamba, was crowned in his room the 19th of September.

673 The Saracens besieged the new city of Constantinople, but their army was defeated, and routed by the emperor's generals. A great part of their fleet was likewise dispersed, and upwards of 30,000 men killed on board it. Callinicus, an able architect and mathematician, invented a fire-work called Greek fire, which water could not extinguish, and which he accordingly employed, with great success, to destroy the Saracen fleet that had taken shelter in the port of Cyzicus.

Grimaldo king of the Lombards died, after having reigned eight years: Garibald, as yet an infant, succeeded him, but was killed three months after to make room for Bertharius, who seized on the kingdom.

674 Wamba made war on the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonnensis, and reduced them to his obedience.

Ebroin, mayor of the palace, placed on the throne Clovis, who he reported was son of Clotharius III.

Dagobert II. son of Sigebert III. returned from Scotland, and seized on a part of the kingdom of Austrasia.

675 The Saracens, with a fleet of 270 ships, attempted to land on the coast of Spain. But Wamba king of the country not only prevented them, but set fire to their fleet, and entirely destroyed it.

676 The Saracens made a 30 years peace with Constantine, and paid him every year a considerable tribute.

677 Ethelred king of the Mercians, made war on the inhabitants of Kent, ravaged their country, destroyed their towns and castles, and threw down and plundered their monasteries.

Since
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678

The Bulgarians, so called from the river Bulga or Volga, poured down upon Thracia in great numbers. The emperor gave them a considerable sum of money, and obliged them to retire.

Mawias king of the Saracens died, after a reign of 21 years, and was succeeded by his son.

679

Christianity was preached to the inhabitants of Friesland by Wilfrid bishop of York.

680

The emperor ordered all the bishops to assemble at Constantinople by the 7th of November, and the pope's legates arrived there to assist at the council.

The THIRD ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL of Constantinople began the 6th of November.

Wamba king of Spain abdicated the throne, and retired to a monastery, after a reign of 8 years, 1 month, and 14 days: Erwigius succeeded him the 14th of October.

Dagobert, and his son Sigebert, being dead, Thierry reascended the throne.

681

The Monotholites were condemned at the council of Constantinople.

The lower part of England was afflicted with plague and famine.

Marvan, king of the Saracens, died, and was succeeded by Abdelmelec.

682

The emperor Constantine relinquished to the popes the money they used to pay him on their promotion, but reserved notwithstanding the right of confirming their election.

684

Egfrid king of England was killed by the Picts, against whom he had declared war.

685

The emperor Constantine died, after a reign of 17 years, and some months, leaving for successor his son Justinian, aged 16. Justinian sends an army into Armenia, who drove the Saracens out of it, and rendered them tributary. The young emperor brings likewise under contribution Iberia, Albania, Hircania and Media.

686

Quilian an Irish monk preached the gospel at Wurtzburg in Germany, and was made the first bishop of it.

687

Pope Conon died the 13th of October. Theodorus and Paschalis archdeacons, raised troops to oblige the electors to chuse them. Sergius however was elected, but Paschal offered a considerable sum to John, exarch of Ravenna, to support his pretensions.

The exarch came with an army to Rome, exacted from the inhabitants the considerable sums that had been promised him, and after all imprisoned the anti pope paschal.

Erwigius king of Spain died, and was succeeded by Egica, a relation of Wamba.

Pepin, mayor of the kingdom of Austrasia, defeated Thierry.

689

Quilian bishop of Wurtzburg, was martyred with his companions, by order of Geila, wife of duke Gosbert.

690

Pepin sent Willebrod with a great many other ecclesiasticks to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of Friesland.

The emperor Justinian broke the peace he had made with the Saracens, because they could not pay their tribute in his own coin, at the same time that he refused to receive it in bullion. The emperor obliged the inhabitants of Cyprus to leave their country. He was defeated by the

Since the Saracens, against whom he had made war, and was obliged to cede them Armenia.

Thierry king of France died, and was succeeded by Clovis III.

691 Bartharius king of the Lombards died, after a reign of 17 years, and was succeeded by his son Cunibert.

692 Justinian caused to be assembled the council of Constantinople, called in Trullo, or Quini sexte.

Childebert succeeded his brother Clovis in the kingdom of France.

693 Justinian erected many magnificent buildings, under the inspection of a very cruel Persian; who put a great many of the workmen, and many men of quality to death.

694 Leontius, a patrician, was chosen emperor, and after cutting off Justinian's nose, banished him to Chersonesus, and put to death the ministers of his cruelty.

The Jews of Africa and Spain conspired against king Egica; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the authors punished.

695 St. Omer died in a town of the Low Countries, which took his name, and has retained it ever since.

Vandregifile founded the abbeys of Fecamp and Fontenelle.

696 Leontius was deposed by Absimare general of horse, who after cutting off his nose, shut him up in a monastery of Dalmatia. Apfimar was declared emperor by the army, who gave him the name of Tiberius.

697 Wilibaldas sent missionaries into the eastern parts of France to propagate the gospel there.

698 The Romans recovered Syria, and killed above 200,000 Saracens.

The Picts in England embraced the christian religion.

Christianity extended itself into Friesland.

- 700 Cracus, king of Poland, built the city of Cracow, and made it the capital of his kingdom.

701 Egica king of Spain died, having reigned 13 years; and was succeeded by his son Vitiza, who withdrew himself from his obedience to the pope, and refused to pay him the tribute his predecessors had done.

702 Gilulphus, duke of Benevento, ravaged Campania.

Justinian II. raised an army to recover his throne, and married the daughter of the king of the Lazi.

703 Justinian seized upon Thrace, besieged the city of Constantinople, and marched his troops into it.

Apfimar, Tiberius and Leontius fled, and were pursued and taken by the emperor, who brought them back to the circus, where he trampled upon them in the presence of the people, and afterwards had their heads cut off. He put to death several other persons of distinction, deposed Callinicus patriarch of Constantinople, put out his eyes, banished him, and put Cyrus in his place.

Cunibert king of the Lombards died, after a reign of 12 years.

704 The Lombards, being greatly distressed by intestine wars, Aripert possessed himself of their kingdom, got himself declared king, and appeased the disturbances which had desolated his kingdoms.

Ethelred, king of Mercia in England, turned monk, and was succeeded by his nephew Cenred.

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- Justinian made war against the Bulgarians, who had assisted him to recover his kingdoms, but was defeated and obliged to fly to Constantinople.
- 706
- 708 The 19th of January Sifinnius was elected pope, who died 20 days after, and was succeeded by Constantine, a Syrian.
- 709 Justinian made the pope come to Constantinople to finish the dispute about the canons added to the sixth council. Justinian made war against Chersonesus.
- Childebert, king of France, died the 15th of April, aged 28 years, having reigned 17: he was buried in the church of St. Stephen de Coucy: Dagobert II. succeeded him.
- 710 Vitiza king of Spain having reigned nine years, died: he was succeeded by Roderic, a man of courage, but cruel.
- 711 There was a revolution in Spain, for the Saracens coming there from Africa, defeated Roderic, who was killed in a battle against those infidels.
- The soldiers, exasperated at the cruelties of Justinian, revolted, and elected Philippicus, surnamed Bardanes, emperor, who besieged and took Constantinople, and murdered Tiberius, who was then about seven years old, in the presence of his father Justinian, whose head Philippicus ordered to be cut off. This new emperor declared in favour of the Monothelites.
- 712 Aripert, king of the Lombards, was drowned in passing the river Thicis; his body was buried at Pavia. Ansprand succeeded him, who reigned not more than three months, when his son Luitprand came to the government.
- 713 Artemius, chief secretary to Philippicus, caused the eyes of that emperor to be put out as he was sleeping, and himself to be declared emperor in his stead, by the name of Anastasius.
- The Saracens besieged and took the city of Antioch of Pisidia.
- The Bulgarians ravaged all Thrace.
- The Saracens of Africa stripped Roderic king of Spain of his dominions.
- 714 Pepin mayor of the palace died; and was succeeded by his son Charles Martel.
- The army of the empire, that Anastasius had sent into Phœnicia against the Saracens, revolted, and chose for emperor a Syrian called Theodosius, who coming to Constantinople defeated Anastasius's fleet, took Anastasius himself, and shut him up in a monastery.
- 715 The emperor Theodosius caused to be established the authority of the first six general councils.
- King Dagobert died, leaving for successor his son Thierry, surnamed Chelles, on account of his having been brought up in that place. As Thierry was still in the cradle, the great men of the kingdom elected for chief Daniel, an ecclesiastick, who had retired to a convent. This Daniel was son of Childeric, and took the name of Chilperic II.
- 716 The Armenians and Saracens forced Leo of Isauria to accept of the empire. Leo then marched against Theodosius, who, after voluntarily resigning the crown, retired to Ephesus with his son, and embraced the ecclesiastick state.

Since
Christ

The Saracens took Pergamus, a city of Asia Minor, and made themselves masters of Toledo in Spain. They likewise laid waste Burgundy and Poitou with fire and sword.

717 The Saracens besieged Constantinople, but were repulsed. Leo destroyed their fleet with wild fire. Three hundred thousand persons died of the plague at Constantinople.

The Tiber overflowed, and laid under water the city of Rome for seven days.

Suibert, the first bishop of the Saxons and Frisians, died.

718 The Saracens raised the siege of Constantinople the 15th of August, and their army and fleet were entirely defeated by those of the emperor.

Pelagius, a Goth, was elected king of the Asturias by the inhabitants. He defended himself against the Saracens, of whom he slew 20,000 in one battle.

719 Charles Martel declared king Clotharius IV, the son of Clotharius III. Radbodus, king of the Frisians, died.

The emperor Leo, an Isaurian, had at this time a son born, who was baptized by Germanus patriarch of Constantinople, and named Constantine: he was nicknamed Copronymus, from his defiling the font.

Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, preached the gospel in Germany, Thuringia, and Frisia.

Chilperic was defeated by Charles Martel, and Clotharius died.

720 Leo joined his son Constantine in the empire with him.

Udo, duke of Aquitaine, delivered Chilperic from Charles Martel.

The Saracens took Narbonne, and besieged Toulouse.

721 A Jew of Syria, pretending to be the Messiah, drew away and deceived many people.

Chilperic being dead, Thierry was declared king. Charles Martel governed with absolute power.

722 The emperor having compelled the Jews to embrace christianity, many of them, after having been baptized, abjured the christian faith, and blasphemed Jesus Christ. Leo endeavouring to force the apostates to recant, they refused, set fire to their own houses, and perished in the flames.

725 Leo condemned the worship and use of images, in which he was opposed by Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople.

726 Pope Gregory declared against the emperor, and condemned his edict against image-worship, and joined with the Lombardians to oppose the execution of it; he also sent to Charles Martel to come into Italy, in case Leo persisted in executing his edict. The Lombardians seized upon Ravenna, and other parts of the empire.

The emperor ordered the images at Constantinople to be thrown down, and thereby occasioned a sedition, in which many of his officers were killed in his palace. He caused the authors of these troubles to be searched after, and put to death.

The Saracens took Cesarea of Cappadocia.

727 The Saracens laid siege to Nicea with an army of more than 100,000 men, without being able to take it.

A great many bishops of the Greek church declared for the worship of images, in opposition to the emperor's edict.

Since
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The defenders of images declared war against Leo, Agallianus, and Stephen their chiefs, but were defeated at sea.

728

Luitprand, king of the Lombards, formed a league with the exarch

729

of Ravenna to make war against the pope, who found means of rendering their designs abortive.

The Saracens ravaged Gallia Narbonnensis.

730

Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople, opposed the emperor, who, unable to make him declare against images, deposed him, and expelled him from Constantinople, and then caused Anastasius, an iconoclast, to be elected in his stead.

Pope Gregory excommunicated the emperor.

731

Charles Martel drove the Saracens out of Gallia Narbonnensis.

732

The emperor Leo confiscated the lands belonging to the pope in the island of Sicily; caused the daughter of Chagan, king of the Chazari, to be instructed, and baptized by the name of Irene, after which he married her to his son Constantine Copronymus.

The fleet which the emperor had sent to the coast of Italy against the pope, was dispersed by a storm.

St. John Damascenus maintained the worship of images.

733

Pope Gregory, and a great many bishops of Italy, applied to the emperor to re-establish the worship of images, but all to no purpose. The emperor on the contrary persecuted and exiled many of the orthodox party.

Charles Martel defeated the Saracens that were ravaging Gallia Narbonnensis.

734

The emperor still continued to persecute the defenders of images.

735

Eudo, duke of Aquitain, declared war against Charles Martel, but died some time after, dividing his territories between his two sons. To Habson he gave the province of Poitiers, and to Hunapd all the first and second Aquitain; but Charles Martel attacked the latter, and obliged him to do homage for the duchy of Aquitain.

736

Leo caused his edict against images to be put in execution.

Willebrod, bishop of Utrecht, died, after having governed the church of that city almost 40 years.

737

Ceolwulf, king of Northumberland, to whom Bede had dedicated his history of England, abdicated the throne, in favour of his son or cousin german, and then became a monk.

Thierry III. king of France, died, aged about 23, after having had the title of king for 17 years. Charles Martel, who in reality governed the kingdom, gave Thierry no successor, and during six years that he alone held the reins, put up with the title of duke of the French.

738

Favila, who succeeded his father Pelagius in the kingdom of the Asturias, died the second year of his reign, and was succeeded by Alphonfus, son-in-law to Pelagius, and one of the descendants of Recaredus.

739

Luitprand, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome, and took possession of the duchy of Spoleto; but Trasemond, at the head of the pope's troops, retook almost all the towns of this duchy, and the pope wrote very pressing letters to Charles Martel to come to his assistance.

Boniface came into Bavaria, which he divided into four bishopricks, the two principal ones of which are Ratiscen and Salzburg.

Ina,

Since
Christ

740

Ina, king of the western Saxons in England, separated from his wife, abdicated his throne, and became a monk, after laying his subjects under an obligation of paying the pope a penny yearly for every house. Ethelwulph, or Adalphus, king of almost all England, ordered the same tribute, which has been since called St. Peter's pence.

Wednesday the 26th of October, an earthquake was felt at Constantinople, Nicea, Nicomedia, and many other places, which lasted for some months.

The Lombards ravaged Campania, pillaging and burning a great many churches and monasteries.

The pope endeavoured in vain to appease the emperor on the subject of images.

741

The emperor Leo died the 18th of June, after a reign of 24 years, 2 months and 20 days. Constantine Copronymus succeeded him, and was crowned the 27th of June. The people gave him the surname of Caballinus, from his taking great pleasure in the smell of horse-dung.

The new emperor fitted out a fleet against the Saracens.

Charles Martel died the 20th of October, aged 50, at his house of Quicercy upon the Oise. His body was removed to the abbey of St. Dennis. Carloman, his eldest son, succeeded him in his territories of Austrasia, and German France; and Pépin, his second son, in those of Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence.

742

Charles the son of Pepin was born. This is the Charles who afterwards deserved the name of Charlemagne, or Charles the great.

The inhabitants of Antioch, after an anarchy of 40 years, obtained leave from the Saracens to elect a person named Stephen for their patriarch.

743

Luitprand made himself master of Ravenna, but was prevailed upon by the pope to yield it back to the emperor.

Constantine, after defeating Nicetas and his army at Chalcedonia, entered Thracia, besieged and took Constantinople, which he gave up to his soldiers to pillage, caused several of the principal inhabitants to be put to death, and the patriarch Anastasius to be led through the city on an ass, with his face to the tail. However, Anastasius asked and obtained the emperor's pardon, and was re-established by him in his bishoprick.

Comus, patriarch of Alexandria, renounced the errors of the Monotholites.

744

Luitprand, king of the Lombards, died, after a reign of 31 years and a half, and was succeeded by Rachis.

Boniface laid the foundation of the abbey of Fuld, the most famous and considerable house of the kind in all Germany.

Theophilactus was elected patriarch of Antioch.

745

The Saxons, after ravaging Thuringia, were driven out of it by Carloman.

Boniface was consecrated bishop of Mentz.

746

The Saracens divided amongst themselves, and made war upon one another.

An earthquake threw down a great number of buildings in Syria and Palestine, and from the 4th of August to the month of October, a thick darkness obscured the light of the sun. Calabria, Sicily and Greece, were likewise visited with a dreadful plague, which lasted three years.

Since
Christ

The mortality was so great at Constantinople, that there were scarce people enough left to bury the dead, or ground to receive them.

747

Carloman, after leaving his territories and his son Drogon to the care of his brother Pepin, retired into Italy, built a monastery on mount Soractes at some leagues from Rome, now called St. Sylvester, became a monk, and spent the last years of his life in the monastery of mount Cassin.

749

Many cities of Syria were entirely overturned by earthquakes. Those which stood upon eminencies, were thrown down into lower situations; some cities only changed places without receiving any damage, though removed upwards of 6000 paces from their first situation. In Mesopotamia the earth opened, and formed a gulph of 2000 paces long.

750

Pepin defeated the Saxons and Westphalians in many engagements. Rachis, king of the Lombards, besieged the city of Perugia. The pope came to his camp, and prevailed on him to withdraw his troops from before the city, give up all the other cities he had taken, leave his wife, his children, and his kingdom, and retire to the monastery of mount Cassin, after a reign of five years and six months. This prince was succeeded by his brother Astulphus.

751

Pepin sent deputies (Barchard bishop of Wurtzburg, and Fulrade his chaplain) to consult with pope Zacharias, whether he ought not to be declared king preferably to Childeric, the last of the Merovingian line, who was incapable of governing.

Constantine caused his son Leo, though but 16 months old, to be proclaimed Augustus.

752

Pepin was declared king by an assembly of the states of France held at Soissons, and then consecrated in the cathedral of that city, by Boniface bishop of Mentz. This is the first consecration of a king of France mentioned in any good French historian. Childeric was degraded, and banished to the monastery of Sithieu, now St. Bertin, in the ancient diocese of Terouen, in the city of St. Omer, where he took the religious habit.

Stephen III. was raised to the holy see. He was the first pope that was carried at his election upon men's shoulders, a circumstance which first gave rise to that custom.

753

Astulphus, king of the Lombards, declared war against the pope, and required that Rome should be put into his hands. He took Ravenna and many other places.

Astulphus laid siege to Rome. The pope implored to no purpose the emperor's assistance; but Pepin, on his application, prevailed on Astulphus to raise the siege.

Pope Stephen came into France. Pepin sent his son Charles 50 leagues to meet him, and followed him with his wife and children.

Abubala, king of the Saracens, died, and was succeeded by Habdulas, who rebuilt Seleucia, and changed its name to that of Bagdat.

754

Pepin entered Italy with a numerous army, and obliged Astulphus to give back Ravenna to the emperor, and to the pope the town he had usurped from the holy see.

755

Astulphus again laid siege to Rome; and the pope had once more recourse to Pepin, who entering Italy with a powerful army, obliged Astulphus not only to raise the siege, but cede to the pope a great many towns he was in possession of.

Boniface,

Since
Christ

Boniface, bishop of Mentz, was killed by the Frisians the 5th of June. His body was removed to the abbey of Fuld.

756 Astulphus, king of the Lombards, was killed while hunting. As he left no son, and had no near relations, Desiderius duke of Tuscany, who had been his constable, caused himself to be proclaimed king. Rachis, who had abdicated the crown, and some time before embraced a monastick life, endeavoured to recover it; but the pope, at Pepin's persuasion, obliged him to return to his monastery, and Desiderius, after ceding the duchy of Ferrara and Ancona to the pope, remained sole and unrivalled king of the Lombards.

757 The Saracens increased the taxes which they had laid on the christians of Syria.

Pepin reduced the Saxons, and obliged them to pay tribute.

Alphonfus, king of Spain, died, after a reign of 19 years, and was succeeded by Froila, who gained great advantages over the Saracens, of whom he caused 50,000 to be put to death in the province of Galicia, of which he made himself master, as likewise of Navarre.

758 Constantine made war against the Sclavi, and drove them out of Macedonia. He sent a great many presents to Pepin, and among the rest organs composed of a great many rows of pipes, disposed in an extraordinary manner; and such as had never been seen before in France.

759 Constantine made war against the Bulgarians, who defeated him, and obliged him to return to Constantinople.

760 Pope Paul founded a monastery at Rome, in which he caused the psalms to be sung in the Greek tongue.

Pepin defeated the Saxons, besieged and took Narbonne, then in the possession of the Saracens.

761 Constantine treated those who worshipped images with great severity.

762 Constantine forbid any of his subjects to embrace a monastick life. The war in which he was engaged against the Bulgarians allayed this persecution against the monks.

The Saracens made themselves masters of Valentia, a city of Spain; but the catholicks found means of removing the relicks of St. Vincent to a place on the coast of Portugal, now called Cape St. Vincent, where a monastery has been since built.

763 Constantine entirely reduced the Bulgarians.

This year's winter was so severe, that the Pontus Euxinus was frozen to the thickness of 30 cubits, and many places were covered with snow to the depth of 50 feet. These great colds, which lasted from October to the latter end of February, were followed by such dry weather, that most of the wells and springs entirely ceased to yield their usual supplies.

765 Pepin continued the war in Aquitain.

766 Constantine continued to persecute the worshippers of images, and exacted an oath from all his subjects, that they would not yield images any manner of worship. This emperor being defeated by the Bulgarians, sent deputies to ask Pepin's assistance, whom he endeavoured to bring over to his opinion of image worship.

767 Pope Paul died, and Constantine, though a laick, was promoted to the holy see by Desiderius king of the Lombards, and in the course of three succeeding days raised to the order of priesthood.

The

Since
Christ

The Turks ravaged Armenia and Asia.

768

The people and clergy of Rome revolted from pope Constantine, whom they obliged to abdicate the papal chair. Upon this Constantine retired to a monastery, where he was first deprived of his sight, and afterwards poisoned.

Philip succeeded Constantine; but a great many persons being dissatisfied with his election, caused him to be deposed, and elected Stephen IV. in his stead.

Pepin falling sick at Saintes, after having put an end to the war in Aquitain, caused himself to be carried to Tours, and from Tours to St. Dennis, where he died the 23d of September, aged 54; in the 27th year of his reign, and 20th of his government. He was buried at St. Dennis. The lowness and thickness of his stature caused him to be called Pepin the short and the thick.

769

Charles, the son of Pepin, to whom we shall for the future give the name of Charlemagne, and Carloman his brother, divided the kingdom of France. The first aged 30, was crowned at Noyon, and the second aged 22, at Soissons. These two brothers made war against Hunaud, duke of Aquitain, and made themselves masters of his territories.

Charlemagne married Berthe, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards.

Leo, son of the emperor Constantine, married at the age of 18 Irene, and was proclaimed emperor. His two other brothers Christophulus and Nicephorus were declared Casars. The 1st of April Constantine caused Eudocia his third wife to be crowned empress.

770

The emperor Constantine caused a great number of religious persons of both sexes to be assembled at Ephesus, and ordered them to throw off their black clothes and put on white, to marry, and comply with his intentions concerning images, on pain of being sent to the island of Cyprus, and there exposed to the insults of the Saracens. A great many of them, after having their eyes put out, were sent into banishment; but some chose to marry. Constantine ordered the monasteries to be sold, and applied the produce to his own purposes.

771

Carloman died of sickness in the month of November; his body was removed to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims.

Charlemagne now become sole king of France, made himself master, during the remaining part of this century, of all the possessions of the Lombards in Italy, of part of Spain, and other barbarous countries in Germany. He divorced his wife Berthe; with the pope's leave, and married Hildegarda, daughter of the king of the Suevi.

At the latter end of the month of January of this year, Irene, wife to the emperor Leo, was brought to bed of a son, who was called Constantine, and surnamed Porphyrogenitus, which signifies born in the purple.

772

Desiderius, king of the Lombards, made himself again master of Ravenna, and several other places.

Charlemagne made war against the Saxons, and after defeating them near Osnabrug, demolished the temple of the false god Irmenful, and broke his statue to pieces. Bertoldus, duke of the Saxons, was killed.

773

Desiderius formed a design of besieging Rome, and seized on several places belonging to pope Adrian, who applied to Charlemagne for assistance. Upon this Charlemagne, after having in vain tried in an amicable

Since
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774 amicable manner to prevail on Desiderius to restore to the pope the territories he had taken from him, entered Italy in the month of October, defeated Desiderius's army, besieged and took Verona.

774 Charlemagne finding that the siege of Pavia, which he had undertaken the year before, was likely to take up more time than he at first imagined, came to Rome to celebrate Easter. The pope and the inhabitants of that capital received him in a most magnificent manner. Charlemagne afterwards returned to Pavia, which surrendered to him. Desiderius, who had taken refuge there, was taken, with his wife and children, and shaved by order of Charlemagne, who obliged him to retire into a monastery, where he died in a short time. Thus ended the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, after they had governed there 205 years.

Paul, deacon of Aquila, was taken, with Desiderius, whom he served in the quality of his secretary. Being accused of having counterfeited Charlemagne's writing, in order to facilitate Desiderius's escape, Charlemagne first condemned him to lose his right hand; but was afterwards pleased to revoke that sentence, contenting himself to banish him to the island of Capraia, from whence this historian made his escape, and came to live at Benevento.

775 The emperor Constantine Copronymus died the 14th of September, after a reign of 34 years, 2 months and 26 days, leaving for successor his son Leo.

776 Adalgisus, son of Desiderius king of the Lombards, was declared patrician in the month of April by the emperor Leo, who likewise caused his son Constantine Porphyrogenitus to be declared and crowned emperor. Nicephorus conspired against Leo, who caused him to be shaved, and banished him to Chersonesus.

Rotgaut raised troops with an intention of making himself master of the kingdom of the Lombards; but Charlemagne opposed his designs, defeated him, made him prisoner, and afterwards condemned him to lose his head. Charlemagne likewise reduced the Saxons, who embraced the christian religion.

777 Eleric, king of the Bulgarians, came to Constantinople, and after being duly instructed in the christian religion, received baptism, and was created patrician by Leo, who married him to a cousin-german of the empress Irene.

778 Charlemagne caused to be held at Paderborn a general assembly, where several of the Saracen chiefs came to implore his assistance against their own subjects.

779 Charlemagne, in an expedition to Spain against the Saracens, made himself master of Navarre and Sardinia. At his return he demolished Pampeluna. The inhabitants of Gascony lay in ambush in the defiles of the passage of Roncevaux, pillaged his baggage, and killed several of the principal lords of his court. Hildogarda, Charlemagne's queen, was brought to bed of twins, one of whom died immediately after its birth; but the other, called Lewis, lived to be his successor.

Charlemagne reduced the Saxons, many of whom retired to the countries possessed by the Vandals, and assumed the name of Westphalians.

780 The emperor Leo died of a fever the 8th of September, and was succeeded by his son Constantine VII. surnamed Porphyrogenitus, under the regency of Irene.

Since
Christ

Images and their worship were re-established. The Saracens pillaged and demolished the churches of the christians in Asia, and forbid the exercise of the christian religion. Charlemagne founded several bishopricks in Germany, and among the rest those of Osnabrug and Minden.

781 Charlemagne came to Rome to celebrate Easter, and there caused his second son Pepin to be baptized by the pope, who likewise stood god-father to him. Pepin was likewise crowned king of Italy, and Lewis king of Aquitain.

The empress Irene asked and obtained Rotruda, daughter to Charlemagne, in marriage for the emperor Constantine her son, but the marriage was not celebrated, as the parties were not marriageable. The empress sent an eunuch called Stephen into France, to instruct the young prince in the Greek language and customs. Stephen remained there four years, at the end of which, Irene fearing lest this alliance should weaken her authority, thought proper to recall her promise to Charlemagne on the occasion.

The Saracens made war in the east, till Irene prevailed upon them, by immense sums of money, to renew the peace.

782 The generals of the emperor Constantine drove the Sclavonians out of Greece.

Charlemagne continued the war against the Saxons, and demolished the temple of Venus and her idol that he found at Magdeburg.

783 Silon, king of Galicia, died in the eight year of his reign, and was succeeded by Alphonfus.

Hildegarda, Charlemagne's queen, died the last day of April, and Bertha his mother the 12th of June. Charlemagne married Fastrada, daughter of Raoul, a French count.

Elipand, bishop of Toledo, published his opinion of the quality of an adopted son, which he attributed to Jesus Christ. Several bishops and priests opposed his errors.

785 The Saxons submitted entirely to Charlemagne, and embraced the christian religion.

787 The council of Nice, being the seventh general council, was held, composed of 350 bishops, in which the worship of images was re-established.

Charlemagne came to Rome, and from thence brought home with him singers and organists, in order to introduce into France the Gregorian chaunt, instead of the Ambrosian that had hitherto been made use of there.

788 Charlemagne made war against Tassillo, duke of Bavaria, and obliged him to retire to a monastery.

789 The emperor Constantine, now 20 years old, endeavoured to shake off the yoke of his imperious mother Irene, who exiled those that she suspected of having advised him to do so.

790 There was an earthquake at Constantinople, which obliged the emperor and his mother to leave the city.

The generals and soldiers of the imperial army then in Armenia shook off Irene's yoke, and desired to be governed by their emperor Constantine, and the other armies of the empire followed their example; in consequence of which Irene, in the month of October, abstained from meddling in the affairs of the government, and her son Constantine began to govern alone.

There

Since
Christ

There was a conflagration at Constantinople that destroyed the patriarch's palace, in which were kept the works of St. Chrysostom in his own hand-writing.

About this time Constantine caused to be composed those books concerning images, which still bear his name.

791 The 15th of January Constantine prevailed on Irene to assume again the reins of government. This empress persuaded her son to put out the eyes of his uncles, and many other considerable persons.

The Tiber overflowed, and drowned several houses at Rome.

792 A priest of Lombardy having informed Charlemagne of a conspiracy against him, he condemned many of the conspirators to lose their heads, and the rest their sight.

793 Alphonfus, surnamed the Chaste, king of Spain, refused to deliver to the Saracens the 100 virgins, which it was customary to give them; upon which they declared war against him; but he gave them battle, and killed upwards of 70,000 of them.

The Saracens of Africa infested the sea with their pyrates, and ravaged Gallia Narbonnensis, but were at length defeated by Charlemagne. The junction of the Rhine and Danube was attempted, but without success.

794 Charlemagne caused a council to be held at Francfort; upwards of 300 bishops assisted at it, as likewise the king in person. This council condemned Elepand and Felix of Urgel, and rejected the worship of images.

795 The emperor Constantine repudiated his wife Mary, and shut her up in a monastery, under the pretence of her intending to poison him. He then married Theodecta, maid of honour to his mother, and caused her to be crowned with the title of Augusta: several of those who disapproved of this marriage were sent into exile.

796 Pope Leo sent legats to Charlemagne, to request him to confirm his election. These legats brought with them the keys of St. Peter's church, the banner of the city, and other considerable presents. Charlemagne upon this sent Engilbert to Rome.

At this time Charlemagne was in the county of Juliers, where there were hot baths, and erected there a palace and a chapel, since which the place has been called Aix-la-Chapelle. This place was heretofore called by the Romans Aquisgranum, or the waters of Granus, from a lord of that name, who had formerly beautified and added several conveniences to them.

Irene sought to depose her son. The emperor Leo's wife was brought to bed of a son, who was called by the name of his father.

797 Irene, mother of Leo, conspired against him, and on his taking flight caused him to be pursued. Upon this he was brought back, and had his eyes put out by her command, and in her presence, in the very room where she had been delivered of him, three years exactly after he had treated his uncles in the same manner. Leo survived this misfortune but three days, and in him ended the race of Leo the Isaurian. The sun was darkened for 17 days successively.

798 Irene offered a considerable sum to the Saracens to induce them to a peace, but they refused her proposals, continued to ravage Thrace, and made incursions to the very gates of Constantinople.

Alphonfus

Since
Christ

Alphonfus gained a great victory over the Infidels, and to acknow- ledge the assistance he had received from Charlemagne sent him a very rich tent of exquisite workmanship, and many other considerable presents, which he had taken from the Moors.

799

Pope Leo was treated very unworthily by those in the interest of pope Adrian, accusing him of enormous crimes, and raising a sedition against him. They even endeavoured to put out his eyes and tear out his tongue while he assisted at a publick procession, and at last shut him up in a close prison, from whence he escaped into France. Charlemagne gave him a numerous convoy to return to Rome, where he accordingly arrived, and took vengeance of his enemies.

800

Charlemagne went to Rome, and was there crowned emperor in the month of December. Luitgarda, his fourth wife, who performed the journey with him, died the 4th of June.

The THIRD EPOCH A.

This Epoch, which contains at most but 187 years, presents us with a great many revolutions both in the empire, the Greek and Latin churches, and even the sciences. Charlemagne begins it towards the latter end of the year 800, by the establishment of the eastern empire, and it finishes in the year 987, by the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France. The first times of this æra may vie with the brightest periods of the most illustrious monarchies; but the house of Charlemagne, unable to bear so great a burthen, falls insensibly to ruin, and in the year 987 becomes quite extinct, to make room for another family, under which every thing acquires new strength and dignity. The church is equally agitated as well in the east as in the west, by the disorders of some of its subjects, and the avarice of others. In fine, ignorance, the daughter of disorder and confusion, rears her head towards the end of this Epoch, and is only expelled during the following one.

Since
Christ

• 801

CHARLEMAGNE set out from Rome the 24th of April, and arrived at Spoleto.

The last day of the same month a dreadful earthquake shook France, Germany and Italy. At Rome it threw down St. Paul's church, and several other considerable buildings.

Pope Leo ordered that there should be processions three days before the Ascension (since called rogations or prayers) to implore a cessation of their affliction.

Charlemagne had a son by a concubine, and called him Drogo or Dreux: this prince caused a collection of canons to be made.

The empress Irene, to gain the good will of the people, discharged them from the payment of taxes.

802

Charlemagne sent ambassadors to Constantinople to negotiate a peace with the empress Irene, who was given to understand that this prince had some thought of marrying her. Nicophorus, a patrician, raised the people, caused Irene to be shut up in prison the 30th of October, declared her the day following deprived of the empire, caused her then

Since
Christ to be shut up in a monastery, and at length banished her to the island of Lesbos, and seized himself upon the government.

803 The empress Irene died in banishment the 9th of August.

Nicephorus associated his brother Saturacius in the empire, and sent ambassadors to Charlemagne with offers of peace.

804 Pope Leo came into France to confer with Charlemagne, and towards the end of the year returned into Italy.

805 Nicephorus, terrified at the approach of 300,000 Saracens that were marching to give him battle, offered them such advantageous conditions, that they granted him a peace.

The Slavonians of Bohemia ravaged the country of the Huns.

Charlemagne sent his son Charles to engage them, and this prince defeated them, and killed their general called Lechon.

806 Charlemagne, now 64 years old, assembled the great men of his kingdom at Thionville, and gave them an account of his will, by which he divided his territories between his three sons. His will was approved of and signed.

807 Aaron, king of Persia, sent magnificent presents to Charlemagne.

The emperor Nicephorus gave himself up to his passions, and thereby brought upon himself the hatred of his subjects.

808 Godfrey, king of Denmark, ravaged the territories of Charlemagne, who at length obliged him to retire.

809 Charlemagne caused a council to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, and the word Filioque.

810 Pepin, son of Charlemagne, died the 8th of July, aged 33, leaving only a natural son, who succeeded him in the kingdom of Italy.

811 The emperor Nicephorus commenced a war against the Bulgarians, who defeated his army, and killed himself the 13th of July. Michel Curopalates, son-in-law to Nicephorus, was elected emperor in his stead the 5th of October.

Charles, eldest son of Charlemagne, died without children the 4th of December.

812 Michael Curopalates made peace with the Bulgarians, sent ambassadors to Charlemagne to confirm the treaty of peace that Nicephorus had made with him, and asked his daughter in marriage for Theophilactus, whom Michael had caused to be crowned.

313 The emperor Michael made war against the Bulgarians, who defeated his army the 25th of May. Upon this Michael abdicated the empire, had himself shaved, and retired to a monastery. Leo V. surnamed the Armenian was elected the 11th of July to succeed him.

Charlemagne associated his son Lewis in the empire, and caused him to be crowned in the month of September. He likewise held several councils.

814 Charlemagne, after many fits of a fever followed by a pleurisy, died at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 28th of January, in the 72d year of his age, the 47th of his reign as king, and 14th of his reign as emperor, and was buried in the church he had himself built at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was succeeded by his son Lewis, surnamed the Pious, on account of his great piety and mildness.

The emperor Leo caused the images to be thrown down, persecuted the catholicks, and favoured the iconoclasts.

The

Since
Christ

815

The inhabitants of Rome rose up in rebellion against the pope, who put several of them to death by his own authority. Lewis, incensed at this proceeding, caused his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, to take information of the fact, upon which the pope sent legats to Lewis to apologize for his conduct.

816

Pope Stephen being newly elected, came to Rome to request the confirmation of his election. The king received him at Rheims, where he crowned Lewis emperor, and Hermingarda his spouse, the 29th of August, and afterwards returned to Rome.

Claudius Clemens, bishop of Turin, attacked the worship and use of images.

817

Thursday the 7th of April, three days before Easter, a gallery of Lewis's palace gave way under him and his courtiers, of whom upwards of 20 were wounded, and the emperor himself slightly, but extremely terrified at the accident. He held an assembly of the states at Aix-la-Chapelle the 10th of July, and declared his eldest son Lotharius king of France, and his partner in the empire; gave Aquitain to his second son, and Bavaria to Lewis, who was his youngest.

Bernard king of Italy conspired against Lewis, but on Lewis's marching against him, had recourse to his uncle's clemency, who ordered him, and the leading men amongst those who shared in his rebellion, to be imprisoned.

818

The French, whom Lewis had assembled to try Bernard, condemned him to death; but Lewis was satisfied with only putting out his eyes, which Bernard survived but to the 1st of April.

The emperor Leo caused the images to be thrown down.

Hermingarda, wife of Lewis, died at Angers the 3d of October.

819

Lewis married Judith, daughter of Guelph, duke of Ravensperg.

820

Michael conspired against the emperor Leo, who discovering Michael's designs, caused him to be apprehended on Christmas eve, and condemned him to be immediately burned to death; but the empress prevailed on her husband to defer the execution till after the holydays. In the mean time the emperor caused him to be loaded with chains secured by padlocks, of which he kept himself the keys. Michael, upon this requested that some person should be admitted to him, to console him in his affliction, and obtained for that purpose an ecclesiastick, who giving the prisoner's accomplices an account of his condition, they with poniards concealed under their cloaths, slipped into the church on Christmas night, and there dispatched Leo about ten o'clock in the evening. After this they went and released Michael, surnamed the Stammerer, proclaimed him emperor, and caused him to be crowned that very day, being Christmas day, by Theodore patriarch of Constantinople.

821

A slave, called Thomas, who had renounced christianity, and embraced the doctrine of Mahomet, acquired such power among the Saracens, that he ravaged Armenia and Asia, and undertook to besiege Constantinople by sea and land; but the great colds obliged him to withdraw his troops from before that city in the month of December.

822

Thomas returned to besiege Constantinople, but the king of the Bulgarians brought such powerful assistance to the emperor, that Thomas was obliged to save himself by flight, leaving his camp to the emperor's mercy, who pursued him, besieged him in Adrianople, and obliged him

Since
Christ
to surrender at discretion, with his son Anastasius. He also caused their hands and feet to be cut off, and then put to death in a most cruel manner.

823 Lothario, eldest son of Lewis, came to Rome, and was there crowned emperor by pope Paschal. Judith, wife to Lewis, was delivered of a son, who was called Charles, and since surnamed the Bald.

The Saracens made themselves masters of the island of Crete, and built a city there which they called Candia, a name which has been since given to the whole island.

Pope Paschal sent Ebbo, bishop of Rheims, to preach the gospel to the Danes.

Popiel II. king of Poland, caused his sons, and several of the principal lords of his kingdom to be poisoned: after which he was infested with so prodigious a quantity of rats and mice, that neither fire or sword could deliver him from their troublesome company. Upon this he caused a fortress to be built in a lake, but the rats and mice continued to cover both land and water, crept up to the windows of this his new habitation, and devoured him alive, with his wife and children, so as to leave nothing but the bones behind them. Thus entirely ceased the family of the kings of Poland, which gave room to a great deal of contestation for a new monarch. At length the Poles elected a person called Piaſti of Cruswitz, who governed with so much equity, that his descendants have always bore the name of dukes of Poland; for at that time sovereigns of that country did not use the title of king, but that of duke only.

824 The emperor Michael sent ambassadors to France, where Lewis gave them audience at Rouen. Among other presents, they brought the writings attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, which were deposited in St. Dennis's abbey.

Alphonſus the Chaste king of Spain died, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by Ramirus son of Veremond.

825 Herioldus, who had shared the kingdom of Denmark with Godfrey's children, embraced the christian religion, and was baptized with all his family.

826 Michael the Stammerer married for his second wife a nun called Euphrosina, daughter of Constantine VII. Michael endeavoured, but in vain, to drive the Saracens out of the island of Crete.

827 The Saracens made themselves masters of Sicily, Apulia and Calabria, ravaged Galicia, pillaged the churches, and burned the relicks.

828 The Bulgarians committed great ravages in Dalmatia. Baudric duke of that country was deposed by an assembly that Lewis caused to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, for not having properly defended his dominions. Lewis sent an army into Africa to oblige the Saracens to quit Sicily.

829 The pope caused the town of Ostium, that had been destroyed by the Saracens, to be fortified.

Lewis the Mild gave Rhetia, and part of the kingdom of Burgundy to Charles the Bald, who was now but six years old; upon which his other sons, jealous of such a distinction, withdrew themselves from his court, and were joined by several lords, who, dissatisfied with Lewis's government, declared themselves openly against him.

Since
Christ

Michael the Stammerer died, after having governed the eastern empire eight years, nine months, and seven days. He was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

Lothario had this year a son, who was called Lewis.

830 The children of Lewis the Mild conspired against their father, whom they shut up in the abbey of St. Medard at Soissons; but he was restored by an assembly held at Nimeguen.

Theophilus obliged his subjects by oath not to pay any worship to images, and treated very severely those who refused to obey his orders.

831 The emperor Theophilus made war successively against the Saracens.

832 Theophilus's aversion to images grew to such a degree, that he would not suffer any painter to live in his dominions.

833 The children of Lewis the Mild conspired a second time against their father, shut him up in the monastery of St. Medard at Soissons, caused him to be degraded, and condemned to do penance by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims; but he in a short time recovered his liberty and his kingdom. Pope Gregory came into France to excommunicate the emperor Lewis, upon which the bishops of the kingdom wrote to him, that if he was come to excommunicate their prince, he must expect to return home himself excommunicated.

834 An assembly of bishops was held at St. Dennis, and Lewis the Mild was restored.

835 The festival of All Saints was instituted.

837 Lewis the Mild declared Charles, his youngest son, king of Neustria, and prevailed on several lords to take an oath of fidelity to the young monarch.

838 Pepin, king of Aquitain and son of Lewis the Mild, died in the month of November, aged 35 years, of which he had reigned 21. He was buried in the church of the holy cross at Poitiers.

839 Lewis the Mild gave the deceased's kingdom to his own son Charles; but Pepin the deceased's son disputed the donation.

840 Lewis falling sick at Worms, caused himself to be transported to Ingelheim, near Mentz, where he died the 20th of June, in the 62d year of his age, and the 27th of his government, and was buried in the church of St. Arnoul, near the remains of his mother Hildegarda. Lothario remained sole emperor, and intended to seize the kingdom of France, but Charles the Bald kept possession of it.

842 Theophilus emperor of the east died the 30th of January, after having governed the empire 12 years and 3 months, and was succeeded by his son Michael, surnamed Porphyrogenetes, under the guardianship of his mother Theodora, who re-established the worship of images.

The three sons of Lewis the Mild were reconciled after having made war against one another, and divided among them the dominions possessed by their father. Lothario remained in possession of the empire, the kingdom of Italy, Lorrain, and Burgundy. Lewis obtained Germany for his share, and Charles western France, or all that part of it which lies west of the Meuse. Charles the Bald married Hermetruda, daughter of duke Adelard.

843 Judith, wife of Lewis the Mild, died.

844 Ramirus king of Spain defeated the the Saracens in a pitched battle, and killed above 70,000 of them.

Since
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845

The Danes or Normans came into France, embarked on the river Seine, took and ravaged a great many towns, and advanced to the gates of Paris, whose environs they plundered. Charles gave them considerable sums to engage them to retire. In their retreat they ravaged Picardy, Flanders and Friesland, and undertook the siege of Hamburgh, but the Germans attacked them and put them to flight.

846

The Saracens passed over from Africa into Italy, and undertook the siege of Rome, whose suburbs they plundered.

849

Pope Leo caused Rome to be fortified.

The Saracen fleet was dispersed, and their army routed by the pope's allies.

850

Ramirus, king of Spain died, and was succeeded by his son Ordonius.

851

The Saracens ravaged Sardinia and Corsica, in consequence of which several of the inhabitants of these islands settled in Rome.

852

Lothario associated his son in the empire.

853

The Normans ravaged France, made themselves masters of some places, and plundered a great many others.

854

The emperor Michael having attained the age of 20, deprived his mother Theodora of the regency, and governed by himself.

Pope Leo rebuilt the city of Centumcelle, now called Civita-Vecchia, that had been destroyed by the Saracens.

855

Pope Leo IV. died, and Benedict III. was elected in his stead. It is about this time that some authors place the history of pope Joan, whom they call John VIII. but the ablest criticks are agreed that that history is a meer fable, and took its rise from the effeminate manners of Benedict III.

The emperor Lothario divided his territories. To Lewis his eldest son he gave the empire and the kingdom of Italy; to Lothario his second son Lorrain; and to Charles, Provence and Burgundy. After this division Lothario retired to the monastery of Prum, in the diocese of Treves, and died the 28th of September. He was succeeded by Lewis II.

The emperor Michael shut his mother Theodora up in a monastery, where it is said he afterwards caused her to be put to death.

856

The Normans made a descent upon the coasts of Holland, and plundered a great many places there.

Judith, daughter of king Charles, was married to Ethelwulph king of England.

858

Michael Bardas, brother of the empress Theodora, caused a council to be held at Constantinople, in which Ignatius, patriarch of that city, was deposed and condemned to close imprisonment, after having governed that see 11 years and 4 months. Photius, a man famous for his learned works, was, though as yet a layman, elected patriarch in his room.

859

The winter of this year was so cold, that the Adriatick sea was frozen over, and the merchants living on the coasts of it were obliged to transport their goods by land. It is said that there fell, in several places, snow of the colour of blood.

860

Pope Nicholas sent legats to Constantinople to make up matters between Photius and Ignatius, but they were ill received.

Lothario caused his marriage with Thietberga to be dissolved. Hincmar wrote against this divorce.

Since
Christ

- 861 Photius wrote to pope Nicholas, and received an answer to his letter. Bruno, and Tranchmor his brother, duke of Saxony, laid the first foundations of the city of Brunswick.
- 862 Ordonius king of Spain died, and was succeeded by Alphonfus, surnamed the Great.
- 862 Lewis king of Germany sent a priest to endeavour the conversion of the Sclavi, who all embraced the christian religion, and asked and obtained leave from the pope to celebrate divine service in their own language.
- 863 Lothario married Waldrada.
- 863 A council was held at Mentz in the month of June, and approved Waldrada's marriage; but another held at Rome by the pope condemned that of Mentz, and excommunicated Waldrada, Thietbaud, archbishop of Trier, and Gontier, archbishop of Cologne. A third council was held at Senlis, before which Hincmar informed against Rotadus who was deposed; Rotadus appealed to the pope, who interested himself for him.
- 864 King Charles pardoned count Baldwin his having carried off his daughter Judith.
- 864 Lothario was obliged by a council held in presence of the pope's legat, to take back Thietberga. This prince used her ill, and soon cast her off again.
- 865 The Saracens came into Italy, where they burned all before them. The inhabitants of Lombardy applied to Lewis for assistance, and this prince obliged the Saracens to retire, and took and demolished Capua.
- 866 Lewis continued the war in Italy against the Saracens, who made themselves masters of Campania. The pope sent several bishops to preach the gospel to the Bulgarians, whose king had already embraced the christian religion.
- 867 Michael marched against the Saracens in the island of Crete, caused his uncle Bardas to be murdered the 1st of April, gave the title of Cæsar to Basilus, and associated him in the empire the 26th of May.
- 867 Basilus, surnamed the Macedonian, killed the emperor Michael the 24th of September, and made himself master of the empire. Michael had reigned 26 years, viz. 14 with his mother, and 12 by himself. Basilus caused Photius to be deposed, and restored Ignatius the 23d of November. He obliged the late emperor's favourites to refund half of all the money he had granted them.
- 868 Hincmar of Laon quarrelled with Charles the Bald, about some goods belonging to his church.
- 868 Lothario came to Rome in the month of July, and was reconciled to the pope, who took off the excommunication he had pronounced against that prince on account of his divorce from Thietberga. Lothario after this set out for France, but died at Placentia of a malignant fever, the 8th of August, and was buried in the church of St. Antonine.
- 869 Charles, king of Provence, died without children, and Charles the Bald took possession of his territories, and divided them with Lewis duke of Bavaria.
- 869 Charles the Bald made himself master of Lorrain, and was crowned the 9th of September king of that country by Hincmar, in an assembly of the states of the country held at Mentz.

Since
Christ

Basilus gave the title of Cæsar to his three sons, Constantine, Leo and Alexander. He associated Leo in the empire, and prevailed on Stephen the youngest of his sons, to embrace an ecclesiastick life. Basilus, being one day hunting, was met by a large deer, who carried him off and drew him some way by the belt. One of the emperor's guards cut the belt to free the emperor, and was afterwards inhumanly beheaded, for having drawn his sword upon the emperor. This prince made war against the Saracens who were ravaging Syria, passed the Euphrates, made himself master of Samosatia, and on his return to Constantinople sent assistance to Lewis, who was engaged against the Saracens in Italy, and at length drove them out of it.

870 Pope Adrian threatened to excommunicate Charles the Bald and Lewis; these princes seized on the territories of Lothario: Hincmar gave notice of it to pope Adrian to divert him from his purpose.

Charles the Bald confined Carloman his son, who had conspired against him.

The Danes ravaged England, and pillaged the churches and monasteries. The nuns of a convent, for fear of being violated, disfigured their faces with razors, and the Danes after plundering this convent set fire to it, and reduced it to ashes, with all the nuns it contained.

871 Ethelred, king of England, opposed the incursions of the Danes, whom he defeated in several battles, after which he died, leaving his crown to his son Alfred.

872 The Venetians sent bells to the emperor Basilus. Before that time no bells were used in Constantinople, and they have been used there ever since.

873 Charles the Bald again imprisoned his son Carloman, who had formed a new conspiracy against him, and caused him to be tried. Carloman was condemned to death, but Charles changed his sentence to the loss of his eyes, and close confinement for the rest of his life.

Towards the month of August there fell in France a shower of grasshoppers of a strange form, and prodigious size, which in the space of one night devoured even the branches and the bark of young trees. Some time after this these insects perished, and occasioned a considerable plague and infection.

874 The Saracens ravaged Italy and Africa. The Sorabi and the Sclavi were overcome by Lewis king of Germany. The Danes continued their ravages in England and Scotland.

875 The emperor Lewis died without sons the 6th of August, after having reigned 20 years from the death of his father Lothario, and was buried in St. Ambrose's church at Milan. Charles the Bald was crowned emperor the 25th of December in St. Peter's church.

876 The emperor Charles came from Rome to Pavia the 8th of February, and there received the crown as king of Lombardy, from the hands of archbishop Anspert.

Lewis of Germany died at Francfort the 20th of August, in the 70th year of his life, and the 59th of his reign, leaving his kingdoms to his three children, Carloman, Lewis and Charles. The first had Bavaria for his share; the second Germany, and part of the kingdom of Lorrain; and the third the rest of Lorrain and Germany.

877 Charles the Bald came into Italy to the pope's assistance, and died there the 6th of October in a peasant's cabin, of poison given him by the Jew Sedecias his physician. His body was embalmed and carried

Since
Christ

to Verceil, from whence it was seven years after that removed to St. Dennis's abbey. This prince was 54 years old when he died. As king he had reigned about 38 years from the death of Lewis the Mild his father, but as emperor of the west only two. Authors attribute to Charles the Bald the establishment of the fair *Endit*, so called because it is the time *Indict*, or ordered for the visitation of the celebrated relicks in St. Dennis's abbey. The imperial throne remained vacant for some time after his death. Lewis, surnamed the Stammerer, succeeded Charles the Bald, and was crowned king at Compiègne the 8th of December, and at Troyes in the month of September 878.

878 Pope John fled from Rome, which Lambert duke of Spoleto, and Albert, Marquis of Tuscany, had possessed themselves of. The pope came to France, where he crowned Lewis the Stammerer emperor.

879 The pope takes off the excommunications which his predecessors had pronounced against Photius, and consented to his being re-established in the see of Constantinople.

Lewis the Stammerer died at Compiègne the 10th of April, aged 35, after a reign of one year and six months, and was buried in St. Cornelius's abbey.

Leo was crowned Augustus the 6th of January.

880 Lewis III. and Carloman were now kings of western France, Burgundy and Aquitain.

Carloman, king of Bavaria, died; upon which Lewis of Germany took possession of his dominions.

The Normans ravaged France.

881 Charles III. surnamed the Gross or Bulky, was crowned emperor on Christmas day.

A disagreement between the king and the bishops about a nomination to the bishoprick of Beauvais.

John VIII. again condemns Photius.

882 Lewis king of Germany, died at Frankfort the 28th of January.

Lewis III. king of France, died at St. Dennis in the month of August, leaving Carloman in possession of the kingdom of France.

The Normans upon hearing of the death of Lewis of Germany, made themselves masters of Treves the 5th of April, and reduced it to ashes. They likewise put to death the bishop of that place, who had defended himself. After this they ravaged Liege, Cologne, and several other towns.

883 Pope Martin restored Formosus, bishop of Porto, who had been excommunicated by John VIII.

884 Carloman died while hunting the 6th of December, and was buried at St. Dennis. Charles, surnamed the Gross or Bulky, took possession of all the deceased prince's dominions.

The Saracens burned down the monastery of Mount Cassin, and put to death Bertharius its abbot.

886 The emperor Basilus died the beginning of March, and was succeeded by his son Leo, surnamed the Philosopher, because he loved that science. The new emperor again deposed the patriarch Photius, who was succeeded by Stephen the emperor's brother.

887 The Normans besieged Paris, which Gosselin its bishop valiantly defended.

Charles

Since
Christ

Charles the Gros's faculties being considerably impaired, his subjects deserted him, and chose in his stead Arnould, a natural son of his brother Carloman. Charles assembled some troops to oppose Arnould's elevation, but when about to take the field, was so entirely abandoned by his soldiers and all his other adherents, that there did not remain a single servant with him; nor had he money left wherewith to buy food, for want of which he must have perished, had not Luitprand archbishop of Mentz supplied him with some.

888

Charles the Gros died the 13th of January, after having governed six years a more extensive empire than that of Charlemagne, and was buried at the monastery of Reichnau, near Constance. His dominions were divided into five kingdoms. Arnould was elected emperor, and king of Germany. Eudo had western France and Aquitaine for his share; Lewis the kingdom of Arles; Raoul Transjurane Burgundy. Guy, who stiled himself emperor, and Berenger, disputed for Italy.

889

The Bulgarians ravaged Greece. Leo sent considerable sums to the Hungarians to obtain their assistance, but they were defeated by the Bulgarians in several battles.

891

The emperor Leo going to church on Whitsun-Sunday received so violent a stroke of a stick on his head, that he fell down on the ground. The assassin was immediately apprehended, and punished with death, but without owning his accomplices. The emperor recovered of his hurt.

The Normans landed between the Meuse and the Rhine an army of more than 9000 men, who ravaged the Low Countries. The emperor Arnould marched against, and defeated them.

893

Charles, surnamed the Simple, son of Lewis the Stammerer, was crowned king of France at Rheims the 27th of January, by Foulk archbishop of that place, in the 13th year of his age. This prince disputed the crown with Eudo.

894

Eudo marched against the young king, and obliged him to retire to Worms, where he asked the assistance of Arnould.

895

Berns, duke of Burgundy, began to build the monastery of Cluny. Several historians place in this year the foundation of the kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre, of which Sanctius Abarca was the first monarch.

896

Arnould undertook the siege of Rome, which the inhabitants defended very vigorously. During the siege, a hare that had crept into Arnould's camp, in making its escape fled directly towards the city, and was pursued by the soldiers with great shouts, which caused a panic in that city. Those who were on duty, imagining that the enemy had got into it by storm, either leaped down from the ramparts, or betook themselves to flight. Arnould, informed of this consternation, ordered his army to draw nearer the city, of which he easily made himself master, and was consecrated emperor by pope Formosus.

Arnould pursued Guy so closely, that he could not have escaped but for a contrivance of his wife's, who bribed one of Arnould's domesticks to administer to his master, a drink she gave him for that purpose. This drink threw the emperor into a profound sleep, that lasted for three days, and was succeeded by a palsy which rendered him incapable of business for several days, and thereby gave Guy and his wife an opportunity of saving themselves.

Since
Christ

897 The body of pope Formosus was taken out of ground, and after the three fingers made use of in consecration were cut off, thrown into the Tiber. And all those who had been ordained by him, were ordained a second time.

Eudo died the 3d of January, aged 36 years, of which he had reigned ten.

A great famine in Germany.

899 The emperor Arnould was again seized with the palsy, and died the 29th of November.

900 Lewis IV. son of Arnould, was elected emperor by the princes of Germany.

901 Leo VI. emperor of the east buried his third wife, and married a fourth. Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople, disapproved this marriage. The emperor caused him to be deposed, and Euthymius to be put in his place.

Edward the elder succeeded Alfred in the kingdom of England.

Germany was torn to pieces by civil wars.

902 Himerius, Leo's general, defeated the Saracens by sea.

The Huns, or Hungarians invaded Italy, but were defeated by Berengerius.

903 The Normans ravaged France.

904 The Hungarians ravaged Italy, plundered, destroyed and burned several cities, without sparing either churches or monasteries.

Lewis, son of Boson, was taken by Berengarius, who ordered his eyes to be put out, and caused himself to be crowned emperor by John IX. who afterwards retired to Ravenna, and there acknowledged Lambert for emperor.

Lambert contended with Berengerius for the title of emperor.

905 The Normans took the city of Rome, and settled themselves in Neustria.

906 The Normans made themselves masters of Cotentin, Maine, Brittany, Picardy and Champagne.

908 Theodora, a Roman lady, concubine of Adelbert marquis of Tuscany, governed and disposed of as she pleased all the persons of quality in Rome. She likewise prostituted her two daughters, Marozia, and Theodora.

The emperor Leo caused the marriage he had contracted with Zoe to be approved, and the son he had by her to be acknowledged for his lawful issue. He exiled Nicholas, formerly patriarch of Constantinople, who was soon recalled.

909 The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia, and defeated Burchard, landgrave of the country, who had attacked them. Burchard dying without children, the emperor Lewis gave his territories to Otho duke of Saxony.

910 Lambert emperor of Italy died, aged 32; upon which Berengerius remained sole master of Italy and Rome.

Establishment of the congregation of Cluny, to which William count of Auvergne and duke of Aquitaine left all his lands. Upon this a monastery was built there for Benedictine monks, under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. William named Berno to govern it, and left the monks the liberty of choosing themselves an abbot, after Berno's death.

Since
Christ

911 The emperor Leo died the 11th of June, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, surnamed Porphyrogenetes, a child of six years old, under the tuition of Alexander the deceased emperor's brother.

Raful, king of Transjurane Burgundy, died, and was succeeded by Raful II. his son.

912 Lewis, king of Germany, died the 21st of January, aged about 20. He was the last of Charlemagne's descendants that held the empire : Conrad was elected in his room.

Hitherto the empire had been hereditary, but it now became elective by the assembly of both the secular and ecclesiastick princes and lords, and the deputies of great cities as representatives of the people ; and thus matters continued till towards the 13th century, when electors were instituted.

Alexander, the emperor's tutor, died of a violent flux of blood both upwards and downwards, upon which Nicholas patriarch of Constantinople was elected to that important charge.

913 Zoe, the emperor's mother, caused herself to be named regent, and removed Nicholas who governed as such.

914 Conrad defeated the Hungarians who were ravaging Bavaria.

The Saracens were defeated by the generals of the emperor Constantine.

915 The Hungarians ravaged Saxony, pillaged and demolished the church of Hamburgh.

916 Conrad besieged and took the city of Ratisbon, which he gave to his brother Evrard, with the dutchy of Bavaria.

Ordonius, king of the Asturias and Gallicia, made war against the Saracens, took several of their places, and killed 70,000 of them in a battle.

917 The Hungarians made a second irruption on the lands of the emperor, penetrated to the abbey of Fulda, and took and burned the city of Bale.

The Bulgarians besieged Constantinople, but were obliged by the courageous defence of the inhabitants to raise the siege.

Rollo, first duke of Normandy, died, a prince greatly celebrated for his severe administration of justice. To him authors have attributed the custom in Normandy of those who apprehend any injustice, crying out Harol or Haro to the person that offers it. It is likewise said that he founded the cathedral of Rouen, where he lies buried in St. Roman's chapel.

918 The emperor Conrad died the 23d of December, after having governed the empire seven years and a half. Henry, son of Otho duke of Saxony, was elected to succeed him by all the states of Germany. When the deputies of the assembly brought him an account of his election, they found him a fowling, a diversion he took great pleasure in ; and from thence he acquired the surname of the Howler.

919 The emperor Constantine married Helena, daughter to Romanus general of his armies, and caused her to be crowned the 10th of April. One of the principal officers of the court having formed a design of seizing on the imperial throne, Romanus, the emperor's father-in-law caused him to be apprehended, imprisoned and punished with the loss of his eyes. Constantine created Romanus, Cæsar, and had him proclaimed Augustus in the month of December ; after which he was elected

Since
Christ

elected emperor by the title of Romanus III. and governed the empire in conjunction with Constantine. Zoe, Constantine's mother, was banished the court, and confined to a monastery.

920 Romanus caused his wife to be crowned Augusta the 2d of February, and his son on Whitsunday.

Disputes about fourth marriages were ended by a council held at Constantinople, which condemned them.

921 A great many lords conspired against Charles the Simple.

Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia, was murdered at a great entertainment, by Boleslas his brother.

922 The Hungarians began again to pillage Germany, and the neighbouring countries.

Robert revolted against Charles the Simple, and was elected and consecrated king in the church of Rheims the 30th of June, by Herve archbishop of that see.

923 Charles the Simple marched against, and attacked Robert, who was killed with the stroke of a lance the 15th of June. His son Hugo, surnamed the Great, or the abbot, caused Raoul, duke of Burgundy, to be elected king of France; and this prince was accordingly crowned at Soissons the 13th of July.

Charles was taken in the castle of Peronne, and imprisoned in the castle of Thierry, upon which his queen Ogina carried away into England their only son, then about eight years old.

924 Berengarius, who stiled himself emperor, was killed at Verona. Raoul, duke of Burgundy, remained master of Italy.

The Hungarians pillaged Germany, and burned the city of Pavia.

Edward, king of England, died, after a reign of 24 years, and was succeeded by his son Athelstan.

925 The Vandals made themselves masters of Brandenburg, but were driven out of it by the emperor, who bestowed the government of that place on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, who was, it is said, the first marquis of Brandenburg.

926 The pope and princes of Italy, disgusted at Raoul's government, engaged Hugo, count of Arles, to accept the royal dignity of that country, and Hugo was accordingly crowned king at Milan by the hands of the archbishop of that place.

The Saracens attacked the island of Lemnos, but the emperor Constantine caused them to be drove out of it.

927 Herbert of Vermandois freed Charles from prison, and facilitated his restoration; but he soon afterwards caused this unfortunate prince to be confined in the castle of Peronne.

Alphonfus IV. king of Spain, abdicated his throne and became a monk; but afterwards thought of re-assuming the government; upon which his brother Ramirus, who had succeeded him therein, caused his eyes to be put out.

928 Guy, duke of Tuscany, at the sollicitation of Marozia his wife, so well known on account of her prostitutions, came to the palace of pope John, in whose presence he ordered Peter, the brother of this pontiff, to be killed. Some days after, he ordered the pope himself to be apprehended and conducted to prison, where he was stifled the 7th of April.

Guy duke of Tuscany died, who was succeeded in that dutchy by Lambert his brother.

Marozia,

Since
Christ

Marozia, Guy's widow, married Hugo the brother by the same mother of her deceased husband. Hugo was obliged to betake himself to flight on account of a quarrel he had with a son of Marozia.

The emperor Henry built the city of Misna, or Missen, on the river Elbe, established the marquisate of Misnie, and gave the government of it to the count of Within.

929 Charles the Simple died in his confinement at the castle of Peronne the 7th of October, aged 50, and Raoul continued to reign as king of France.

931 King Raoul caused Artoldus to be elected archbishop of Rheims.

932 Arnould duke of Bavaria came as far as Verona to take possession of the kingdom of Italy, but Hugo met him there to oppose his progress, gave him battle, and obliged him to retire. Hugo associated his brother Lothario to the kingdom, and had him crowned at Milan by the archbishop of that place. Sometime after this Lothario married Adelaide, daughter of Raoul, king of Transjurane Burgundy. Hugo marched his army to the neighbourhood of Rome, and plundered the suburbs of that capital.

933 The Hungarians committed great ravages in Thuringia and Saxony.

Raoul, king of France, died at Auxerre the 25th of January of the lousy disease, and was buried in the church of St. Columbus at Sens. Lewis IV. aged 16, called d'Outremer, or Ultramarinus, because he came from England to take possession of the throne, was consecrated king the 20th of January in the city of Laon, by Artoldus archbishop of Rheims.

Henry the Fowler died in the monastery of Manslebe the 2d of June, after a reign of 17 years and 6 months, and was buried in that of Quedlimburg. He was succeeded by Otho his son, who was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.

937 The Hungarians continued to make irruptions into Italy; and some of them ravaged several provinces of France.

938 Otho came to Rome, where he was crowned king of Germany.

Gerard, archbishop of Lorch, was constituted the pope's vicar in Germany.

Lewis Outremer married Gerberga, sister of Otho.

Ramirus, king of Leon in Spain, defeated the Saracens, of which it is said above 80,000 remained on the field of battle.

942 Ramanus and Constantine, emperor's of the east, seized upon Calabria and Apulia.

943 Alberic, governor of Rome, engaged several private persons to use the pope ill. They beat him, and cut his face in such a manner, that he dared not any longer shew himself in publick. This ill treatment was followed by the pope's death, after he had reigned three years, four months and five days.

945 The Turks ravaged Thracia at Constantine's solicitation. Stephen, son of Romanus, emperor of the east, deposed his father, whom he shut up in a monastery, but was afterwards banished himself to the island of Lesbos. His brother Constantine, who had some share in his father's disgrace, was likewise banished to Samothracia, and Constantine remained sole emperor.

Hugo, king of Italy, was drove from his territories by Berengerius, son of the marquis of Ivrica, and Lothario placed upon the throne in his room.

Edmund,

Since
Christ

- 946 Edmund I. king of England was stabbed by a robber called Leolf, at a great entertainment he gave the lords of his kingdom on the festival of St. Augustin, and was succeeded by his brother Edred.
Editha, wife to Otho, died the 26th of January, and was buried at Magdeburg in the monastery of St. John.
- 947 Bertoldus duke of Bavaria died: Henry his brother obtained his territories from the emperor.
- 949 Otho defeated the Sclavi.
The Hungarians continued to ravage Italy. Berengerius caused himself to be crowned king of Italy, with his son Adelbert.
- 950 Ramirus died the 5th of January, in a battle with the Saracens of Spain.
- 951 Otho came into Italy at the head of an army, with which he drove out Berengerius and his son Adelbert. Adelaida, widow of Lotharius, was closely confined by the army of Berengerius, but found means to escape to one of her uncles called Otho.
- 952 Adelaida called Otho to her assistance, upon which he came into Italy, set her at liberty, and married her, and obliged Berengerius and his son Adelbert to submit; but these princes were afterwards settled in the kingdom of Italy.
- 953 Adelaida proving with child, Ludolphus and Conrad, sons of Otho, supported by the bishop of Mentz, conspired against the emperor.
- 954 Lewis king of France died at Rheims of a fall from his horse, the 15th of October, aged 39 years, of which he had reigned 18 years and 3 months. He was succeeded by Lothario his son.
- 955 Lothario king of France, bestowed the dutchies of Burgundy and Aquitain on Hugo the white duke of France, and father of Hugo Capet.
The Hungarians again ravaged Bavaria; but Otho obliged them to retire.
- 956 Hugo, the son and uncle of kings, and brother-in-law of three kings, died, after having reigned above 20 years without the title of king.
He was surnamed the White, on account of his complexion, the Great as well on account of his stature, as great actions; and the Abbot, because he enjoyed the revenues of the abbey of St. Dennis, St. Germain des Prez, and St. Martin de Tours.
- 957 The Sclavi ravage Saxony, but were defeated by Otho.
- 958 Ludolphus, son of Otho, died in Italy the 6th of September.
- 959 Berengerius came into Italy, where he plundered and ravaged every thing that came in his way.
Hugo Capet was declared duke of France, by king Lothario, who likewise bestowed the province of Poitou upon him.
- 960 The emperor Constantine died the 9th of November, aged 54, and was succeeded by his son Romanus.
- 961 The pope sent legats to Otho for assistance against Berengerius.
Nicephorus Phocas, general of Romanus emperor of the east, made himself master of the island of Candia.
The emperor Otho came into Italy, and caused his son Otho to be crowned king at Aix-la-Chapelle. He passed through Verona and Pavia in his way to Milan, where he received the crown of Lombardy. Berengerius saved himself by flight.

Otho

Since
Christ

Otho set out for Rome in the month of February, and was crowned emperor by the pope.

962 Helena, mother of Constantine, died the 20th of September.

963 Romanus, emperor of the east, died the 15th of March, aged 24 years, of which he had governed the empire 3 years and 4 months. Nicephorus Phocas was elected by the army to succeed him the 2d of July, and crowned the 16th of August. The new emperor married Theophania on the 20th of September.

The pope quitted Otho's party, and embraced that of Berengerius. The emperor marched against him, upon which he sent legats to the emperor to make excuses. Otho caused a council to be assembled at Rome the 6th of November, assisted at it in person, and accused the pope of several enormous crimes. The pope being wrote to the 22d of November that he might justify himself, refused to appear, upon which he was deposed, and Leo VIII. put in his place.

964 After Otho's departure from Rome, the inhabitants revolted against him, and engaged John to return to Rome, from whence Leo was obliged to retire.

Otho returned to Rome with his army, and made himself master of it the 23d of June.

965 Otho returned from Rome into Germany.

966 The emperor Otho preparing to return to Rome, the inhabitants, afraid of his arrival, restored the pope, whom they had obliged to retire. Otho, however, punished the authors of the rebellion.

Lothario king of France, aged 23 years, married Emma or Emina, daughter of Lothario king of Italy.

The generals of the emperor Nicephorus retook Antioch from the Saracens.

967 Nicephorus sent ambassadors to the emperor Otho, who on his part sent Luitprand bishop of Cremona, to Nicephorus, to ask of him Theophania in marriage for his son Otho, whom he brought with him to Rome, where he caused him to be crowned emperor.

968 Luitprand was imprisoned, and treated very ill for four months by order of Nicephorus, who sent ambassadors to Otho to tell him he sent him his daughter Theophania; and when by Otho's orders the principal lords of his dominions came to receive the princess, Nicephorus ordered them all to be made prisoners, and conducted several of them in triumph to Constantinople.

A considerable famine. Hatto archbishop of Mentz caused a great number of poor, who, ready to perish with hunger, had come to implore his assistance, to be shut up and burned alive. God delayed till the ensuing year the punishment of so great a crime.

The Normans ravaged Spain.

969 Hatto was so haunted with rats and mice, that he was obliged to seek refuge in a tower that he caused to be built in the middle of the Rhine; but this precaution proved useless; the rats and mice followed him, and gnawed him to death.

The emperor raised a powerful army, and gave the command of it to his son Otho, who marched against the Greeks, obliged the Saracens to abandon Italy, and defeated the army of Nicephorus, the greatest part of which was cut to pieces. Otho then cut off the noses of his prisoners, and sent them back in that condition to Constantinople.

Upon

Since
Christ

Upon this the inhabitants of that capital rose up against Nicephorus, whom his wife caused to be put to death the 11th of December, after having reigned six years and a half. Zemifces, a famous general, was crowned emperor on Christmas-day.

970 Zemifces released all those whom Nicephorus had made prisoners, and sent Theophania to the emperor Otho, whose son married that princess the 18th of April, and she was crowned empress.

971 Otho returned to Germany, and erected Magdeburg into an archbishoprick, of which Adelbert was made the first archbishop.

The Russians, the Bulgarians and the Turks ravaged Thracia with an army of 300,000 men, which Bardas, general of Zemifces, defeated with one of 12,000 only.

973 Matilda, the emperor's mother, died the 13th of March.

Otho died at Manslebe the 7th of May, after having held the empire of Germany 37 years. His great qualities obtained him the surname of Great. He was succeeded by his son Otho II.

974 Pope Benedict was imprisoned and strangled in the castle of St. Angelo, upon which Boniface took possession of the holy see; but the Romans opposed to him Benedict VIII.

975 The emperor Zemifces was poisoned, and died the 4th of December after a reign of six years and a half. Basilus and Constantine, sons of the emperor Romanus, were then placed upon the imperial throne.

Boniface was obliged to fly from Constantinople.

Edgar king of England died, who was succeeded by Edward.

976 Bardas, surnamed Sclerus, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.

977 Otho made war against the Bohemians, and reduced them.

Edward king of England was murdered, and succeeded by Ethelred.

978 Lothario seized on Lorrain; but was afterwards obliged by Otho to abandon it.

980 The two Greek emperors seized on Apulia and Calabria.

981 Otho invited a great number of lords to a magnificent entertainment. While the guests were at table, there entered into the hall, where they were seated, a number of soldiers with drawn swords, and an officer read a loud a list, upon which the emperor had wrote the names of all those he had any dislike to, who were immediately conducted to another hall, near that where the entertainment was given, and there most cruelly murdered. This barbarous action justly procured him the name of Sanguinary.

982 The Vandals and Bohemians during Otho's absence ravaged Brandenburg, Saxony and Misnia, and killed upwards of 30,000 persons.

983 Otho after marching against the Saracens, and giving them battle, died at Ravenna the 6th of December of the wound of a poisoned arrow, and was succeeded by his son Otho III.

985 Lothario, king of France, caused his son Lewis to be crowned king.

986 Lothario, king of France, died the 6th of March, and was succeeded by his son Lewis, surnamed the Indolent or Inactive.

The FOURTH EPOCH A.

This Epoch, which includes 286 years, begins with the year 987, at the elevation of Hugo Capet to the throne of France, and ends with the year 1273, when Rodolphus of Hapsburg, head of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. France, during this period, acquired new strength. The empire of Germany fell into trouble; and that of Constantinople was not less agitated by divers barbarous nations. Those of the western church endeavoured to assist those of the eastern, who themselves traversed the good intentions of their friends. The Greek church was confirmed in its schism, while the Latin church recovered its ancient lustre, under the most illustrious heads, and by the foundation of the religious orders.

Since
Christ
987 **L**EWIS the Indolent or Inactive, king of France, died the 22d of June, and was buried in the church of St. Cornelius at Compiègne. In his person ended the race of Charlemagne, or the Carolingian line.

Hugo Capet was elected and proclaimed king, and consecrated the 3d of July.

988 Hugo Capet caused his son Robert to be proclaimed king at Orleans the 1st of January. Charles duke of Lorraine made war against them for their kingdom.

989 Theophania, Otho's mother, came into Italy.

991 Theophania, Otho's mother, died.

Micislas, first christian king of Poland, died.

992 Charles duke of Lorraine was made prisoner at Laon, conducted to Senlis, and from thence to Orleans, where he was confined in a tower during life.

994 Charles, duke of Orleans, died in prison at Orleans.

996 Otho came into Italy. Hugo Capet died, leaving his son Robert sole king of France. Otho was crowned emperor at Rome by Gregory V.

Otho III. seeing that on account of his having no children, several great men aspired to the empire, caused it to be enacted that for the future the emperor should be elected by the princes of Germany alone, both secular and ecclesiastick, without determining the number of electors.

997 The count of Modena, solicited by the empress, refused to gratify her criminal passion, which incensed her so much, that she accused him of having offered her violence. Upon this the emperor ordered the count to be beheaded, and afterwards, on the deceased's widow proving his innocence by the trial of red hot iron, ordered the empress to be put to death.

999 The city of Paderborn was burnt to ashes.

1000 The emperor Otho went in pilgrimage to Italy to visit the relics of several saints.

Basilus, emperor of the east, sent a powerful army against the Bulgarians, defeated them, and drove them out of Thessaly.

1001 At a time when Otho thought himself in safety in the city of Rome, the inhabitants rose up, cut his army to pieces, and besieged him in the capital. Hugo præfect of Etruria, facilitated his escape,

Since
Christ

escape, and the emperor caused an army to march from Germany to revenge the injury.

A jeweller of Jerusalem brought from the Levant into Italy, a ring which he made the people imagine was that with which St. Joseph had espoused the Blessed Virgin.

1002

The emperor Otho died of poison the 28th of January, after a reign of more than 17 years. Henry, duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lamb, was elected in his room, by the princes of Germany, and crowned at Mentz by the archbishop of that see, the 7th of June. St. Cunegonda, wife of this emperor, was crowned queen at Paderborn in Westphalia, the 10th of August.

1003

Several great lords of Germany endeavoured to annul the emperor's election, but he defeated their projects by his prudence.

Almost all the old churches were thrown down, to build and consecrate new churches in their room.

1004

The emperor Henry came into Italy with an army, and reduced all those who had given the government of the empire to one named Ardouin.

1005

The inhabitants of Lorrain, unwilling to be governed by Frenchmen, elected Godfrey for their prince. Baldwin, count of Flanders, at first opposed Godfrey's elevation, but was at last obliged to consent to it.

1006

A plague broke out, which ravaged all Europe for three years successively.

Boleslas, king of Poland, made himself master of Cracovia or Cracow, marched into Bohemia at the head of a numerous army, caused the eyes of its duke to be put out, and laid siege to Prague, which was relieved by Ulric of Bohemia.

1007

The count of Bamberg dying without issue, the emperor inherited his dominions, and founded a bishoprick in them, subject immediately to the holy see.

Mount Vesuvius vomited out so great a quantity of flames, that all the neighbouring country suffered greatly by them.

Ethelred, king of England, granted an annual tribute to the Danes, to be freed from depredations.

1008

The Saracens penetrated into Italy, made themselves masters of Capua, but were afterwards repulsed.

The Normans ravaged Friesland.

1009

The Saracens besieged Jerusalem, demolished the church of the holy sepulchre, and burned the monastery that had been built in its neighbourhood.

1012

The Caliph of Egypt plundered the temple of Jerusalem, and expelled all the priests that were in Palestine.

1013

Boleslas, king of Poland, made an irruption into Saxony and Pomerania; the emperor concluded a cessation of arms with that prince, defeated Ardouin, whom the Lombards had chosen for their prince, penetrated as far as Calabria, where he took the city of Troyes and other places, after which he came to spend the Christmas holydays at Pavia.

1014

Henry came to Rome, where he was crowned emperor in the month of February. He then went unto Apulia and Calabria, from whence he drove the Saracens.

The king of Denmark made himself master of England, and drove out of it king Ethelred.

A great

Before
Christ

103

C. Domitius, the tribune of the people, made a law, by which he gave to the people the power of electing the prætors, who before were chosen by the other prætors,

102

Alexander Janneus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, reigned 27 years, and married Salome, his late brother's widow.

Marius made a very great slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix; 200,000 of them were left dead on the field, and 80,000 made prisoners.

M. Antonius, the prætor, suppressed the robbers who infested the province of Cilicia.

101

L. Apuleius Saturninus, having killed his competitor Aulus Nonius, got himself elected a tribune of the people, and being supported by Marcius, proved very troublesome to the republic.

100

L. A. Saturninus revived the law for the dividing of the lands which had been taken from the Cimbri, and procured the banishment of Metellus Numidicus, who had opposed it. Saturninus was killed in an insurrection of the people.

Ptolemy Lathyrus, being deposed by his mother Cleopatra, retired to Cyprus, and Ptolemy Alexander his brother assumed his place.

99

Metellus was recalled from banishment at the solicitation of Calidius, a tribune of the people. The Lusitanians were subdued by Lucius Dolabella the pro-consul.

Alexander Janneus besieged the city of Ptolemais, the inhabitants of which sent for help to Ptolemy Lathyrus; but changed their mind upon Janneus's raising the siege, and desired Ptolemy to come no further, who was marching to their assistance. Alexander Janneus sent deputies to Cleopatra.

98

The law called Cæcilia Didia was made at Rome by Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Didius consuls, for regulating the proceedings in enacting laws; ordaining, that in one question but one single matter should be proposed to the people, lest while they gave their suffrage in one word, they should be forced to assent to a whole bill, if they liked the greatest part of it; though they disliked the rest; or throw out a bill for several clauses which they did not approve of, though they would have been willing to pass some part of it: requiring also, that before any law was preferred at the Comitia, that it should be exposed to public view three market days. Didius fought successfully against the Celtiberians.

Ptolemy Lathyrus defeated Alexander. Cleopatra, having marched with her forces into Judea, obliged Ptolemy to fly, and made a treaty with Alexander.

The consul Crassus made war in Lusitania.

97

Ptolemy Lathyrus entered Coele Syria, and seized upon the city of Gadara, and the fortress of Amathunta. Alexander besieged and took the cities of Raphia and Anthedon.

96

Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrenaica, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon; died, and left his kingdom to the senate of Rome, who made a province of it, and set all the cities of it at liberty.

Antiochus Grypus was assassinated at the age of 45 years; by Heracleon; having reigned 29 years; and was succeeded by his son Seleucus. Alexander razed the city of Gaza.

Before
Christ

The consul Q. Mucius Scævola, governed Syria with so much integrity and disinterestedness, that he was proposed by the Roman senate, as a worthy example to their magistrates.

95 P. Rutilius Rufus, having been the means of suppressing the unjust oppression of the publicans, or Roman knights in Syria, was falsely accused, and banished by that powerful body.

Seleucus, the son of Grypus, defeated the army of Antiochus Cyzicenus, who was killed in the engagement.

94 The senate of Rome, by a decree, ordered Sylla, the proprætor of Cilicia, to put Arobarzanes in possession of the kingdom of Cappadocia; out of which that proprætor had driven Cordius, the general of Mithridates, who had put Ariarathes, the king of Cappadocia to death, and had given the kingdom to his son Ariarathes.

Fulvius Flaccus defeated the Celtibereans.

Seleucus, son of Antigonus Grypus, being defeated by Antiochus Eusebes, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus, he fled to the city of Mopsuestia; where, for his cruel treatment of his people, he was burned alive, with all his attendants, in his own palace.

93 Antiochus Eusebes put to death Antiochus, the son of Antiochus Grypus, and carried off his army.

91 M. Livius Drusus endeavoured to restore the senate of Rome to its first authority, and for that purpose enacted several laws; among others, one by which the Roman allies were admitted to the freedom of the city of Rome; some time after he was killed by an unknown hand.

The allies of Rome took the opportunity of the *Feriæ Latinæ*, to revolt. As soon as their defection was become known, the Asculans seized upon Q. Servilius, who was pro-consul of Asculum Picenum, and killed him. The Romans declared war against the Marfi, who were the first in the revolt. Thus a war commenced, which was called the Marrian war.

97 The war of the allies grew more fierce.

Vettius Cato who commanded the Marfi, fought Julius Cæsar the consul, and obliged him to retreat; but he rallied his forces and attacked him again with success.

The senate of Rome passed a decree to restore Nicomedes, who had been driven out of Bithynia, by his brother Socrates, and out of Cappadocia by Ariobarzanes.

Alexander, king of Egypt, son of Physcon, put his mother Cleopatra to death.

89 L. Sylla, general of the Roman army, defeated the Samnites. L. Porcius the consul was killed, and many battles fought.

Ptolemy Lathyrus was recalled to his kingdom, and reigned 8 years. Alexander was driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, and afterwards was killed in a battle by Choërcas.

88 The Romans declared war against Mithridates, because he had dispossessed Ariobarzanes and Nicomedes of their kingdoms. The command of the Roman army was given to Sylla; which offending Marius, who wanted to have had that command, he procured a law by which Sylla was removed from the army.

Sylla being returned, and having possessed himself of Rome by force, caused Sulpitius to be killed, who had been concerned in making a law against him, and Marius to be proscribed; but he escaped death.

Before
Christ death by flying from Rome. In the mean time Mithridates ravaged the country of Phrygia, killed all the Romans in Asia, put to death Q. Oppius and M. Aquilius the Ambassadors from Rome, attacked Rhodes, but was unable to take it; but possessed himself of Macedon, Thrace, Athens, and Greece.

87 Cinna the consul being driven out of Rome by his colleague, and put out of his consulship for endeavouring to establish several bad laws, and for having instigated the Italians to revolt, L. Cornelius Merula, a prætor of Jupiter, was elected consul in his room. From this time Cinna being supported by the exiled Marius made war against his own country, and Rome was besieged by the four different armies of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius, by whom Rome suffered the greatest miseries, after it was taken.

Plotius Gallus was the first who taught Rhetoric in Rome.

86 Sylla killed Aristio the tyrant of Athens, and retook the city. He defeated Archelaus in Bœotia, who had with him 100,000 horsemen, of whom only 10,000 escaped, whilst Sylla lost but 12,000 men. Dorilas, who commanded an army of king Archelaus, was also beat in a second battle, at the head of 80,000 men.

The consul Marius died. Valerius Flaccus succeeded him in the consulship.

85 L. Flaccus, who was sent by Cinna, to succeed Sylla in the command of the Roman forces, was killed by his lieutenant Fimbria, who succeeded him in the command of the army. Archelaus, by an order from Mithridates, king of Pontus, made a peace with Sylla.

Tygranes, king of Armenia, ascended the throne of Syria, by invitation of the inhabitants of it.

84 Cinna and Corbo the consuls prepared for a war against Sylla.

Cinna being killed by his own soldiers, Corbo remained sole consul.

Mithridates, by the peace which he made with Sylla, yielded to him the countries of Asia, Bithynia and Cappadocia. The army of Fimbria, having deserted to Sylla, he killed himself. The senate of Rome sent deputies to Sylla to treat of a peace, who appeared inclined to have granted a very advantageous one, but Corbo would not accept of it.

83 Sylla brought his army to Italy by sea, and landed his forces at Brundisium and Tarentum; he was soon after joined by the soldiers of Scipio, whose whole army deserted to him. Sylla at the head of 200,000 men engaged and defeated Norbanus: The Capitol of Rome was burned.

Q. Sertorius, finding the affairs of Marius were likely to terminate very badly, went into the province of Further Spain, the prætorship of which had fallen to his lot.

Cn. Pompey joined himself to Sylla, with three legions of volunteers.

82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos,

Sylla defeated Marius, who fled to the city of Præneste; upon which Sylla besieged that city. Damasippus, the præfect of Rome, having assembled the senate murdered a great number of the Roman nobility. Sylla being in possession of Rome, sold the goods of his enemies by public sale; obliged Corbo to fly from Rome; defeated

- Before
Christ Damaspippus, Carrinas, and the army of the Samnites, near the gate Collina. Marius slew himself upon the reduction of Præneste.
- Sylla was elected dictator. L. Murena renewed the war against Mithridates.
- 81 Murena continued the war with great vigour against Mithridates. Sylla recalled Murena, took upon himself the command of the army, defeated Mithridates, and returned to Rome in triumph. The senate decreed a triumph to Cn. Pompey, for his victories in Africa. Cicero, in a public oration, defended Quintus.
- Ptolemy Alexander succeeded Alexander Lathyrus, in the kingdom of Egypt; but he held it but a short time, for he was killed 18 days after he had ascended the throne, and was succeeded by another Alexander, who reigned 17 years.
- 80 The consul Metellus commanded the Roman army against Sertorius, Cicero pleaded for Sex. Roscius.
- 79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorship. Cicero went to Athens. Alexandra, the widow of Alexander Janneus, governed Judea, and procured her son Hircanus to be made high-priest; she reigned 11 years, during which, Salome, the wife of Aristobulus, governed the greatest part of the kingdom.
- 78 Sylla died, aged 60 years; his body was brought to Rome with great pomp, and was burned in the field of Mars: he was the first patrician of the family of the Cornelii, who desired to have his body burned.
- Q. Catulus opposed his colleague, M. Lepidus the consul, for having attempted to procure the abrogation of the laws which had been made by Sylla, and obliged him to leave Rome. Lepidus retired to Further Gaul.
- 77 Lepidus raised a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Catulus and Pompey, and retired to Sardinia, where he died. Cn. Dolabella the pro-consul defeated the Macedonians, and entered Rome in triumph. Claudius the pro-consul made war in Thrace. Pompey marched against Sertorius, who had taken several cities.
- 76 Sertorius and Perpenna fought against Metellus and Pompey, and Sertorius was defeated and obliged to fly.
- 74 Mithridates made an alliance with Sertorius, possessed himself of Bithynia, and besieged the consul Cotta, in the city of Chalcedon; but Lucullus the consul came and raised the siege.
- P. Servilius Isauricus subdued the pirates, made Cilicia and Crete provinces, and entered Rome in triumph.
- 73 The commencement of the war of the slaves in Italy, of which Oenomaus and Cryxus were the chiefs. Mithridates besieged Cyzicus; he was defeated in several battles by the consul Lucullus, and at last obliged to fly to Pontus. Sertorius was killed by the conspirators, of whom he had been the head 8 years. Marcus Perpenna succeeded him. Pompey recovered Spain.
- 72 C. Curio, having defeated the Lacedæmonians, entered Rome in triumph.
- 71 M. Terentius Lucullus overcame the Bessi and Thracians. Lucullus was beat by Mithridates, obliged to fly into Armenia and get assistance from Tigranes.

Before
Christ
70 The senate of Rome established the censors, whose election had been interrupted: Gellius and Lentulus were chosen. All the cities of Pontus submitted to Lucullus.

Cicero, at the age of 36 years, made an oration against Verres, sued for the office of ædile, and obtained it.

Virgil was born.

69 Lucullus marched into Armenia, defeated Tigranes, who had an army of 200,000 infantry, and 60,000 cavalry; he also took the cities of Tigranocenta or Tigranopolis.

Cicero was chosen one of the ædiles curules.

Salome, the wife of Alexander, died. Hyrcanus was made king of Judea, and continued high-priest also; but was dispossessed of his kingdom, by his brother Aristobulus, and suffered to be high-priest only.

68 Lucullus besieged and took the city of Nisibis. Triarius the lieutenant of Lucullus defeated Mithridates. Antiochus Asiaticus was acknowledged king of Syria by Lucullus.

The commencement of the war in Crete. Metellus besieged the city of Cydon or Cydonia.

67 Several laws were made at Rome; Piso made a law called Lex Alcia Calpurnia, to prevent bribery; Roscia Lex Theatralis, ordaining, that none should sit in the first fourteen seats of the theatre, unless they were worth 400 Sertertiums, which was then reckoned the census equestris; and Aulus Galbinus, tribune of the people, made a law to invest Pompey with the command of the army against the pirates.

The army which was commanded by Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, was entirely defeated by Mithridates. Lucullus's soldiers deserted from him. Mithridates recovered his kingdom. Metellus took several cities in the island of Crete, of which he made himself master.

66 Cicero was created a prætor. C. Manlius, tribune of the people, made a law, at the persuasion of Cicero, to give the command of an army, against Mithridates, to Pompey.

Mithridates, being defeated by Pompey, fled to Tigranes, king of Bosphorus, who refused to protect him; which so greatly provoked him, that in revenge he slew Machates, the son of Tigranes.

Tigranes came and surrendered himself to Pompey, who had taken Cappadocia, Phœnicæ, part of Syria, and had only left Tigranes Armenia. Pompey seized on the kingdom of Syria, which Lucullus had granted to Antiochus Asiaticus.

A conspiracy was formed at Rome by Piso, Cataline, and Autronius, to murder the consuls who were designed to be elected for the next year; but it was happily discovered. Piso, who was sent quæstor and prætor into Spain, was assassinated there.

Hyrcanus, the high-priest, was deposed, and succeeded by Aristobulus, who enjoyed that preferment but 3 months.

65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, and Artoces their king, pursued Mithridates, and killed all the Albanians.

Alexander, king of Egypt, being driven out of his kingdom by his own subjects, retired to Tyre, where he died; Auletes succeeded him, and reigned 11 years.

Cicero delivered his second oration against the Agrarian law.

- Before
Christ Phraates, king of Parthia, declared war against Tigranes, who demanded assistance from Pompey, which not arriving soon enough, he made a peace with Phraates.
- 64 Pharnaces revolted against his father Mithridates, and drove him to such great distress, that he killed himself.
- 63 Pompey made war against Aretas, king of Arabia, took possession of Jerusalem, exacted a tribute from the inhabitants, restored Hyrcanus to the government of the kingdom of Judea, and sent Aristobulus and his two sons and two daughters prisoners to Rome. The Cataline conspiracy still subsisted at Rome; but was at length ended by the vigilance of Cicero.
- Augustus was born.
- 62 Cataline's army was entirely destroyed by Petreius, lieutenant of the proconsul Antonius, and Cataline was killed.
- 61 Cn. Pompey entered Rome in triumph. Clodius was accused of a criminal conversation with Cæsar's wife, but was cleared through his own defence.
- Cn. Pompey commanded the Roman army against Catagnat, the head of the Allobroges. C. Cæsar made war in Lusitania.
- 60 Mællus, for opposing the Agrarian law, which Pompey endeavoured to establish, was put into prison by the tribunes of the people.
- Clodius demanded to be made a tribune. Cæsar returned to Rome, and strongly solicited to be consul. Cæsar leagued with Pompey and Crassus, by which means the first triumvirate was formed.
- 59 Cæsar proposed a new Agrarian law, sent Cato to prison for opposing it, and insulted his colleague, who was obliged to hide himself from the resentment of the populace.
- The senate appointed Cæsar to be governor of Illyria, and Cisalpine Gaul for 3 years, and of Transalpine Gaul for 5. Cæsar married Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, and gave his own daughter, Julia, to Pompey.
- 58 Clodius, the tribune of the people, made several bad laws, by one of which he procured the banishment of Cicero; he also proposed a law for the selling of the goods of Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, and converting his kingdom into a province. L. Mummius, tribune of the people, endeavoured to have Cicero recalled, in which he was opposed by Ælius Ligus the tribune, and by Pompey; notwithstanding which, the senate boldly insisted on recalling Cicero. Cæsar defeated the Helvetians, in Gaul, and Ariovistus, king of the Germans.
- 57 Cicero returned from banishment, and as corn was then very dear, he procured for Pompey a commission to supply Rome with corn for 5 years.
- Ptolemy Auletes, being driven out of his kingdom of Egypt, came to Rome for protection; the Alexandrians gave his crown to his daughter Berenice, whom they married to Seleucus, king of Syria, afterwards called, in derision by the Egyptians, Cybiosactes; that is, the Scullion; for his behaviour was extremely mean: Berenice, sometime after her marriage murdered him, being provoked by his base actions, and married Archelaus, high-priest of Comana in Pontus. Cæsar subdued the Belgæ and the Nervii. P. Crassus his lieutenant admitted the Britains, Unelli, and some others in little Bretagne, to a peace, and then went into Italy.

Before
Christ

M. Cato regulated the government of the island of Cyprus, according to the Lex Clodia.

56 Ptolemy the king of Cyprus died. Ptolemy king of Egypt retired to Ephesus.

Cæsar defeated the Veneti, who were ancient inhabitants of Vannes in Bretagne, at sea. Titurius Sabinus subdued the Unelli, Aulerci, and others in the same country. Crassus vanquished the Sociates in Aquitaine. Cæsar put his troops into winter quarters, in the countries of Aulerci and Lexovii; Pompey and Crassus went to meet Cæsar, who spent his winter in the city of Luca.

Cato, the tribune of the people, opposed the re-establishment of Ptolemy in Egypt. Hyrcanus was restored to the office of high-priest by Gabinius the governor of Syria, who was appointed to administer justice in Judea.

55 Cato was deposed from his prefecture by the consuls.

Trebonius, the tribune of the people, appointed Crassus to be governor of Syria; and Pompey of Spain, each for 3 years; he also ordered Cæsar to continue the government of Gaul for three years. Crassus during his consulship went into Syria. Cæsar defeated the Germans, who had passed the Rhine; he also built a bridge over that river, and marched into Germany.

Cæsar, for the first time, invaded Great Britain, the inhabitants of which nobly defended themselves; but after three defeats accepted of a peace, which Cæsar was very glad to grant them.

Pompey built a stone theatre for publick sports, in which 500 lions and 18 elephants appeared in the arena; five of the lions and ten of the elephants were killed.

Gabinius the pro-consul of Syria, by Pompey's order re-established Ptolemy Auletes in his kingdoms. Ptolemy put his daughter Berenice to death; on his arrival at Babylon, appeased the disturbances in Judea. Aristobulus, who had escaped out of prison from Rome, was taken and sent back again.

54 C. Pontinus, who had been elected prætor during the consulship of Cicero, had a triumph, for having defeated the Allobroges. Crassus made war against the Parthians, and took some of their cities.

Cæsar, having subdued the Treveri, made a second invasion of Great-Britain, with five legions and 2000 horse, and subdued it. Cotta and Titurius, two lieutenants of Cæsar, were surrounded by an army of the Gauls, and cut in pieces. The Gauls marched to the camp of Q. Cicero, to whose assistance Cæsar hastened, killed part of the enemy, and forced the rest to fly.

Gabinius freed himself from an accusation of treason; but being accused of extortion, he could not escape the condemnation of the senate, tho' Cicero pleaded in his defence.

53 Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians.

Cæsar re-passed the Rhine, and defeated the inhabitants of Liege.

Cicero was appointed augur in the room of Crassus, deceased.

52 Milo, Hypseus, Metellus and Scipio, caballed about the consulship, and occasioned great disturbances in the senate. Pompey was elected sole consul, with a power of electing a colleague; 5 months afterwards he joined with Q. Metellus Scipio, his father-in-law.

Before
Christ

Milo was condemned to banishment, for having killed Clodius; which happened before Pompey was chosen consul. The Gauls revolted. Cæsar set out from Italy to reduce them to his obedience; he took the cities of Avaricum, Alexia, or Alafia, supposed to be the same which is now called Alife, Gergovia, and obliged Vercingetorix, a young and brave prince, to submit to him.

51 The senate of Rome sent Cicero the pro-consul into Cicilia, where he governed with success, and was saluted by the title of general, an honour that was conferred on those, who did any great action.

Cassius nobly defended Syria against the Parthians; but was at length obliged to retreat from that province.

Ptolemy Auletes died, and was succeeded by Ptolemy Dionysius, who reigned 5 years.

50 Cæsar, being in fear of losing the command of the army, and the government of the Gauls, conciliated to himself the friendships of the consul Paulus, and of Curio the tribune of the people. The senate of Rome proposed to disband Cæsar's army, to which Curio promised to consent, provided the same should be done by the other armies. The senate decreed, that Cæsar and Pompey should each send a legion to make war against the Parthians, Cæsar sent one, which Marius delivered to Pompey. A new census was taken at home, when the number of citizens able to bear arms were found to be 47,000.

49 The civil war between Cæsar and Pompey commenced. The senate of Rome fixed a day for Cæsar to disband his army. Antony and Cassius, tribunes of the people, declared their lives for Cæsar, and retired to him with Curio. Cæsar refused to disband his army, unless Pompey was obliged to do the same, which he refused to do; upon which a powerful army was raised, and the command of it given by the consuls to Pompey, with full power to take care of the republic. Cæsar made himself master of Ariminum. Pompey set out for Rome. Cæsar marched into Spain, defeated a part of Pompey's army, and made a treaty with the remainder; on his return, he took M. Cicerilius; and on hearing that M. Æmil. Lepidus had got him made dictator, he returned to Rome, and took on him his new dignity, but resigned it 11 days after. The senate made him consul with P. Servilius.

Aristobulus, the pontiff of the Jews, whom Cæsar had delivered from prison on his being made dictator, was poisoned by the means of Pompey, who afterwards also killed his son Alexander.

The Æra of Antioch commenced in the month of October, in this year, the 706th from the foundation of Rome, and the 48th before the era of Christ.

48 Cæsar went into Macedonia, and defeated Pompey in the plain of Pharsalia, who retired to Egypt, where he was killed by order of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and his head brought to Cæsar, who had followed him there, and is said to have wept on seeing it; he ordered it to be sumptuously buried in the temple of Nemesis, in the suburbs of Alexandria. Cato retired into Africa. Milo was killed in the country where he had raised some disturbances.

Antipater, the father of Herod, having afforded Cæsar some assistance in his expedition to Egypt, he appointed him procurator of Judea.

Cæsar

Before
Christ

47

Cæsar took upon him the office of dictator at Alexandria, and having engaged the Alexandrians, defeated them. During this war the Alexandrian library, in which were deposited 400,000 valuable books, was consumed by fire. Cleopatra married her brother, and obtained from Cæsar the kingdom of Egypt.

Cæsar marched against Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, the treacherous son of Mithridates the Great, whom he subdued with so little difficulty, that it gave him occasion to say, *veni, vidi, vici*. Cæsar returned to Rome at the end of this year, and was chosen consul.

46

Cæsar went into Africa and defeated Scipio, Cato, and Juba king of Mauritania. Cato, Scipio and Petreius killed themselves. Cæsar returned to Rome, and had a triumph, which lasted 4 days, for having conquered the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces and Juba.

Cæsar applied himself to reform the Roman state by new laws, took a census of the citizens of Rome, whom he found to be less by more than half than what they were before their late civil wars.

The reformation of the Roman Calendar by Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar, having observed the faults that had been admitted into the calendar, attempted the rectifying of them, with the assistance of Sosigenes the mathematician, and other learned men: he abolished the lunar year and introduced the use of the solar. The first Julian year began with the first day of January, the year 45 before Jesus Christ. The year was again altered at Rome in 1582, by Pope Gregory III.

The FIRST JULIAN YEAR.

45

Cæsar marched into Spain, and entirely defeated the two sons of Pompey; Cneius Pompey, the elder of them, was killed in battle. The civil wars being now ended, Cæsar returned again to Rome, which he entered in triumph, was saluted with the title of imperator, and chosen consul for 10 years, and dictator for life. He abdicated the consulship in the September following.

44

Cæsar, according to some authors, rebuilt the cities of Corinth and Carthage. He was assassinated in the senate house, on the 15th of March, after having fought 50 pitched battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken above 1000 towns by assault; the principal conspirators were Brutus and Cassius, whom Cæsar at his return to Rome had pardoned, they having been of Pompey's party. The conspirators seized on the capitol, whilst the city was in the greatest consternation, which Cicero endeavoured to restore to its usual tranquility, and kept it quiet till Cæsar's funeral, which was conducted by M. Antony, with great pomp, who made a funeral oration on Cæsar's death, with which the people were so greatly affected, that the principal conspirators thought it prudent to leave Rome. Antony, who had at first retired through fear of Cæsar's enemies, afterwards returned, and in a public oration laboured to raise a sedition in the city. He abolished the dictatorship, obstructed the execution of Cæsar's will, and committed several other disturbances.

Octavius, Cæsar's great nephew, and adopted son, came to Rome and took possession of his uncle's estate, but was opposed by M. Antony; upon which, Octavius gathered to himself a great number of soldiers to defend his right. The senate of Rome appointed M. Antony governor of Macedon, and made Dolabella governor of Syria. M. Antony endeavoured

Before
Christ

deavoured to possess himself of Gaul by force; but Decimus Brutus opposed him, and went afterwards to Mutina, now Modena, where he was besieged by Antony. The remembrance of Cæsar, and Cicero's protection of Octavius, concurred to procure him the favour both of the senate and people; but Octavius did not preserve as grateful a sense of Cicero's kindness as he ought to have done.

The MONARCHY of the ROMANS.

The death of Cæsar being known in Judea, gave Malichus an opportunity to raise new disturbances, who could not contentedly see the sovereign power in the hands of Antipater, who was a stranger and an Idumean, whom he therefore found means to poison.

- 43 The Roman senate ordered Octavius Cæsar and the consuls to march into Cisalpine Gaul against Antony. Pansa the consul was attacked and defeated by Antony, who was himself immediately afterwards beat by Hir-tius the other consul. The two consuls died of their wounds. Antony joined with Lepidus. Octavius was made consul the 22d of September, and leagued with Antony and Lepidus; and they three agreed to divide the empire between themselves, and so constituted the second triumvirate: they all three arrived at Rome with their army, on the 27th of November. They banished a great many of the citizens, and put many noble senators to death, of which number Cicero had the unhappiness to be one. The senate and Cæsar appointed C. Cassius pro-consul of Syria, who exacted 800 talents of the Jews.

The Rhætians, now called the Grisons, revolted from the Romans; but were reduced the same year, and obliged ever after to submit to the republic.

At this time the city of Lyons is said to have been founded by Lucius Minucius Plancus; it was called Lugdunum, because it was built at first on an elevation, upon the confluence of the rivers Soane and Rhone.

- 42 Octavius Cæsar and Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus, near the city of Philippi; after which Brutus killed himself.

Tiberius was born the 16th of November.

Herod, having supplied Cassius with some troops, thereby gained the friendship of Antony, and married Mariamne, the daughter of Hyrcanus.

- 41 Antony went again into Asia, and Cæsar returned to Italy. There was a great famine at Rome. Sextus Pompey, one of the sons of Pompey the Great, made himself master of the sea.

Lucius got possession of Rome, and drove Cæsar out of it, who retreated to Perusia.

- 40 L. Antony, the brother of M. Antony was besieged in Perusia; he surrendered to Octavius Cæsar. Tiberius Claudius Nero fled from Campania, with his wife Livia and his son Tiberius. Cæsar to procure the friendship of Sext. Pompey married his daughter.

Antony returned to Italy, and married Octavia, Cæsar's sister.

The Parthians invaded Syria, cut off the ears of Hyrcanus the high-priest, and carried him into captivity, having put Aristobulus in his place.

Herod came to Rome to solicit the assistance of Cæsar and Antony, where he obtained by a decree of the senate, contrary to his expectation,

Before
Christ the kingdom of Judea : from this time the first year of Herod's reign must be reckoned.

39 The magistrates were appointed for 8 years.

Young Pompey, son of Pompey the Great, made peace with Cæsar and Antony.

Ventidius was sent into Asia by Pompey, where he defeated the Parthians, recovered Syria and Palestine, and through the favour of Antony, and his own noble actions, he arrived at great honour.

38 The senate made 67 prætors. Octavius Cæsar divorced his wife Scribonia, and married Livia, who was then with child by him. Menas quitted Pompey's party, and went over to Cæsar, who made him a Roman knight.

The fleet of Augustus was defeated by Minecrates, Pompey's commander ; but he was killed in the engagement.

The Æra of Spain.

37 The Spanish æra commenced this year, which is of great use in the history of that kingdom ; also in that of the South of Gaul, and a great part of Africa.

Sextus Pompey, having gained the empire of the sea, through a foolish vanity, called himself the son of Neptune, and committed a great many violences on the coasts of Italy.

Herod, with the assistance of Socius took Jerusalem, on the fast of the sabbatic year.

Antigonus was taken prisoner, and put to death : thus ended the reign of the Asmoneans, after 226 years. Herod raised Ananias, whom he had brought from Babylon, to the high-priesthood.

36 Antony returned to Italy, which he soon left again. Menas quitted the part of Pompey, and afterwards returned back to him. Cæsar defeated Pompey in a naval engagement.

Lepidus made himself master of Messina, in Sicily ; but Cæsar obliged him to give it up, and to return to Italy.

Cæsar possessed himself of Africa, by means of Statilius Taurus. Antony entered Parthia, where he was very ill treated.

35 S. Pompey surrendered himself to Antony, and was killed by his orders in Phrygia, a province of Asia. Herod made Aristobulus, the brother of Mariamne, high-priest ; but finding that he was greatly beloved by the people, caused him to be smothered in a bath.

34 Antony, having induced Artabazus, the son of Tigranes, and his successor in the kingdom of Armenia, to come to see him, contrary to the most solemn oaths, seized on him and conducted him in triumph to Alexandria, where he put him in prison, and killed him at the time that the battle of Actium was fought. Antony, after he had possessed himself of Armenia, divided it among the children of Cleopatra.

33 The kingdom of Bocchus was reduced to a province.

The king of Media made an alliance with Antony. The Dalmatians were defeated, and Augustus with the spoils that were taken from them built a portico.

Before
Christ
32 The consuls favoured Antony; Sosius the consul declared himself against Cæsar; but afterwards both the consuls quitted Antony and joined with Cæsar. Pompey's will was read in public by Augustus.

The senate declared war against Antony and Cleopatra, who both retired to Ephesus, where Antony got together 800 ships, of which 200 were supplied by Cleopatra.

31 The battle of Actium in Epirus was fought on the 2d of September, when Augustus obtained a complete victory over Antony, who retreated into Egypt with Cleopatra, who left him there, and took with her 60 of her own ships. Antony being greatly concerned at the departure of Cleopatra, went aboard one of the ships and sailed in quest of her, abandoning his fleet; the greater part of which afterwards surrendered to Octavius Cæsar.

Herod made war against the Arabians. The sects of the scribes and Pharisees commenced this year.

30 Cæsar went into Egypt, and took the cities of Pelusium and Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves. Cæsar was sorry for the death of Cleopatra, as his ambition had designed her to adorn his triumph.

Herod, seeing that the party of Antony was entirely destroyed, went to Rhodes, where Cæsar was then arrived, to make his court to him, and to apologize for his having attached himself to Antony. Cæsar gave Herod back the crown of Judea, which he had laid at his feet.

The Epocha of the battle of Actium began this year.

29 Cæsar returned from the East to Italy and triumphed 3 days, for having subdued the Dalmatians, gained the battle of Actium, and for having reduced Egypt: He afterwards deliberated with Mecænas and Agrippa, about resigning his authority; but continued it at the desire of Mecænas, and made several regulations in the senate.

28 Herod put to death his wife Mariamne, and his mother-in-law Alexandra.

27 The title of Augustus was given to Cæsar, through the persuasion of Munacius Plancus; by which name he is best known in history, and which became afterwards his surname, and passed from him to all his successors in the empire.

Cornelius Gallus, the governor, of Egypt, being sent into banishment for his tyranny and oppression, killed himself.

26 Cæsar made war against the Asturians and Cantabrians, who had revolted. Cæsar fell sick.

The Salassi were subdued by Varro.

25 C. Antistius defeated the Cantabrians. Augustus founded the city of Augusta Emerita, in Lusatia, now Portugal. Agrippina built the Portico and temple of Neptune, in which was painted the story of the Argonautæ; he also reared that noble edifice the Pantheon. There was a great famine in Palestine.

24 The Cantabrians and Asturians, after Augustus's departure, were defeated by L. Æmilius.

23 Cæsar, who was dangerously sick, was cured by Antonius Musa, a celebrated Greek physician. Marcellus died. Agrippa went into Syria; the senate appointed him tribune and pro-consul to Cæsar.

P. Æmilius

Before
Christ

22

P. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Munacius Plancus were elected censors, which office ceased with them. Augustus transferred the care and expence of the public shews and sports from the ædiles to the prætors, to save that expence to the former, to whom he committed the care of extinguishing fires, allowing them for that service 600 slaves. Musena and some others formed a conspiracy against Cæsar, which being discovered they were put to death. The Cantabrians and Asturians revolted; but were suppressed by Furnius. Caius Petronius, governor of Egypt, defeated Candace, queen of Ethiopia, who had invaded Egypt, and done much mischief there, and obliged her to accept of a peace.

21

Augustus, gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Marcus Agrippa, whom he had made governor of Rome, made Syracuse a colony, sailed from thence into Greece, conferred several favours on the Lacedæmonians, and revoked several privileges that had been granted to the Athenians, because they had favoured the part of Antony: he afterwards sailed to Samos, where he passed the winter.

20

Augustus sailed into Asia, where he deprived the Cyziceans of their privileges, for having caused some Roman citizens to be whipt and put to death. He also punished the Tyrians and Sidonians for the same crimes. He obliged Phraates, king of the Parthians, to send back all the prisoners, Roman eagles, and ensigns which his predecessors had taken from Crassus and M. Antony, in the late Parthian wars.

Augustus, in his return to Rome, sent Tiberius into Armenia, and raised Tigranes to that throne instead of Artaxias, whom the people had chosen for their king; but who was become odious to them by his tyranny.

Cæsar then returned to Samos, where Porus, king of India sent an embassy to him, desiring his alliance, offering him his assistance, and that of 600 kings, who reigned under him.

Caius Cæsar, the son of Agrippa and Julia, was born.

19

At Rome, on the return of Augustus, an altar was erected to fortune, with this inscription, *Fortunæ reduci*; sacrifices were made, and several shews were exhibited to express their joy at his appearance. Agrippa subdued the Cantabrians, and modestly declined a triumph.

The waters, Virgo, Julia and Jepula, were by Agrippa conveyed, at his own expence, into the city, by aqueducts of a most magnificent structure; and the aqueducts of Appia and Marcia were also repaired by him, at a vast expence. He accepted the office of tribune for five years.

Virgil died in the 51st year of his age, at Brundisium; his body was, according to his own desire, conveyed to Naples, and there laid in a monument erected for that purpose, on the road from Naples to Puteoli.

18

Herod, in the 18th year of his reign, began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. *Josephus, lib. 15. ch. 14.*

17

Augustus revived the secular games, which were celebrated with great pomp. Lucius Cæsar, the brother of Caius Cæsar, was born.

16

Agrippa went into Syria, to quell some commotions there, and was invited by Herod to come into Judea, where he received him with great magnificence.

15

The kingdom of Gaul was put under a new regulation. The Rhæmans who had invaded Italy, were defeated by young Drusus, the son of Livia and Tiberius.

Before
Christ

- The temple of Vesta and the portico of Paulus were burned.
- This year Lepidus the triumvir died ; Augustus took upon him the office of Pontifex Maximus, in the room of Lepidus, and prepared for a war.
- Agrippa died. Tiberius subdued the revolted Pannonians, and was adopted by Cæsar, and married to his daughter Julia. Drusus made war against the Sicambri and Chauci.
- Drusus defeated the Usipetes beyond the Rhine, and led his army as far as to the Visurgis, now the Weser.
- The temple of Janus was shut up ; but opened again soon after. Herod built the city of Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus.
- Drusus made war against the Catti and Cherusci ; but died as he was about to pass the Rhine.
- Augustus corrected a remarkable error which had crept into the calendar, namely, making the leap-year to fall out once in three ; he therefore ordered, that for 12 ensuing years, there should be no leap-year, and thence afterwards there should be one every four years. A decree was passed, that the month Sextilis, should thenceforth from the emperor's name be called Augustus, which name it retains to this day.
- Mecænas died. Augustus went into Gaul.
- Tiberius passed the Rhine, and defeated the Barbarians.
- Tiberius triumphed over the Germans, who revolted from the Roman empire.
- Augustus, with a view to humble the pride of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, made Tiberius tribune for 5 years, and appointed him governor of Armenia.
- Matthias was high-priest of the Jews.
- Augustus commanded the senate to elect a consul, that he might have an opportunity of sending Caius with the army to improve himself in the concerns of the republic. Tiberius went into the East, and staid some time at Rhodes.
- C. Cæsar was appointed consul for 5 years.
- The great council of the Jews put Alexander and Aristobulus, the sons of Herod, to death.
- Quintilius Varrus was sent to govern Syria, which he impoverished by his extortions.
- This year Augustus published an edict, for taking a new census of all the people in the Roman empire, and Cyrenius or Quirinius was appointed to number the people of Judea, of which he was governor.

The BIRTH of JESUS CHRIST.

- According to the computation of the Jewish historian, Josephus ; and Dion Cassius, the Roman historian ; the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, when she conceived Jesus Christ, was on the 25th of March in this year ; and the birth of our Saviour, on the 25th of the December following.
- Jesus Christ was circumcised on the first of January.
- The adoration of the Magi was on the 6th of January ; Joseph fled into Egypt with the child Jesus, and Mary, his mother.

Before
Christ

A little before the death of Herod, Joazar was made high-priest of the Jews; but soon after the death of Herod he was deposed by Archelaus, and Eleazer his brother was appointed in his room.

Josephus says, that Herod died at the time of the passover in this year. Archelaus went to Rome to ask of Augustus his father's kingdom; when Augustus, by the advice of the senate divided the government of that kingdom, and gave half to Archelaus, and the other half between his two brothers Antipas and Philip, and his sister Salome.

3 Caius Cæsar left Rome, to go and settle the affairs of the provinces of the Roman empire.

Joseph and Mary, Herod being dead, returned to Nazareth with the child Jesus.

2 Augustus commanded the consuls who were appointed for the 5 succeeding years, to examine into the public transactions of Lucius Cæsar. Augustus banished his daughter Julia, on account of her adulteries.

Augustus caused a very large canal to be made at Rome, and the Flaminian water to be let into it, in which was exhibited a mock sea fight, and other diversions. Caius Cæsar came to assist at the public shews, and afterwards went into the East with M. Lollius his governor.

Some writers are of opinion, that our Saviour was born at the latter end of this year.

The vulgar Æra of Jesus Christ with which we shall begin the modern history, answers to the 754th year from the foundation of Rome.

The TABLES of SACRED and PROFANE HISTORY compared.

EPOCH A I.

THIS Epocha, extends from the creation of the world unto the universal deluge, and contains the history of 1656 years. It regards sacred history only; for the profane is not so ancient by many centuries.

EPOCH A II.

This Epocha reaches from the deluge unto the calling of Abraham. It is attended with many difficulties in point of chronology. According to the computation of the vulgar Hebrew, it contains the history of 427 years; but according to that of the Samaritan of 1018.

EPOCH A III.

This Epocha extends from the calling of Abraham unto the Israelites departure from Egypt, and contains the history of 430 years, according to the vulgar Hebrew.

EPOCH A IV.

This Epocha begins with the Israelites departure out of Egypt, and extends to the laying the foundation of the temple at Jerusalem, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, and contains many difficulties, especially in the chronology of the history of the judges of Israel.

EPOCH A V.

This Epocha commences with laying the foundation of the temple of Solomon, 1015 years before Christ, and extends unto the first year of Cyrus's establishing his empire over all Asia, when he restored liberty to the Jewish captives at Babylon, and contains the history of 479 years.

EPOCH A VI.

This Epocha contains the history of 224 years, and reaches from Cyrus's delivering the Jews from their captivity, 536 years before Christ, unto the æra of the Greeks or Seleucids, 312 years before Christ.

EPOCH A VII.

This seventh and last Epocha of ancient history reaches from the æra of the Seleucids, when Seleucus Nicator made himself absolute master of Babylon, unto the æra of Christ, and contains an history of 312 years.

These Epochas are taken from the sacred history, by whose infallible authority all other histories ought to be regulated

Since
Christ door of the church where the crime was committed. The murderers of the archbishop went to Rome to be absolved, and were ordered to repair to Jerusalem. One of them died during the journey, and the other two were confined to a place called Mocenigo, where they spent the remainder of their days in penance.

1172 St. Thomas of Canterbury was canonized on Ash-wednesday, by Alexander III.

1173 The young king of England revolted against his father, who there-upon visited St. Thomas of Canterbury's shrine to obtain his assistance.

The city of Catania, and upwards of 15,000 souls were swallowed up by an earthquake.

1174 Henry king of England still continued to persecute his father, but the king of France interposed, and obliged the young prince to submit.

1175 The emperor Frederic carried on the war in Italy.

The pope approved the institution of the order of knights of St. James in Spain, and that of the religious of St. Saviour.

1176 The army of the emperor Frederic was totally defeated by the inhabitants of the Milanese, which reduced that prince to the necessity of sending ambassadors to pope Alexander to conclude a peace.

The pope approved the establishment and rules of the Carthusians.

1177 Frederic made war against the Venetians, but was made prisoner. He then obtained an interview with pope Alexander in the month of July, asked absolution from him, and obtained it before the gates of St. Mark's church at Venice. The pope returned to Rome, and the emperor to Germany, after having made a treaty of peace little to his advantage.

1178 The pope sent a legat to an Indian king, commonly called Prester John.

Hanover, which hitherto had been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city.

The pope was recalled from Anagnia to Rome by the clergy, senate, and the other inhabitants of that capital.

A great number of persons, who were discovered at Tholouse, were excommunicated as heretics, and expelled the country by the pope's legat, assisted by some bishops. They retired into the territories of Roger count of Albi, who protected them, and made use of them to detain in prison the bishop of that city. It is from this circumstance, that they have been surnamed Albigenfes.

The antipope Calistus obtained pardon, and threw himself at the pope's feet.

1179 The third council general of Lateran began the 2d of March. It was composed of upwards of 310 bishops, who condemned the Albigenfes, whom they called Cathari, Patarians, Publicani, and by many other names. William, archbishop of Tyre, assisted at this council, and registered its transactions.

Lewis VII. king of France, passed over into England to visit the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. This prince landed at Dover the 22d of August, arrived the next day at Canterbury, and took shipping for France the 26th of the same month. He caused his son Philip to be anointed and crowned king of France on All Saints Day.

Since
Christ

1180

The emperor Manuel died the 6th of October, after having governed the western empire 37 years, and 5 months, and was succeeded by his son Comnenus.

Lewis VII. king of France, died of a palsy at Paris the 18th of September, in the 60th year of his age, and 43d of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Philip. Lewis was buried in the abbey of Barbeaux, Sanus Portus, which he had founded near Melun.

1181

Henry, bishop of Albi, having assembled some troops, went into Gascony to drive out the Publicani, who had seized upon several castles. These people upon this pretended to abjure their errors, but soon after began to propagate them again.

1182

St. Francis, patriarch of the minor friars, was born at Assisium, a city of Umbria in Italy.

1183

It is here we must place the league of the Pacifici, composed of several lords, who extirminated the Barbancons.

Henry, the youngest of the king of England's three sons, died.

Andronicus Comnenus caused Alexius, emperor of the east, to be strangled, and then seized on the empire.

The inhabitants of Berry killed upwards of 7000 Albigenes.

1184

William king of Sicily took several places from the Greeks. The Saracens came from Africa into Spain with a numerous army, but were repulsed by the Spaniards.

1185

There was a dispute between pope Urban and the emperor Frederic, concerning the lands bequeathed to the church of Rome by the empress Matilda, the inheritance of bishops, to which the emperor formed pretensions, and the taxes which it was customary to make abesses pay.

Frederic caused his son to be declared king of the Romans, with the consent of the princes of the empire.

Isaac, surnamed Angelus, killed Andronicus, and seized on the empire.

The English made themselves masters of Ireland.

1186

The inhabitants of Livonia embraced the christian religion.

Frederic married his son to Constantia, daughter of Roger king of Sicily, who gave her for portion Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia.

An assembly held at Geinlenhussem wrote to the pope concerning the emperor's pretensions. The pope, dissatisfied with the letter, was about to excommunicate the emperor, when the inhabitants of Verona prevailed on him to desist.

1187

The pope left Verona, with an intention to excommunicate the emperor, but died before he could accomplish his design, on the 17th of October: Gregory VIII. succeeded him. This pope exhorted the faithful to march to the assistance of the Holy Land, and ordered them to fast for five years, every Friday in Advent, to abstain from meat every Wednesday and Saturday; and died in the month of December.

The city of Jerusalem was taken the 3d of October by Saladin king of Syria and Egypt. Thus ended this kingdom 88 years after its foundation.

1188

Philip, king of France, by the advice of the ecclesiastical and temporal lords of his kingdom, issued out an edict commanding all those who should not take up the cross, to pay once the tithe of all their substance towards the expences of his expedition to the Holy Land. The Bernardins, Carthusians, the religious of Fortevrauld, and the hospitals for

Since
Christ

for lepers, were alone exempted by the king from this tax, which was called the Saladine tythe.

The Dutch and Zelanders marched against the Saracens; and killed upwards of 60,000 of them.

1189

Henry II. king of England, died at Chinon in Tourain, the 7th of July, aged 61, having reigned 34 years, 7 months, and 5 days. As soon as he was dead, all his attendants deserted the body, without giving themselves any trouble about its burial, being only intent upon plundering the most precious things he had about him. Richard his son succeeded him, caused himself to be crowned in the beginning of September, and buried his father at Fontevraud in a very magnificent manner.

The kings of England and France set out for the Holy Land. The queen mother of France, and William of Champagne, cardinal archbishop of Rheims, were charged with the government of the kingdom; during the king's absence.

William, bishop of Ely, the pope's legat, was appointed regent of England, during Richard's absence. The two armies marched together as far as Lyons, where they separated for the conveniency of subsistence; and afterwards they took shipping to avoid the difficulties of a march by land.

William the Good, king of Sicily, died without issue. His aunt Constantia, wife of Henry the emperor's son, thought to succeed him, but was prevented by her natural brother Tancred, who seized on the kingdom.

1190

The emperor Frederic passed over into Greece with a numerous army; but a great part of it perished through the perfidy of the Greeks.

Frederic made himself master of all Cilicia, and defeated the Saracen army. But in pursuing the runaways had the misfortune of being thrown by his horse into the river Salphet, out of which he was taken alive, but died immediately after, extremely regretted. His son Henry VI. succeeded him.

1191

Philip arrived at Messina the 16th of September; eight days before Richard.

Henry VI. was crowned emperor, and his wife empress, by pope Celestine.

Philip took shipping the 30th of March, and arrived at Ptolemais the 2d of April, some time before Richard, who was delayed by the conquest of Cyprus; which he took from the Greeks. The two monarchs after their junction undertook the siege of Acta, which capitulated. Philip was seized with a disorder, by which his hair, and the nails of his hands and feet dropt off, and all the skin of his body peeled off. Upon this he set out for France the 3d of August, leaving the command of his troops, that remained in Palestine, to Eudo of Burgundy; passed through Rome, and arrived at Fontainebleau in the Christmas holydays.

1192

Richard, king of England, ceded the kingdom of Cyprus to Guy of Lusignan, for that of Jerusalem, which belonged to Guy; and which Richard hoped he should be able to recover from the Infidels.

Richard, king of England, was on his return home made prisoner by Leopold duke of Austria, and delivered up into the hands of the emperor Henry VI. who detained him for 14 months; during which

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Christ

time Richard's brother, surnamed John Lackland, took possession of his throne. The pope excommunicated Henry for detaining Richard.

1193

Philip king of France, married in the beginning of August a sister of Canute VI. of Denmark, but soon separated from her, on pretence of their being too nearly related. This prince seized on a great many places in Normandy, during Richard's imprisonment.

Henry VI. made himself master of Sicily and Apulia.

1194

Richard obtained his liberty the 2d of February, arrived in England the 13th of March, caused himself to be crowned and consecrated a second time, and passed over into Normandy with a powerful fleet, and recovered several of the places taken by Philip during his absence.

1195

The Saracens assembled a numerous army, and came from Africa into Spain, where they defeated Alphonfus VIII. king of Granada and Castile, and killed upwards of 50,000 of his troops.

A peace was concluded between the kings of England and France.

Isaac Angelus was deposed by his brother Alexius Angelus, who took possession of the empire.

The emperor Henry passed over into Italy, and made himself master of Sicily, which belonged to him in right of his wife. He used the Sicilians so cruelly upon this occasion, that his wife, affected with their misfortunes, obliged her husband by force to grant them a favourable peace.

There was a civil war in Poland.

In the month of March the Seine overflowed its banks, and laid all Paris and the isle of France under water. Historians assures us that this was one of the greatest that ever was.

1197

Henry VI. sent to Palestine an army of 60,000 men, who defeated the Saracens in several battles. This prince died at Messina. Philip brother to Henry, and Otho duke of Saxony, quarrelled about the empire. The pope consented that Frederic, son of the emperor Henry, should be crowned king of Sicily, on his paying him a 1000 marks of silver, and as much more to the cardinals.

1198

Innocent III. sent to France cardinal Peter of Capua, to negotiate a peace between Philip and the king of England. These two kings had an interview, in which they agreed upon nothing, except choosing the cardinal of Capua for their mediator.

The order of the Holy Trinity was instituted for the redemption of captives, by St. John of Matha. The religious of this order have been called Mathurins in France, from the chapel of St. Mathurin in James's-street, which was given them on their first establishment.

The cardinal of Capua, the pope's legat, laid the kingdom of France under an interdict, and excommunicated the king, because he would not take back his wife Batilda, whom he had repudiated; nor put away Mary, a daughter of the duke of Aquitain, whom he had married in her room; but the publication of the sentence was deferred till after Christmas.

1199

The king of England laid siege to the castle of Chalus, near Limoges. The besiegers offered to surrender the place, provided they should have life, liberty, and their arms allowed them. Richard refused to listen to those terms; upon which they defended themselves courageously, and one of them called Gourdon, shot him in the arm with an arrow, of which wound he died the 6th of April. He was succeeded by John, surnamed Lackland.

The

Since
Christ The king of France caused to be taken off the sentence of excommu-
nication pronounced against him, by parting with the duke of Aquitain's daughter, and taking back his first wife, whom he however soon afterwards repudiated a second time.

1200 Philip concluded a peace with John king of England, and married his son Lewis, aged 13, to Blanche of Castile.

1201 The city of Riga in Livonia was founded.

John king of England, repudiated Avifa his wife, and married Isabella, daughter of the duke of Angouleme, which caused disturbances in his kingdom, and induced the lords to have recourse to Philip, who thereupon declared war against the king of England.

The two pretenders for the western empire ravaged Thuringia. The pope sent a legat to Germany to encourage Otho's friends.

1203 Philip king of France laid siege to Chateau Gaillard, a place situated seven leagues from Rouen.

Constantinople was taken the 10th of July by the French and Venetians, who drove from thence the emperor Alexius Angelus, and took out of prison his brother Isaac Angelus, whom they placed on the throne with his son Alexius, who was crowned the 1st of August. But the inhabitants of this capital being dissatisfied with Isaac and Alexius proclaimed Nicholas Comnenus emperor.

1204 Philip returned in the month of February to the siege of Chateau-Gaillard, which the winter had interrupted, and made himself master of it in three days. He after this reduced Normandy, which had been ceded 292 years before by Charles the Simple to Raoul, who was the first duke of that province.

The emperor Philip caused himself to be crowned, a second time, emperor of Germany, at Aix la-Chapelle, by Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne.

Alexius Angelus fell upon the Latins by the advice of Murzulphus. Murzulphus seized on Comnenus, rid himself of Alexius, continued the war, and then betook himself to flight. Theodorus Lascaris, son-in-law of Alexius Angelus, was placed in his room by the Greeks. Constantinople was taken by the Latins, who elected Baldwin earl of Flanders for emperor, and made themselves masters of the territories belonging to the Greek empire in Europe. The princes of the Greeks secured those in Asia, where they established several independant states.

Theodorus Lascaris fixed the seat of his empire at Nicea, a city of Bithynia.

The princes of the family of the Comneni seized upon some territories; namely, Michael of a part of Epirus; David of Heraclea, Pontus, and Paphlagonia; and Alexius his brother of the city of Trebizond, where he established an empire, that always remained separate from that of Constantinople.

1205 Baldwin marched against the Scythians, who cut his army to pieces near Adrianople, and took him prisoner; some time after this misfortune Baldwin died in prison.

Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne, was deposed by the pope's legat, for having crowned Philip of Suabia, and was succeeded in his see by Bruno. Philip made himself master of Cologne, from whence Otho escaped with great difficulty, and retired into England.

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Henry, brother of Baldwin, was elected emperor of Constantinople the 20th of August, and reigned 10 years.

1206 Stephen of Langron laid the kingdom of England under an interdict, because the king would not acknowledge him archbishop of Canterbury; which he was afterwards obliged to do.

1207 A peace was concluded between Philip and Otho. Philip retained the empire, but his daughter was promised to Otho, who was likewise declared his successor.

Adolphus, archbishop of Cologne, was absolved by the archbishop, and Bruno set at liberty.

1208 Raymond VI. earl of Tholouse, caused Peter of Chateau-neuf, a white friar, and the first who had exercised the function of inquisitor, to be murdered. The pope, incensed at his behaviour, raised troops, excommunicated Raymond, and gave his territories to the first that should seize upon them. Raymond asked the pope's pardon, and obtained absolution on conditions very mortifying for a prince.

The emperor Philip was killed at Bamberg by Otho de Witelsbach. Otho, duke of Saxony, was elected at Francfort king of Germany in his room.

The order of friars was instituted, called Frates Minores.

1209 Otho was crowned emperor by pope Innocent III. but the inhabitants of Rome revolted against the new emperor.

The army of the Croisade, amounting to upwards of 50,000 men, under the command of the earl of Montfort, attacked the town of Beziers, made themselves masters of it the latter end of July, and put to the sword upwards of 30,000 persons, some authors say 60,000. The Croisade made itself master of Carcassone, and several other places.

An assembly was held at Wertzburg.

Aristotle's books of physicks and metaphysicks, that had been lately brought from Constantinople, and translated into Latin, were condemned and burnt by a council at Paris, who forbade the reading of them on pain of excommunication.

The city of Lubeck was burned to ashes.

1210 Otho revenged himself of the Romans in an hostile manner, which obliged the pope to excommunicate him, and declare him deprived of the empire, in a council held at Rome.

John, king of England, exacted heavy contributions from the Jews settled in his dominions, which some of them having refused to pay, he ordered them to lose every day a tooth, till they had paid the whole sum.

1211 The pope caused his sentence of excommunication against the emperor Otho to be published in Germany by Sifroi archbishop of Mentz.

An assembly was held at Nuremberg, in which Frederic II. grandson of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor in the place of Otho.

1212 Otho returned from Italy into Germany, ravaged Thuringia, and performed the ceremonies of his marriage. Frederic II. hastened to Germany with an army, and put Otho to flight. The new emperor then went to Mentz, and, after being proclaimed emperor there, to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was crowned.

John, king of England, being informed that Philip Augustus was preparing a fleet to invade his territories, applied to the pope for absolution, and promised to make his kingdom tributary to the holy see.

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and to pay yearly 1000 pounds sterling by way of tribute, over and above the old tribute called Peter-pence.

1213 Philip, king of France, assembled a fleet of 1700 ships, and an army of 60,000 men, to invade England. Ferdinand, count of Flanders, having neglected to join the French army, the king marched against him, and took several places from him. The English came to the count's assistance with a fleet of 500 ships, which attacked that of France, took upwards of 300 vessels loaded with stores, ran upwards of 100 more a-ground, and landed to set fire to the rest. The king of France, who was then besieging Ghent, marched with great haste to his ships, surprised the English, routed them, and obliged them to take to their ships again; but as he despaired of being able to save the rest of his fleet, he ordered the stores and engines of war to be landed, and fire to be set to the ships, as likewise to the town of Damme.

The king of Arragon having laid siege to the city of Muret with an army of almost 100,000 men. The count of Montfort got into the place to defend it, and in a sally at the head of 800 or 900 horsemen, killed the king of Arragon, and cut to pieces upwards of 20,000 of his troops.

1214 The king of England landed at Rochelle in the beginning of spring, and took Angers and several other places, but was obliged to retire on Philip's approach. After this expedition, Philip attacked Otho near the village of Bovines in Flanders, and defeated his army consisting of 150,000 men, of whom upwards of 30,000 remained on the field of battle.

Henry, son of Alphonfus king of Arragon, succeeded his father.

Lewis, son of Philip Augustus, as a thanksgiving for his father's late victory, founded the abbey of our Lady of Victory near Senlis.

1215 Simon, count of Montfort, general of the Croisade against the Albigenses, assumed the title of count of Tholouse, the county of that name having been adjudged to him by the council of Montpellier and the pope.

The pope's legat reformed the university of Paris, and renewed the orders not to read the works of Aristotle, except the logick of that philosopher, which he gave them leave to teach.

The pope approved the order of Fratres Minores, which began this year to establish itself at Paris.

The Dominicans likewise established themselves this year in Paris, in St. James's-street, and from thence have been called Jacobins by the French.

The fourth general council of Lateran was held in the month of November. It consisted of upwards of 400 bishops, and above 1000 abbots.

1216 The emperor Otho died at Brunswick.

The barons of England revolted against the king, and were excommunicated by the pope, on the king's complaining against them. They however proceeded to elect for king, Lewis the son of Philip Augustus; and this young prince passed over into England, and carried on the war against John, surnamed Lackland, who died the 17th of October, after having reigned 18 years, 5 months, and 4 days. He was succeeded by his son Henry III.

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Henry, emperor of Constantinople, died the 10th of June, and Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, who had married his sister Yoland, was elected in his room.

1217 Henry of Castile died, who left his territories to his sister Berengaria, queen of Leon. This princess gave them to her son Ferdinand, who succeeded his father Alphonfus in the kingdom of Leon.

Peter de Courtenay was crowned emperor of Constantinople the 18th of April, in one of the suburbs of Rome, by Honorius III. but was taken prisoner in his journey to Rome, by Theodorus Comnenus, prince of Epirus. His empress Yoland governed the empire three years.

1218 Simon de Montfort, general of the Croisade against the Albigenfes, having besieged Tholouse, was killed during the siege, being wounded by five arrows. His son Amaury, succeeded to his titles.

Theodorus Comnenus renounced the Greek schism to join the Latin church.

1219 The christians passed over into Egypt, and made themselves masters of the city of Damietta, after a siege in which there fell upward of 80,000 Saracens.

1220 Frederic, having composed the troubles in Germany, passed into Italy, and caused himself to be crowned emperor at Rome, by pope Honorius.

Peter de Courtenay, emperor of Constantinople, died this year, and was succeeded in the empire by his son Robert, who reigned seven years.

1221 Frederic founded the university of Padua, and quarelled with the pope, who excommunicated him.

St. Dominick, founder of the order of Brother Preachers, died at Bologna in Italy the 6th of August, aged 51 years.

1222 The emperor Frederic caused his son Henry to be elected king of Germany, in an assembly held at Wurtzburg, and had himself crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Theodorus Lascaris died, who was succeeded by John Ducas, his son-in-law.

The christians, having unadvisedly made war against the sultan of Egypt, were defeated by him, and obliged to restore Damietta.

An impostor, who called himself the Messiah, and showed marks on his hands, feet, and side, for those our Saviour received on the cross, was condemned in a council held at Oxford, and afterwards burnt.

1223 Philip, king of France, died at Mante the 25th of July, aged about 58 years, of which he had reigned 43 years, 8 months, and 14 days. He was succeeded by his son Lewis VIII. surnamed the Lion, on account of his great courage.

The order of St. Mary of Mercy, was founded at Barcelona, by St. Peter Nolascus, under the authority of James I. king of Arragon, and by the advice of Raymund de Pennafort.

Frederic came into Italy to make war against the pope, but the king of Jerusalem, being come to Rome to solicit assistance against the infidels, brought about a peace between the emperor and the pope. The king of Jerusalem married Yoland, widow to Peter de Courtenay, and proceeded to France and England to solicit succours against the Saracens.

Alphonfus,

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Alphonfus, king of Portugal, died, and was fucceeded by his fon Sanchus II. His brother Alphonfus was declared regent.

1224

Raymund, count of Tholoufe being dead, his fon, of the fame name, fucceeded him, fubmitted to the church of Rome, and was reconciled in the council held at Montpellier.

Lewis VIII. king of France, entered Poitou, obtained a victory over the Englifh, and made himfelf mafter of all the places they poffeffed as far as the Garonne. He afterwards befieged and took Rochelle.

1225

By the month of February the king of France, and a great many prelates and lords formed a league againft the Albigenfes, and took croffes from the hands of the legat. The city of Avignon, having refufed the army a free paffage, was befieged, and taken after a fiege of three months. Lewis, king of France, caufed the walls to be rafed, and the ditches to be filled up. The health of this prince growing weaker and weaker every day, he thought proper to return to Paris, and died at the caftle of Montpenfier in the beginning of November, aged near 40 years, 3 months, and 24 days. He was fucceeded by his fon Lewis IX. called St. Lewis, then 11 years and a half old, under the tuition of his mother Blanche. Lewis was crowned at Rheims by the bifhop of Soiffons the 1ft of December.

Raymundus, count of Tholoufe, was excommunicated in a council held at Paris, and his territories given to Lewis king of France, and his fucceffors, to whom Amaury, count of Monfort, had made over all his claims.

1227

Gregory IX. renewed the excommunication pronounced againft Frederic, for not having marched into Syria with the other princes of the Croifade. The emperor upon this publifhed manifeftoes againft the pope and the cardinals.

Raymond, count of Tholoufe, and the inhabitants of that city, were excommunicated in a council held at Narbonne during the Lent of this year.

An afsembly met in the beginning of this year at Aix-la-Chapelle. in which the emperor, and other princes of the Croifade, refolved upon an expedition to the Holy Land.

1228

Frederic paffed into Syria, and the king of Jerufalem laid a great many fnares for him. The pope feized on feveral places in Apulia during Frederic's abfence. The Romans expelled the pope, who retired to Viterbo.

Robert, emperor of Conftantinople, died, and was fucceeded by his brother Baldwin II.

1229

Frederic concluded a treaty with the fultan, and caufed himfelf to be crowned king of Jerufalem the 18th of March. He then returned to Italy, and recovered the places which he had loft during his abfence.

Theodorus Comnenus having made himfelf mafter of Theffalonica, and taken the title of emperor of Conftantinople, was excommunicated by the pope.

The univerfity of Paris, unable to obtain juftice for the death of fome of its ftudents killed by foldiers, fhut up the fchools, and retired, fome to Rheims, and fome to Angers. The Dominicans took the advantage to obtain degrees, and got leave to teach, which occafioned thofe difputes they afterwards had with the univerfity.

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1230

Frederic was absolved by the pope, and reconciled to him at Anagnina. Alphonfus, king of Leon, died, and left his kingdom to his two daughters; but his son Ferdinand, king of Castile, took possession of it.

1231

Frederic grew suspicious of his son Henry, and banished him to Sicily.

Pope Gregory renewed the orders not to read Aristotle's books, till they were corrected.

1233

The pope wrote to Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople, concerning the re-union of the two churches, and sent legats to him for that purpose.

The university of Paris was re-established and reformed. That famous body made soon after a decree to hinder the Regulars from having above one chair of divinity in Paris.

The statutes of Raymund, count of Tholouse, against the Albigenfes, enacted by the council of Melun of the preceding year, were published the 14th of February of the present.

1234

The Statindgs, hereticks of Germany, having assembled against the catholicks, were defeated and cut to pieces by the troops of the archbishop of Bremen, the duke of Brabant, and the count of Holland, who utterly exterminated them.

St. Lewis, aged 20, married at Sens the 27th of May, Margueret daughter of Raymund Berengarius, count of Provence.

1235

Frederic made war in Lombardy. His son having formed a league against him in the cities of Lombardy, his father seized on him, deposed him, and banished him to Apulia, where the ensuing year he died in prison.

1236

Conrad, second son of Frederic, was, on the death of his brother, elected king of Germany.

1237

Frederic went into Italy, and retook almost all the cities of Lombardy.

Baldwin came into the west to demand assistance against the emperor of the Greeks.

1238

The pope excommunicated and deposed Frederic, and offered his kingdom to Robert, brother of St. Lewis, who refused accepting it.

The faculty of theology at Paris condemned plurality of benefices.

Some Carmelites, or White Friars, removed from the east into the west; where they settled themselves.

Frederic laid the first foundation of the university of Vienna, in Austria.

1239

Italy was laid waste by a war between the Guelphs and Giblins. Frederic encamped before Rome. but was repulsed. The pope formed a league against him, and made himself master of Ferrara.

1241

Frederic took the castle of Campania, in which were the relations of pope Gregory, whom he hanged.

1242

St. Lewis had a son born, whom he named after himself.

1243

The pope retired into France, and ordered a council at Lyons.

The first general council of Lyons was held June 26, at which the emperor Frederic was deposed and excommunicated; in consequence of which the Germans chose king of Rome Henry VIII. landgrave of Hesse and Thuringia. The pope laid a tax upon the clergy,

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and gave the money arising from it to Henry to carry on the war against Frederic.

1246

Henry VIII. who had been elected king of the Romans, died the 6th of February, in whose place was elected William earl of Holland. The emperor endeavoured, in vain, to be absolved, but was refused by the pope.

1247

One Peter des Vignes, being accused of an intention to poison the emperor Frederic, had both his eyes put out, and was imprisoned at Capua.

1248

Frederic besieged and took the city of Parma, which had revolted.

William, count of Holland, seized upon Aix-la-Chapelle, and caused himself to be crowned king.

1249

St. Lewis departed August 25th for the Holy Land, and arrived at the island of Cyprus the 25th of September; where he passed the winter.

1250

St. Lewis arrived at Damietta the 4th of June, and made himself master of the city.

St. Lewis gave the Saracens battle, and routed their whole army; but was himself, a few days after, beaten and taken prisoner, but obtained a truce from the Saracens for 10 years.

The emperor Frederic died the 13th of December, and left his kingdoms to his son Conrad; nevertheless, the pope confirmed the empire to William earl of Holland.

The faculty of theology at Paris determined that it was not permitted to persons to make their confessions to whom they pleased, without the consent of their curate. The brother preachers, not being willing to consent to this, nor to conform to the statutes of the university, were excluded from that body.

1251

Conrad came to Apulia, and took possession of the kingdom.

The pope returned to Italy, and excommunicated Conrad and his adherents.

1252

Conrad was poisoned, but through the care of his physicians recovered. The pope inclined to this prince, and offered to absolve him, if he would marry one of his relations; but the emperor rejected his proposal.

Ferdinand, king of Leon, and Castile died the 1st of June, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus.

Queen Blanche, the mother of St. Lewis, died at Melun the 26th of November; aged above 65 years.

1253

The college of the Sorbonne was founded.

The university of Paris wrote circular letters to all the bishops in France, to engage their assistance against the preaching friars.

The emperor Conrad died, the 22d of May, having been poisoned by Mainfroy, his natural brother. He left his kingdoms to his son Conradin. The pope would have seized upon Sicily, but was opposed by Mainfroy.

1255

St. Lewis returned from Palestine to Vincennes, September the 5th. Mainfroy defeated the pope's forces, and made himself master of Apulia and Sicily. Pope Alexander IV. invested Edmund, son of the king of England, with the kingdom. The pope issued his bulls for re-establishing the preaching friars in the university of Paris. The university

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verity wrote to the pope to recall his first bull, the execution of which was suspended by the king.

John Ducas died, after a reign of 33 years; and was succeeded by his son Theodorus Lascaris.

William, earl of Holland, died in December.

1256 The 1st of March the university of Paris made a concordate for determining their disputes with the preaching friars, but the pope put out several bulls against the concordate, and the supposed authors of it. A book called the Eternal Gospel was condemned by the pope to be burnt.

1257 The electors of the empire were divided in the election of an emperor; one party chose at Francfort in the month of January, Richard brother to the king of England, and the other Alphonfus king of Castile.

Alphonfus III. succeeded his deceased brother Sanchus II. in the kingdom of Portugal.

1259 Theodorus Lascaris died, and left his son John, then but six years old, under the guardianship of Arsenius patriarch of Constantinople, and George Musalo; but Michael Paleologus, a descendant from Alexius Comnenus, took that power, and caused himself to be proclaimed regent.

The pope engaged several of the members of the university of Paris to receive the religious mendicants.

1260 Michael Paleologus caused himself to be joined in the government of the empire, deposed Arsenius, and put in his place Nicephorus of Ephesus.

The sect of the Flagelists began now to be established at Perugia.

1261 Michael Paleologus took Constantinople from the Latins, by the means of the secret intelligence which he received from the Greeks who were in the city. Thus ended the empire of the Latins at Constantinople, which had subsisted 58 years.

1262 Pope Urban invested Charles, count of Anjou, with the kingdom of Sicily, on paying him an acknowledgment.

Michael Paleologus put out the eyes of John, and made himself sole master of the empire.

1263 Civil wars in England, and many troubles in Germany.

1264 The feast of the Holy Sacrament was instituted by pope Urban, on the 8th of September.

1265 Charles, count of Anjou, was, June the 28th, crowned at Rome king of Sicily.

Simon, legat of the holy see, reformed the university of Paris, and confirmed the order of 1215, concerning the books of Aristotle.

1266 Mainfroy was defeated and killed in battle the 26th of February. Charles got into possession of Sicily.

1267 Conradin, son of Conrad, marched into Italy with an army to retake the kingdom of Sicily. He took Tuscany and Romania, and entered Rome, where he was proclaimed by the people emperor.

1268 Conradin was defeated and taken prisoner in the month of August, by Charles king of Sicily.

1269 Conradin was, October 27th, put to death at Naples.

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**Since
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1273

1274

1275

1276

James I. king of Arragon, died, and was succeeded by his son Peter III.

The city of Lubeck was destroyed by fire.

1278

1279

1280

1281

1282

Peter, king of Arragon, seized upon Sicily.

Alphonfus,

Since
Christ

Alphonfus, king of Caſtile, was ſtript of his crown by his ſon Sanchus.

1283 Michael Paleologus, emperor of the eaſt, died; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Andronicus. The patriarch Veccus was expelled, and Joſeph reſtored.

There was a new ſeparation of the Greek and Latin churches on the death of Michael.

1284 Charles, king of Sicily, was defeated by the king of Arragon, and his ſon Charles the lame taken priſoner.

Alphonfus, king of Caſtile, died; and his ſon Sanchus remained in the quiet poſſeſſion of the kingdom.

1285 Charles, king of Sicily, died the 7th of January, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles the lame.

Philip the Bold, king of France, died the 6th of October, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Philip, ſurnamed the Handsome.

Peter III. king of Arragon, died the 9th of November, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Alphonfus.

1287 Charles the lame recovered his liberty.

The Tartars committed great ravages in Poland.

Eric IX. king of Denmark, reigned 34 years.

1289 Charles the lame had himſelf crowned king of Sicily at Rome, the 28th of May; but Frederic of Arragon diſputed the crown with him.

1291 The emperor Rodolphus died the laſt day of September, aged 73 years and 5 months, after a reign of 18 years.

Alphonfus, king of Anjou, died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon James.

1292 Adolphus, count of Naſſau, was elected emperor the 6th of January.

Edward, king of England, made war againſt Philip the Handsome.

1294 Peter Moron, a famous hermit, was elected pope, and called himſelf Celeſtin V. but at the perſuaſion of Benedict Cajetan, renounced the popedom the 12th of December. Cajetan cauſed himſelf to be elected in his ſtead the 24th of the ſame month, and took the name of Boniface VIII.

The emperor Adolphus ravaged Thuringia.

1295 Sanchus, king of Caſtile died, and left his crown to his ſon Ferdinand.

1297 Adolphus was depoſed by the princes of Germany, who elected in his ſtead Albert duke of Auſtria, ſon of the emperor Rodolphus. The depoſed emperor was defeated and killed in a battle he fought upon this occaſion.

1298 Chajan, prince of the Tartars, renounced mahometaniſm, embraced chriſtianity, drove the Saracens out of Paleſtine, and made himſelf maſter of all the towns that the infidels had poſſeſſed in the kingdom.

1299 An earthquake in Germany.

1300 Pope Boniface eſtabliſhed a jubilee for every 100 years. He ſhewed himſelf in Rome in pontifical and imperial robes, with this device, *Ecce duo Gladii.*

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, was elected king of Poland.

The beginning of the Ottoman family is referred to this year.

1301 Boniface VIII. excommunicated Philip the Handsome, and declared himſelf ſovereign in temporals as well as ſpirituals, Philip the Handsome

Since
Christ

some fixed the parliament of Paris to one residence, and gave it the palace which now goes by that name, and which was built under the direction of Enguerrand de Marigny, intendant of the revenues.

1302

William de Nogaret presented, the 12th of March, a letter of complaint to Philip the Handsome against pope Boniface VIII. Philip assembled the states of his kingdom at Paris against the pretensions of Boniface, who, the 16th of November published a bull, beginning with the words, *Unam Sanctam*.

Some authors refer to this time the invention of the mariner's compass, or needle, which they attribute to Flavio, a native of Melfe; but others insist he only improved it.

1303

Boniface was made prisoner at Anagnia the 8th of September, ill used by Sciarra Colonna, and died the 12th of October. Benedict IX. succeeded him.

1304

Philip the Handsome held an assembly at Paris the 12th of June, in which he appealed to the next council.

Pope Benedict repealed the bulls which Boniface had published against France.

Edward, king of England, reduced Scotland.

1305

Clement V. was elected pope, and crowned at Lyons. He resided in France. He repealed all the bulls against France, particularly the bull *Unam Sanctam*.

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and Poland, died; and was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus, who was killed the 3d of August. Upon this Henry of Carinthia, his near relation, usurped the crown of Bohemia.

The knights templars were informed against, and Philip the Handsome took upon him the care of prosecuting them.

1306

Italy suffered by intestine wars and rebellions.

1307

The templars were taken up in all parts of the kingdom the 5th of October, and examinations taken against them in Paris, and several other places.

1308

The emperor Albert was killed by one of his nephews the 10th of May, and succeeded by Henry of Luxemburg the 1st of November.

Edward, king of England, died; and was succeeded by his son Edward II.

The pope removed the affairs of the templars before the holy see. The divines of the university of Paris gave their opinion of them. The pope examined the templars, who were delivered up to him, and gave the inquisitors and ordinaries leave to try them, and named commissaries to proceed against the order.

Dulcin, who had gathered about him great numbers of people, was apprehended near Verceil, and burnt there for a heretick, and his followers dispersed.

The knights of St. John of Jerusalem made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes.

1309

Henry VII. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle the 6th of January.

The pope's commissaries prepared for the trial of the templars.

1310

The templars were condemned in a council held at Paris, and several of them were executed in the month of May. The whole order was informed against.

Since
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All that Boniface VIII. had done to the prejudice of France, was solemnly repealed the 27th of April by pope Clement.

1311 A general council at Vienna was opened the 16th of October.

1312 The council of Vienna came to a resolution of extinguishing the order of knights templars, and likewise condemned the opinion of the Begards and Beguines as erroneous.

The emperor Henry VII. came into Italy, and had himself crowned at Rome the 1st of August.

Philip the Handsome founded the university of Orleans.

Ferdinand, king of Castile, died; and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus XI. a child of 18 months old.

1313 The emperor Henry having received, in communion, a poisoned host, died the 2d of August. His death was followed by an interregnum of 14 months.

The great master of the templars, and the dolphin's brother were executed at Paris the 11th of March.

1314 The electors of the empire assembled at Paris, and then divided into two parties, one of which elected Lewis of Bavaria the 18th of October, and the other Frederic, son of Albert of Austria. This division occasioned a war in Germany.

Philip the Handsome, king of France, died, the 29th of November, aged 46 years, of which he had reigned 29, 1 month, and 23 days. He was succeeded by his son Lewis X. surnamed Hutin.

1315 Germany was afflicted with plague and famine.

Walter Lollard began to propagate his opinions.

1316 Philip, count of Poitiers, assembled the cardinals at Lyons, where they elected, the 6th of August, John XXII. who was crowned there the 5th of September, and from thence went to reside at Avignon.

Lewis X. king of France, died, the 5th of June, leaving his wife Clemence big with child. She was delivered of a son the 15th of November, who was called John, and lived but eight days. Upon this Philip, surnamed the Long, brother of Lewis Hutin, was declared king of France.

1317 Philip the Long assembled the states of the kingdom at Paris, and all the members promised not to acknowledge any other king but Philip and his male issue, to the exclusion of the female.

1319 The order of Christ was re-established in Portugal, who were invested with the estates of the templars.

1321 Frederic, king of Sicily, associated his son Peter in the kingdom.

1322 Philip the Long, king of France, died at Vincennes the 3d of January, aged 28 years, of which he had scarce reigned more than five. His brother Charles IV. surnamed the Handsome, succeeded him.

1323 Mount Ætna cast up so great a quantity of flames, that all the country round suffered by the eruption.

Frederic was defeated and made prisoner by Lewis of Bavaria, against whom the pope fulminated a sentence of excommunication.

1324 There was at this time great troubles in Sicily.

1325 Dennis, king of Portugal, died; and was succeeded by Alphonfus.

1326 James II. king of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Alphonfus IV.

1327 Urchan, or Orchan, son of Ottoman, king of the Turks, succeeded his father.

Lewis of Bavaria came into Italy.

Edward

Since
Christ
1328 Edward II. king of England, was deposed, and his son Edward III. reigned in his stead.

1328 Ceccus Asulan was sentenced to be burned at Bologna, for maintaining that the influence of the stars necessitated the human will.

Lewis of Bavaria was crowned emperor at Rome the 17th of January, by cardinal Colonna, and caused Michael de Corbario to be elected antipope. This Michael took the name of Nicholas V. was installed the 12th of May, and expelled Rome the 4th of August.

Charles the Handsome died, the 1st of February, in the castle of Vincennes, aged about 34 years, of which he had reigned 6 years, and 30 days. As this prince left no male issue, and his wife was with child when he died, the regency of the kingdom was committed to Philip, VI. the eldest son of Charles, count of Valois, who on the queen's being brought to bed of a daughter, succeeded to the kingdom of France, as the nearest relation to the deceased king, and was consecrated at Rheims the 28th of May.

The pope ordered Michael de Cesene to be tried, and appointed in his place cardinal Bertrand de la Tour, vicar-general to the order of Minor brothers.

Andronicus the Younger dispossessed his grandfather of the empire.

1329 John XXII. began to teach his doctrine against the vision of God, immediately after death. The same pope deposed Michael de Cesene from his generalship, and caused this deposition to be approved of, and confirmed in a general chapter of the Minor brothers held this year at Paris. Gerardus d'Odonis was elected in his room. The king of France yielded to the remonstrances of his clergy, whom he maintained in their rights and privileges.

1330 Frederic of Austria died, the 13th of January.

1332 Ladislaus, king of Poland, seized on Silesia.

1333 A general Croisade was published for the Holy Land.

Philip de Valois caused the opinion of John XXII. concerning the vision of God to be condemned by the doctors of divinity of the university of Paris, and wrote to the pope to engage him to retract his errors.

1334 Valdemer succeeded his father in the kingdom of Denmark, and reigned 42 years.

1335 The emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, sent ambassadors to the pope to sue for his absolution; but they returned without success.

1336 Alphonfus, king of Arragon, died; and was succeeded by Peter IV.

The grant which had been made to Philip the Handsome of the tenths of the clergy's revenues, in consideration of his expedition to the Holy Land, was repealed.

1337 Europe was ravaged, for three years successively, by great flights of locusts, or grasshoppers.

1338 Lewis of Bavaria, and the king of France, sent, each of them ambassadors to the pope, to obtain absolution for the former, but without success.

Lewis of Bavaria protested solemnly against the proceedings of John XXII.

Barlaam, envoy from the emperor Andronicus, proposed to the pope methods for reuniting the Greek and Latin churches, but his proposals were rejected.

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Daniel de Trevisi was sent by Leo, king of Armenia, to pope Benedict XII. and composed his treatise in justification of the Armenians.

Andronicus the Younger died in May, leaving two children, John and Manuel Paleologus, to whom he assigned for tutor John Cantacuzenus.

1341 The empress Anne, widow of Andronicus, expelled Cantacuzenus; who retired to Adrianople.

1342 Cantacuzenus was proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.

The empress Anne, widow of Andronicus, made proposals to the pope for the reunion of the two churches. The Palamites were expelled Constantinople.

1343 Robert, surnamed the Wise, king of Naples, died, the 28th of January, and left his kingdom to Johanna, daughter to his son Charles, married to Andrew, king of Hungary.

Philip, king of Navarre, died, the 16th of January, and was succeeded by his son Charles, surnamed the Wicked, under the tuition of the queen Johanna of France; his mother.

1344 The pope, at the request of the Romans, fixed the jubilee to every 50th year; and approved magistrates of their presentation, but refused going to Rome.

A Croisade was formed against the Turks.

1345 Andrew, king of Hungary, was killed. His widow Johanna married Lewis, prince of Tarentum.

1346 The electors of Cologne and Treves elected, the latter end of August, Charles of Luxemburg, the fourth of that name, to the empire, in opposition to Lewis of Bavaria. The pope confirmed this election, renewed the proceeding against Lewis of Bavaria, and deposed him.

Philip de Valois, having imprudently engaged Edward, king of England, near Cressy, lost 30,000 men, besides great numbers of his nobility, who remained on the field of battle. Edward made himself master of Calais the August following.

France, and several other countries, were visited with the plague.

Humbert Dolphin gave the province of Dauphine to Philip de Valois.

1347 Lewis of Bavaria died the 11th of October, after a reign of 32 years, 11 months, and 24 days. Charles IV. took possession of the empire, and caused himself to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. Some of the electors chose Edward king of England, who refused the empire.

Catacuzenus made himself master of Constantinople, and concluded a peace with John Paleologus, whom he associated to the eastern empire.

1348 Upwards of 90,000 persons were carried off by a terrible plague that afflicted Germany.

The Jews were massacred on suspicion of having poisoned all the wells and cisterns.

Nicholas Laurentius, having assumed the quality of Roman tribune, thought to make himself master of Rome, but was driven out of that capital.

1349 Gontier, count of Thuringia, who had been emperor, was poisoned by his physician, and died in the month of July.

1350 Philip de Valois died the 20th of August, aged 57 years, of which he had reigned 27. He was succeeded by his son John, who was consecrated

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secrated at Rheims the 26th of September. The new king instituted the order of the Star. Charles, king of Navarre, conspired against him. Provisions were this year very dear and scarce.

Alphonfus, king of Castile, died, leaving his territories to his son Peter I.

The pope issued a constitution, by which every cardinal was permitted to have a room to himself, and two clerks in the conclave.

The emperor Cantacuzenus sent, about this time, deputies to the pope, to treat of a reunion between the two churches.

353 Two Minor brothers were burned at Avignon, for their opinions concerning the poverty of Jesus Christ.

355 The emperor Charles was crowned at Rome, on Easter day, April the 5th.

A dispute among the Greeks concerning the light of Thabor, the essence and operation of God, was judged by a council held at Constantinople against the adversaries of Palamas.

356 John, king of France, assembled the states of his kingdom, who granted him the tenth of all their possessions, towards the expences of his war with the English. He was taken by the English, and carried prisoner to London.

357 Alphonfus V. king of Portugal, died, leaving his crown to his son, Peter the Cruel.

Cantacuzenus ceded the empire to John Paleologus, and retired to a monastery.

359 Amurath succeeded his father Orcham in the eastern empire.

360 Martin Gonsalvus gave himself out for the archangel St. Michael, and was thereupon condemned by the archbishop of Toledo, and burnt. Nicholas the Calabrian, a disciple of that heretick, endeavoured to make himself pass for the son of God, and was condemned to the flames at Barcelona.

The university of Prague was founded by the emperor Charles IV.

361 King John of France was released from his confinement.

363 King John of France died in England the 8th of April, and was succeeded by his son Charles V. who was crowned at Rheims the 17th of June.

364 The university of Cracovia was founded by Casimir II. king of Poland.

365 Upwards of 50,000 christians formed a league to drive the Turks out of Adrianople.

368 The emperor Charles came into Italy, and reduced all the towns to the pope's obedience.

Peter the Cruel, king of Portugal, died, and left his throne to his son Ferdinand.

369 Peter I. king of Castile, was killed, and succeeded by Henry II.

The emperor Paleologus came to Rome, and there signed his reunion with the Roman church. He was some time after arrested by the Venetians, and delivered by his third son Manuel, who paid his debts.

John Wickliff began to teach in England.

The French declared war against the English.

370 The sect of the Turlupins settled itself in Provence.

Casimir, king of Poland, died, and was succeeded by his grandson Lewis.

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Edward, prince of Wales, died, upon which his father ordered the deceased's son to be acknowledged as such.

1375

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, son of the emperor Charles, was elected king of the Romans the 12th of June.

1376

1377

Pope Gregory arrived at Rome the 17th of January, retired to Anagnina, returned to Rome in the month of November, and concluded a peace with the Florentines.

1378

Edward III. king of England, died, the 23d of June, after having reigned 51 years. His grandson succeeded him.

The emperor Charles VI. died at Prague the 29th of November, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus.

1379

Clement VII. was elected pope, retired to Naples, and from thence removed to Avignon, where he arrived the 10th of June. The two pretenders to the popedom mutually condemned each other.

The great schism began.

Henry, king of Castile, died; and was succeeded by his son John.

1380

Charles V. king of France, died the 16th of September, after a reign of 17 years. He was succeeded by his son Charles VI. under the tuition of the duke of Anjou, and was consecrated at Rheims the 24th of November.

Urban VI. declared Johanna queen of Naples, deprived her of her kingdom, and gave it to Charles de Duras. The queen gave it to Lewis, duke of Anjou. Charles de Duras seized upon Naples, and made the queen Johanna prisoner.

Bajazet, son of Amurath, according to some authors, succeeded his father, or rather began to intermeddle with the government during the life-time of his father, who reigned 32 years.

1382

Lewis, king of Hungary, died the 13th of September, after a reign of 40 years, and was succeeded by his daughter Mary.

1383

Lewis, duke of Anjou, passed over into Sicily, and entered the kingdom of Naples. Charles de Duras caused the queen, Johanna, to be strangled.

Ferdinand, king of Portugal, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother John.

1384

Lewis of Anjou died at Bari the 20th of September.

Urban VI. quarrelled with Charles de Duras, who caused him to be arrested, but afterwards released him.

Manuel III. son of Paleologus, was associated by his father in the empire.

1385

Urban retired to the castle of Luceria, and resolved to revenge himself on Charles de Duras; but the latter besieged him in the castle. Urban made his escape, and fled to Genoa, where he put to death five cardinals, who had conspired against him.

1386

Charles de Duras was killed in Hungary, in the month of January. Otho, duke of Brunswic, last husband to queen Johanna, having recovered his liberty, returned to Naples, and drove out of it Marguerite de Duras, Charles's widow; and her children.

Andronicus Paleologus made himself master of Constantinople, and threw his father and his brother into prison.

1387

Peter, king of Arragon, died; and was succeeded by his son John.

John and Manuel Paleologus, now set at liberty, recovered the empire, and delivered Andronicus into the hands of the Turks. Bajazet, son of Amurath, succeeded his father.

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1389 The university of Cologne was founded.
1390 Ladislaus, son of Charles de Duras, was crowned king of Naples, by Boniface.
Lewis the Younger, son of the duke of Anjou, was crowned king of Naples by Clement VII. This young prince marched into Italy, and made some conquests; but after his return Ladislaus retook all the places he had reduced.
Bajazet laid siege to Constantinople, but retired in consequence of a treaty with the Greek emperor.
- 1391 The university of Paris proposed means of putting an end to the schism.
- 1392 The Annates were this year established.
- 1394 John Paleologus died, upon which Manuel became sole emperor.
The university of Paris wrote to Clement VIII. on the means of putting an end to the schism, who died of grief the 16th of September. The cardinals of his party elected the 26th of the same month, Peter de Lune, who took the name of Benedict XIII. An accommodation by cession was resolved upon in France, and proposed to the contending parties, and the princes of Europe.
- 1395 John, king of Arragon, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Martin.
- 1397 Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, was defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, cham of the Tartars, and confined in a cage of iron. Isa-Belis governed during his captivity.
- 1398 A subtraction of obedience to the two rivals for the popedom was resolved upon, and published in France, and other countries.
- 1399 Richard II. king of England, was stript of his dominions, and Henry earl of Lancaster elected king.
- 1400 The electors of the empire deposed the emperor Wenceslaus the 20th of August. Rupert, or Robert count Palatine, was elected and crowned emperor.
- 1401 The emperor Rupert marched into Italy with an army, but was repulsed, and obliged to return into Germany, by Galeas, viscount of Milan.
- 1402 Isa-Belis was killed by his brother Soliman, who was declared emperor of the Turks.
- 1403 An assembly of the clergy of France was held at Paris the 28th of May, in which the subtraction of obedience to Benedict XIII. was repealed on certain conditions.
- 1404 Bajazet was closely confined by Tamerlane, who made use of his body as a foot-stool to mount his horse, and obliged him to lie under his table at meal times, to feed on the crumbs and scraps that fell from it. Bajazet died of grief.
Pope Benedict proposed some methods of accommodation to Boniface, who died the 11th of October.
- 1405 Ladislaus, king of Naples, seized upon Rome, and expelled Innocent.
The Canary Islands were discovered.
- 1406 France withdrew a second time its obedience to Benedict. Innocent VII. died the 6th of November.
The cardinals in the interest of Innocent VII. elected Angelus de Corario, who took the name of Gregory XII. on condition of procuring a peace by means of a cession.

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1407

The clergy of France assembled to deliberate on the claims of the two pretenders to the popedom, who entered into a treaty with the king of France concerning the extinction of the schism. Benedict fulminated an interdict against the kingdom of France.

The duke of Burgundy caused the duke of Orleans to be assassinated in the night, between the 23d and the 24th of November.

Henry III. king of Castile died, and was succeeded by his son John II. under the tuition of Ferdinand his uncle.

John Hus began to propagate his opinions.

1408

Ladislaus made himself master of Rome the 25th of April. The cardinals withdrew from their obedience to the two contenders, and retired to Pisa, in order to proceed to a new election. They published an act of appeal, and Gregory thundered against them.

Benedict wrote in injurious terms to the king of France. His couriers were arrested, tried, and thrown into prison.

Three councils were appointed to put an end to the schism, one at Perpignan, by Benedict XIII. to assemble the 1st of November; the other at Aquila, by Gregory XII. and the last at Pisa, by the cardinals.

1409

Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed the 5th of June, and Alexander the Vth was elected the 15th.

Baltazar Cossa took Rome from Ladislaus king of Naples.

Soliman, emperor of the Turks, was killed by his brother Muza.

1410

Alexander V. died the 17th of the same month.

The emperor Rupert died the 18th of May. Some of the electors elected Sigismund king of Hungary, and the rest Josse marquis of Moravia, who dying a short time after, all the votes conspired in favour of Sigismund.

Martin, king of Arragon, died; and Ferdinand, son to the deceased's sister Eleonora, was declared king.

1411

John XXIII. made war against Ladislaus, and defeated his troops, Ladislaus re-established his affairs, and led an army to the gates of Rome, upon which the pope concluded a private treaty with him.

1413

John XXIII. having been expelled Rome by king Ladislaus, retired into Lombardy, where he entered into a treaty with Sigismund, concerning a council, which by his bull of the 11th of November he called to assemble at Constance.

Henry IV. king of England, died the 20th of March, and was succeeded by his son Henry V.

Mahomet I. put to death his brother Muza, and seized on the Turkish empire.

1414

Ladislaus, king of Naples, died, and was succeeded by his sister Johanna.

John Hus arrived at the council of Constance the 3d of November, and was arrested six days after his arrival, and ordered to be tried.

1415

John XXIII. abdicated the popedom the 1st of March, and then made his escape from Constance. Upon this the council cited him to appear, and having been arrested, he was deposed the 29th of May. Gregory XII. renounced the popedom by his attornies, and a convention was agreed to between Sigismund and the king of Arragon, concerning the deposition of Benedict III.

The trial of John Hus ended, and he was condemned and burned the 15th of July.

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- Jerome of Prague, who arrived at Constance the 4th of April, endeavoured to make his escape, but was apprehended, and obliged to retract the 23d of September.
- 1416 The trial of the antipope Benedict XIII. commenced.
Ferdinand IV. king of Arragon, died the 2d of April, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus.
Jerome of Prague was again accused, and condemned in the council of Constance, and burned the 30th of May.
This year there were great troubles in Bohemia concerning religious matters.
- 1417 Benedict XIII. was deposed in the month of July, and Martin V. elected pope the 11th of November.
- 1419 The council of Constance broke up the 22d of April.
Gregory the XIIth died. John XXIII. escaped out of prison, and surrendered himself to Martin at Florence, where he died. Benedict XIII. continued obstinate, and was abandoned by all his followers, except those of the city of Peniscola.
John Manuel Paleologus was associated in the empire by his father Manuel.
- 1420 The military order of the Annunciation was instituted by Amadeus V. count of Savoy.
- 1421 Martin V. entered Rome.
Johanna, queen of Naples, invited Alphonfus, king of Sicily and Arragon, to her assistance, and adopted him as her successor.
A war broke out between Lewis of Arragon and Alphonfus.
Amurath succeeded his father Mahomet in the Ottoman empire.
Henry V. king of England, died at Vincennes the 28th of August, aged 40 years. He left a son, called Henry VI. by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France.
- 1422 Charles VI. king of France, died the 21st of October, aged 54 years, of which he had reigned 42.
The duke of Bedford caused his nephew, Henry king of England, to be proclaimed king of France. But Charles VII. son of Charles VI. and the lawful heir, succeeded his father, and afterwards drove the English out of most parts of his kingdom.
The emperor Manuel Paleologus having been seized with a palsy in the month of October, John Manuel began to govern alone.
Maffianus, the pope's envoy at Constantinople, treated with the Greek emperor.
- 1424 Benedict XIII. died, upon which the cardinals who were about him, elected Giles Munich, who took the name of Clement VIII. The council began at Sienna, was transferred to Basil.
The Hussites committed great ravages in Maldivia and Austria.
- 1429 Clement VIII. abdicated the popedom, and the schism entirely ceased.
It is at this time that Johanna d'Arc, surnamed the Maid of Orleans, distinguished herself.
- 1430 The Hussites continued their ravages.
- 1431 Philip, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece.
Johanna, queen of Naples, having quarrelled with Alphonfus king of Arragon, adopted Lewis duke of Anjou, and created him king.

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Henry, king of England, went into France in the month of November, and caused himself to be crowned king, by the cardinal of Winchester, in the cathedral church of Paris.

1432

Eugenius was driven out of Rome by the inhabitants, but entered it again three months after. This pope sought to dissolve the council of Basil, but it continued to sit in spite of his decree, and proceeded against him.

1433

John, king of Portugal, died the 13th of August, and was succeeded by his son Edward.

1434

Lewis, duke of Anjou, king of Naples, died the 24th of November, upon which Johanna, queen of Naples, conferred the crown on Renetus of Anjou, the deceased's brother. Alphonfus laid claim to it, but he was defeated, and made prisoner by Philip duke of Milan, who gave him his liberty.

The pope repealed his decree to dissolve the council of Basil, and confirmed its decrees the 5th of February.

A negotiation was made this year by the council of Basil and the pope with the Greeks, touching the transmigration of the latter into the west.

Ladislaus, king of Poland, died, after having reigned 48 years, and was succeeded by Ladislaus V.

1436

The French recovered Paris, after it had been for a long time in the hands of the English.

1437

The emperor Sigismund died the 9th of December, aged 60 years, of which he had reigned 27.

The emperor of the east formed a design of coming into the west with the Greek bishops, and of treating with the pope rather than the council of Basil.

1438

There was a contest about removing the council of Basil, at which a decree was made concerning receiving the communion in both kinds; and they also proceeded against the pope.

Eugenius removed the council of Basil to Ferrara, by his bull of the 1st of January, which was overturned the 9th of February, and the council of Basil continued, and declared the pope suspended.

Albert, duke of Austria, was chosen emperor, by the electors of the empire, at Francfort.

Edward, king of Portugal, died the 9th of December, and was succeeded by his son Alphonfus, under the guardianship of queen Eleonora his mother, and Peter duke of Conimber.

1439

Pope Eugenius having, after several citations, refused to appear at the council of Basil, was deposed the 29th of June. Amadeus, duke of Savoy, was chosen in his room on the 30th of October, by the electors nominated by the council, and was called Felix V.

After great disputes an union was concluded between the Greeks and the Latins, on the compliance of the former; a union also was settled between the Armenians and Latins.

The emperor Albert of Austria died the 27th of October.

1440

Pope Felix appeared at the council of Basil the 14th of June, where he was consecrated and crowned.

Frederic III. of Austria was elected emperor the 2d of February.

The clergy of Constantinople, and the greater part of the bishops of the Greek church, declared against the late union, whilst the emperor

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Christ emperor maintained it, and elected Metrophanes patriarch of Constantinople.

The Jacobites and Æthiopians united with the Latins.

There was an assembly at Bourges which acknowledged Eugenius, and the council of Basil.

1441 There were several negotiations with the christian princes about Eugenius and the council of Basil. A decree was published in the name of the council for the celebration of the feast of the Visitation of the Holy Virgin, instituted by Boniface IX.

Several writers fix the invention of printing at this time.

Alphonfus, king of Arragon, retook Naples.

Demetrius revolted against the emperor John Manuel Paleologus.

1442 Pope Eugenius removed the council of Florence to Rome on the 3d of May.

1444 Ladislaus, king of Hungary, gave the Turks battle the 10th of November; but his army was defeated, and himself killed in the action.

1445 The emperor, John Manuel Paleologus, died the 31st of October, and was succeeded by his son Constantine.

1446 The emperor Frederic declared war against the Swifs.

1447 Christian I. was elected king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

1449 Felix V. abdicated the pontificate, at the desire of the emperor Frederic.

1450 A very great number of persons came to the jubilee, when above 500 were drowned in passing over a bridge on the Tyber.

1451 Amurath, emperor of the Turks, died the 10th of February, after a reign of 31 years, and was succeeded by Mahomet II. his son.

1452 The English lost the city of Rouen, and several other places which they had possessed in France.

1453 The Turks, under the conduct of Mahomet II. took the city of Constantinople on the 29th of May, and the emperor Constantine was killed, in whose person ended the empire of the Greeks.

1454 John II. king of Castile, died the 10th of July, and was succeeded by his son Henry IV.

1456 Mahomet II. invested the city of Belgrade with an army of 150,000 men; but the city was delivered by the troops of the pope, and more than 40,000 Turks were killed. The pope, to support the war against the Turks, imposed the tenth penny.

1457 Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, died at Prague the 22d of November, at 18 years of age, during the preparations for his intended marriage with the daughter of Charles VII. king of France.

1458 Alphonfus, king of Arragon, died at Naples the 27th of June, and was succeeded by his brother John.

Matthias was taken out of prison, and elected king of Hungary the 22d of January.

George Pogebrac was proclaimed king of Bohemia the 2d of March.

1460 Henry VI. king of England, was vanquished by Richard duke of York, who caused himself to be declared king of England. This latter was defeated, and killed by queen Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou. This was the commencement of the differences between the houses of York and that of Lancaster; the former of which was distinguished by the white, and the latter by the red rose.

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1461 Charles VII. king of France, having refused to take any food for above eight days, his stomach and throat became so dried up that no nourishment could pass through them. He died the 22d of July at Meun-sur-Yèvre in Berry, aged 60 years, of which he had reigned 39, and was succeeded by his son Lewis XI.

Edward IV. son of Richard, expelled Henry VI. and Margaret his wife, and was declared king of England in the month of June.

1462 Lewis XI. created a great number of nobles in his kingdom of France.

1463 A plague ravaged Thuringia and Saxony.

1467 An order of friars, called Minimes, was instituted by St. Francois de Paul.

1468 Charles, duke of Burgundy, took the city of Liege on the the 30th of October, burnt almost all the houses, and overturned the walls, and threw 600 children into the river Maese.

1469 Lewis, king of France, instituted the order of St. Michael the 1st of August, and limited the number of knights to 36.

1471 George Pogebzac, king of Bohemia, died the 22d of March, and was succeeded by Ladislaus, son of Casimir king of Poland, who reigned near 45 years.

Henry VI. king of England, was restored by Lewis XI. but was soon after expelled, and killed by Edward.

1473 Nicholas Copernicus, a learned mathematician, was born the 19th of February.

1474 Henry IV. king of Castile, died. Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, who had married Isabella, daughter of Henry, united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon.

1475 Such a prodigious number of locusts infested Hungary, Moravia, and Poland, that they obscured the light of the sun.

1477 The duke of Burgundy was killed in a battle against the duke of Lorraine, on the 5th of January. His body was honourably buried at Nancy, which he had besieged.

Lewis XI. recovered the dutchy of Burgundy.

1478 Lewis XI. king of France, established the use of posts.

1481 Mahomet II. died the 3d of May, aged 53 years, having reigned 31 years. His two sons, Bajazet and Zezim, disputed together for the empire.

Alphonfus, king of Portugal, died the 28th of August, and was succeeded by his son John II.

There was a great famine in France.

1482 Christiern, king of Denmark, died, and was succeeded by John.

1483 Edward IV. king of England, died the 9th of April, and was succeeded by his son Edward V. but Richard III. duke of Gloucester, having put him to death, seized upon the kingdom.

Lewis XI. of France being sick, made use of several extraordinary remedies to recover his health, but in vain, for he died in the castle of Plessis les Tours, the 30th of August, aged 61 years, having reigned 23 years, and was succeeded by his son Charles VIII. about 14 years old.

1486 Henry of Richmond, son of John, brother of Henry VI. king of England, killed Richard king of England, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and so united, in his own person, the right

- Since
Christ
1488 of the two houses of York and Lancaster to the crown of England.
This prince is usually called Henry VII.
The order of the Religious of the Conception of the Holy Virgin was now approved of.
- 1489 Matthias, king of Hungary, died April the 6th, aged 47 years ; and was succeeded by Ladislaus.
- 1490 Innocent VIII. would have imposed the tenth penny on the clergy of France, but the university of Paris opposed him.
- 1492 Casimir, king of Poland, died June the 7th, and was succeeded by his son John.
Christopher Columbus discovered the new world.
- 1493 The emperor Frederic died August the 19th, aged 78, of which he had reigned 54 years, 4 months, and 4 days ; and was succeeded by his son Maximilian I.
- 1495 John II. king of Portugal, died by a fall from his horse, having reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by Emanuel, the son of his uncle Ferdinand.
- 1497 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, landed on the continent of the new world, which from him has obtained the name of America.
- 1498 The Waláchs carried away from Poland above 100,000 men, and sold them to the Turks.
Charles VIII. king of France, died without issue at the age of 27 years and 9 months, having reigned 14 years and a half, and was succeeded by Lewis XII. duke of Orleans, the next of the male line.
- 1500 John, king of Denmark, and a party of the nobles were killed.
Charles V. was born at Gondia the 24th of February.
- 1501 Lewis Sforce recovered the dutchy of Milan.
Alexander Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 17th of July ; and
- 1503 was succeeded by his brother Alexander, prince of Livonia.
The grievances of the Germans, of which they complained against the court of Rome, were redressed by order of the emperor Maximilian.
- 1504 Frederic, king of Naples, and Isabella of Castile, died.
- 1505 Philip, archduke of Austria, heir of Castile, got into possession of it.
- 1506 Alexander, king of Poland, died ; to whose kingdom Sigismund his brother succeeded.
- 1507 The emperor Maximilian I. entered on his journey to Italy, with a design to get himself crowned at Rome, but was stopped on the way by the Venetians.
- 1508 The pope and the emperor made a league with the king of France against the Venetians, in a treaty called the League of Cambray.
- 1509 Henry VII. king of England, died April the 27th ; and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII. who solemnly espoused, June the 25th, Catherine.
- 1510 John Calvin was born.
Catherine queen of Cyprus, died at Venice, and left her possessions
- 1511 to the republic.
The empire was divided into different circles or provinces, by an assembly which met at Treves.
- 1513 James IV. of Scotland, died in battle against the English ; and was succeeded by his son James V.
John, king of Denmark, died after a reign of 32 years ; and was succeeded by Christiern II. Selim,

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Christ

Selim poisoned his father Bajazet the 9th of April, put to death his brother and nephews, and made himself master of the Ottoman empire.

1515

Lewis XII. died at Paris the first of January, aged 54 years, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by Francis I. This young prince made a concordate with Leo X. on which they met in the month of December at Boulogne. This king had an engagement with the Swifs, whom he entirely defeated, in a battle which lasted ten days successively, and which was attended by his acquiring the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Placentia.

1516

Ferdinand, called the Catholic, died the 22d of February, on whose death Charles V. son of Philip of Austria, and grandson of Ferdinand V. by his daughter, took possession of the kingdom of Spain.

Ladislaus, king of Hungary, died; and was succeeded by his son Lewis, 10 years old, under the guardianship of Sigismund and Maximilian.

1517

Leo X. published indulgences, and created at one time 31 cardinals; which had never before been done.

Martin Luther wrote against indulgences, and was answered by other writers.

1518

Martin Luther wrote upon penance, and was accused to the pope, who wrote to him. Luther was cited to Rome, and appeared before the pope's legat, October the 12th, at an assembly held at Augsbουργ by order of Maximilian; he there entered an appeal to the pope on the 16th of the same month. The elector of Saxony took the part of Luther. Leo X. by a bull of the 9th of November, condemned the doctrine of Luther, who appealed, on the 28th of the same month, from his judgment to a future council.

A concordate was, after great disputes, published at Paris, by order of the king.

1519

The emperor Maximilian died at Lints the 22d of January, at 70 years of age, of which he had reigned 25 years, 4 months, and 26 days. Charles V. was elected in his place the 28th of June.

Zwinglius began to preach his opinions in Switzerland.

1520

Leo X. excommunicated Luther by a bull dated the 15th of June, in which he condemned 40 articles maintained by Luther. The latter wrote to the emperor and to the pope, and caused the pope's bull and decretals to be burnt in the city of Wirtemberg on the 10th of December.

Charles V. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 23d of October.

1521

Luther appeared at the first diet held at Worms, on the 17th or 18th of April, at which he was banished, and was therefore obliged to conceal himself.

Henry VIII. of England, wrote against Luther's doctrines, and composed a book on the sacraments; the faculty of theology at Paris also censured several of Luther's propositions.

1522

Luther returned to Wirtemberg on the 6th of March, and translated the New Testament into the German language.

Soliman, sultan of the Turks, took the island of Rhodes.

1523

Frederic I. declared war against Christiern II. king of Denmark, and drove him out of his kingdom, and made himself to be crowned king.

Hereby

Since
Christ

Herefy introduced itself in France, and was first taught at Meauk.

The wars of the anabaptists.

Lutherism was introduced into Sweden and Denmark.

1525

There was an insurrection of the peasants in Franconia, who declared in favour of Luther. William of Furstenburg marched against them, and killed above 50,000 of them according to some writers, but according to others, more than 100,000.

Luther married Catherine de Born, who had been a religious.

Francis I. king of France, besieged Pavia; and was taken prisoner the 24th of February.

Charles V. let Francis out of prison, on his giving him his two sons for hostages.

There was a project for forming a league between the English and the Italian princes. Francis I. made one with the pope, Venetians, and Florentines. Rome was taken the 20th of September, by the Colones.

Henry VIII. king of England, disposed affairs for putting away his wife Catherine.

1527

Rome was taken a second time, on the 6th of May, by the troops of Charles of Bourbon, and the pope made prisoner.

Ferdinand, of Austria, drove John Waivode out of the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and caused himself to be crowned king on the 24th of February.

Henry VIII. of England, continued to pursue the rendering of his marriage void.

1528

Gustavus Ericson was crowned king of Sweden on the 12th of January.

1529

A diet was held at Spire, in which a decree was made little favourable to the reformers. John, elector of Brandenburg, and other princes, protested against the decree; from which occasion those princes have been called protestants, who since have become of Luther's party. These princes assembled themselves at Smalkeld, and formed a league in defence of Lutherism.

The affair of the divorce of Henry VIII. was pleaded before the legats, and transferred to Rome.

1530

Charles V. caused himself to be crowned at Boulogne the 24th of February.

A diet assembled at Augsborg, at which the Lutherans, on the 25th of June, presented their confession of faith drawn up by Melancthon; the Sacramentaries also presented theirs. The protestants or Lutherans, and the roman catholics conferred together: the diet separated on the 16th of November.

1531

Ferdinand, the emperor's brother, was elected king of the Romans on the 5th of January.

Zwinglius was killed, at the age of 44 years, in the Swiss war.

1532

The emperor concluded a peace with the German princes, the 13th of July. He had an interview with the pope at Boulogna, at the end of this year.

Christiern, who had been driven out of Denmark, re-entered it; but was afterwards seized on, and put into prison, where he remained 27 years.

Calvin taught privately at Paris, but not being permitted to be long there, without being inquired after, he fled from thence. The

158 A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

- Since
Christ
- 1533 The pope proposed a council to the German princes, and the king of France.
- The anabaptists, under the conduct of Storck and Muntzer, took the city of Munster.
- The Swifs and Bohemians drew up a confession of faith.
- The parliament of England made an act to withdraw themselves from the obedience of the pope, and to declare the king supreme over the English church.
- Cranmer pronounced sentence in favour of the divorce of Henry VIII. from his wife Catharine.
- 1534 The definitive sentence of the pope, in favour of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine, was given the 23d of March.
- 1535 Christiern III. the brother of Frederic, succeeded him in the kingdom of Denmark, and introduced Lutherism into his dominions.
- Paul III. proposed holding a council at Mantua, but the protestants refused it.
- The brethren of Bohemia and Moravia reunited themselves to the Lutherans. The city of Munster was taken, and the anabaptists dispersed.
- Cromwel was made vicar general to Henry VIII. in England.
- Francis I. assisted in person at a solemn procession made at Paris, in reparation of some affronts offered to the holy sacrament, by some paper which had been posted up in the city.
- The society of Jesus was established by Ignatius Loyola.
- 1536 Catherine queen of England died the 8th of January.
- A bull for calling the council of Mantua was published June the 2d.
- 1537 The council, which had been appointed at Mantua, was prorogued by a bull of the 20th of May.
- 1538 The pope issued a bull against Henry VIII. of England.
- 1539 Mieffen, or Misnia and Thuringia, changed religion, after the death of prince George, duke of Saxony.
- A great number of people perished in a fire at Constantinople.
- 1540 Charles V. passed through France, in his way to the Low Countries, and was magnificently received by Francis I.
- Pope Paul III. conducted an interview between Charles V. and Francis I.
- 1543 Mary, queen of Scotland, succeeded James V. who died December the 13th.
- The council of Trent was fixed for the 1st of November, by a bull of the 22d of May.
- 1544 The emperor concluded a peace with the king of France the 14th of September.
- The states of Sweden declared the kingdom hereditary.
- The council of Trent was again fixed for the 15th of March, in the ensuing year, by a bull of the 19th of November.
- 1545 Legats were sent to Trent. The council was put off, but at last was opened the 13th of December. The next session was fixed for the 7th of the ensuing January.
- 1546 Luther died February the 18th.
- The second session of the council of Trent was held January the 7th, and appointed the third, which was held February the 4th, the fourth was on the 8th of April, the fifth the 17th of June, and the sixth was fixed

Since
Christ fixed for the 29th of July, but was not held till the 13th of January following.

1547 Henry VIII. of England died the 28th of January, aged 57 years, of which he reigned about 38 years, and was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

Francis I. of France, died, and was succeeded by his son Henry II.

1548 Sigismund I. king of Poland, died on Easter day, aged 81 years, having reigned 42. Sigismund II. his son, succeeded him.

1550 An act, called the Interim, was published in Germany, and the execution of it ordered by an edict of the emperor's, dated May the 15th.

The emperor strongly soliciting the re-establishment of the council, the pope, by a bull of the 15th of December, fixed the council of Trent for the first day of the May following.

A diet was held at Augsbourg. Charles V. published an edict against the Lutherans who were settling themselves in the Low Countries.

The pope confirmed the society of Jesus. This company obtained letters patent for its establishment at Paris, but could not obtain the sanction of the parliament.

1551 The emperor declared war against the duke of Parma, which he also undertook against the king of France.

The council of Trent was opened, a second time, on the first of May.

The king of France published an ordinance against the hereticks, and to forbid any thing being carried to Rome.

There was a change of religion in England.

1552 A peace was concluded at Passau, by which liberty of religion was allowed to the protestants of Germany.

1553 Edward VI. king of England, died the 6th of July, and was succeeded by his sister Mary, who restored the Roman catholic religion.

Michael Servitus was burnt at Geneva, for his errors touching the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

1555 A diet assembled at Augsbourg, and proposed a national council in Germany. The Roman catholics of the empire made an agreement with the protestants on some articles.

Socinianism began to spread itself in Poland and in Transylvania, by means of Lelio, and Faustus Socinus, and others of their party.

1556 Charles V. gave up his kingdoms in Spain, in favour of Philip his son, committed the government of the empire to his brother Ferdinand, on the 25th of October, and retired into the monastery of St. Justus, on the borders of Castile, where he ended his life.

1557 The French were defeated, at the battle of St. Quintin, by the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Savoy.

1558 Ferdinand was acknowledged emperor. Charles V. died the 1st of September, aged 59 years.

Mary, queen of England, died November the 17th, and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth.

The French, under the command of the duke of Guise, recovered Calais, which had been possessed by the English 210 years, and concluded a peace with Philip king of Spain.

A diet was held at Augsbourg.

There were troubles in Flanders, where they erected several new archbishops, and bishops sees.

Since
Christ

Christiern, king of Denmark, died December the 12th; and Frederic was crowned king the 20th of August.

1559

Henry II. of France was wounded at a tournament, by the breaking of a lance, by count Montgomery, and died the 10th of July, aged 40 years and 4 months, having reigned 13 years. Francis II. succeeded him.

A peace was concluded between France and Spain in the castle of Cambresis.

Elizabeth, queen of England, revoked the acts in favour of the Roman catholic church.

1560

The reformed revolted, in several parts of the kingdom, and formed a design to seize upon Francis II. while he was at Amboise, and to kill the cardinal and duke of Guise. This enterprize gave rise to what was called the Conspiracy of Amboise. The king assembled a great number of the principal lords of the kingdom at Fontainebleau, the 21st of August, when an edict of toleration was made in favour of the reformed. The king died the 5th of December, at the age of 17 years, 10 months, and 15 days, having reigned one year and a half; and was succeeded by Charles IX. at the age of 10 years and a half. The states assembled at Orleans the 13th of December.

It was proposed to renew the sitting of the council of Trent. Pope Pius IV. appointed the meeting of the council to be on Easter day in the ensuing year, by a bull of the 30th of December.

The league of Gueux, in Flanders, was made at this time.

1561

Eric XIV. came to the crown of Sweden.

Mary, queen of Scotland, widow of Francis II. returned to Scotland, and married Henry lord Darnley.

Charles IX. published an edict, in the month of July, in favour of the reformed.

Maximilian, son of the emperor Ferdinand, caused himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, at Prague, the 20th of September, and king of the Romans, on the 30th of November, at Francfort.

The followers of the duke of Guise massacred a great number of the Huguenots at Vassy, a town in Campagne. This action was as a signal to the civil war in France, between the reformed and the roman catholics.

The council of Trent assembled, for the third time, and held the seventeenth session on the 18th of January. A new safe-conduct was granted to the protestants.

1563

The duke of Guise died the 24th of February, of a wound which he received at the siege of Orleans. The queen granted a peace to the Huguenots the 18th of March.

1564

The Swedes and Danes entered into a war.

The emperor Ferdinand I. died the 25th of July, at the age of 61 years, having governed seven years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Maximilian II.

1566

Soliman I. died the 7th of September. Soliman II. succeeded to the Ottoman empire, and made a fruitless attempt to take the island of Malta.

1567

Lord Darnley, husband to the queen of Scotland, killed himself. This princess married earl Bothwell. The people of Scotland took up arms.

There

- Since
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1568
- There was a second religious war in France.
Eric, king of Sweden, was deprived of his kingdoms by his brother John, who got into possession the 13th of October.
The queen of Scotland was obliged to quit her kingdom, and to seek refuge in England, where she was made a prisoner. James VI. was acknowledged king of Scotland, on the 25th of July, though then he was not more than two years of age.
There was a peace with the Huguenots. War was again renewed. Liberty of exercising the reformed religion was granted to the Low Countries.
- 1569
- There was a battle at Jarnac and at Moncontour, the prince of Condé was killed by Montesquiou in the former.
Charles IX. of France married Elizabeth, daughter of the emperor Maximilian.
- 1570
- There were such prodigious high winds in Holland, Friesland, and Zeland, that several towns and villages were overturned, and others drowned.
- 1571
- The queen of England published an act against the Roman catholics in her kingdom.
Charles IX. of France, at the persuasion of the queen mother, and by the advice of many of his lords, ordered a massacre of admiral de Chatillon and of the Huguenots. This was executed with so much cruelty, that upwards of 70,000 persons were killed; and because this was done on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, it has since been called the massacre of St. Bartholomew.
Rodolphus, the eldest son of the emperor Maximilian, was crowned king of Hungary on the 26th of September.
Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 7th of June.
- 1573
- Henry, brother to Charles IX. was elected king of Poland.
- 1574
- Soliman, emperor of the Turks, died of a debauch, the 15th of December. His death was concealed till the arrival of his son Amurath, who, to secure to himself the empire, put five of his brothers to death.
Charles IX. died the 30th of May, aged 24 years, of which he reigned 13 years, and some months. His brother Henry III. returned from Poland to succeed him in the throne of France.
Stephen Battory was elected king of Poland.
- 1575
- Rodolphus, son of Maximilian, was crowned king of Bohemia the 22d of September, elected emperor the 27th of October, and crowned the 1st of November.
Henry III. arrested his brother the duke of Alençon, who finding means to escape, joined the prince of Condé, and declared in favour of the Huguenots, and put himself at the head of their troops.
- 1576
- The emperor Maximilian died at Ratisbonne the 12th of October, and was succeeded by his son Rodolphus.
Henry III. discovered and prevented a conspiracy which several eminent persons had made against him.
A peace was concluded in France with the Huguenots, confirmed by an edict of the 9th of May, and ratified by the parliament on the 15th. The advantages which, by this peace, were granted to the Huguenots, were murmured at by the Roman catholics, and served as a pretence to the malecontents, who declared against Henry III. which gave occa-

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Christ

sion to the famous league which afterwards made so great a ravage. This league occasioned the revoking the edict which had been made in favour of the Huguenots, by the states assembled at Blois.

1577

The Huguenots renewed the war. A peace was made with them.

1578

Sebastian, king of Portugal, went into Africa, where he was taken and killed by the Moors. Cardinal Henry succeeded him.

1580

The order of the Knights of the Holy Ghost was instituted.

Faustus Socinus settled himself, and his sect, in Poland.

Philip, king of Spain, possessed himself of the kingdom of Portugal, on the death of Henry, which happened the 31st of January.

The Huguenots renewed the war.

1581

The Low Countries united together, after having withdrawn themselves from their obedience to Philip king of Spain.

1582

Several protestant princes refused the calender reformed by pope Gregory.

1584

The duke of Anjou, presumptive heir to the crown of France, died the 10th of May.

1585

The Guises, at the head of the leaguers, renewed the war against the Huguenots.

Stephen, king of Poland, died the 2d of December.

Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, was beheaded February 18th.

1586

Sigismund III. king of Sweden, was crowned king of Poland the 17th of December.

1588

Philip, king of Spain, fitted out a fleet, which was called the Invincible, on account of the great number of ships of which it consisted, said by some to be more than 425. This fleet, designed to invade England, arrived in the mouth of the Thames, where it was entirely destroyed, partly by a storm, and partly by Sir Francis Drake.

Several persons having barricaded the streets in Paris with casks, to interrupt the passage of some troops which the king had called in for the safety of his person, the action of that day was therefore stiled the battle of the barricadoes. The leaguers obtained such advantages over the king, that he was compelled to fly, and retire to Chartres.

The leaguers deposed several of the magistrates of the city of Paris, and seized on several other cities in the kingdom. The duke of Guise, at the queen's persuasion, asked the king's pardon, and obtained it. Henry granted peace to the leaguers, and published an edict, which was called the Reunion. He went to Blois to assemble the states, which he opened on the 16th of September.

The duke of Guise was slain December the 23d, in the palace of Henry III. Cardinal Guise was also stabbed with halberts, and both their bodies burnt, and dispersed before the wind. Almost all the cities of France withdrew from Henry III. as did also the leaguers, with the duke of Mayenne at their head.

Henry called in the king of Navarre to his assistance.

Frederic, king of Denmark, died April the 4th, aged 54. Christian IV. ascended the throne in his stead.

Catherine de Medicis died at Blois, January the 5th, aged 70 years.

1589

The council of Six proposed a case of conscience to the faculty of divines at Paris, namely, whether the French might not take up arms against Henry III. and whether they might not dispense with that allegiance they owed to their sovereign.

Since
Christ

Bussi, a clerk to the parliament of Paris, had the rashness forcibly to intrude, with a band of soldiers, into the great chamber, and conduct from thence Achilles de Harlay, first president of the parliament, with several other counsellors, to the Bastile, because they were attached to the service of Henry III.

The duke of Mayenne entered Paris. The leaguers made him lieutenant general of the state, crown, and kingdom of France.

This duke assumed a sovereign power. Through the seditious sermons and discourses of the partisans of the leaguers, almost all the cities in France revolted. The king of Navarre arrived to succour Henry III. and enabled that prince to open the siege of Paris.

James Clement, a dominican, about 25 years old, born in the village of Sorbonne, upon the Sens, came to St. Cloud, and there, with a knife, he stabbed Henry III. below the navel, of which wound he died, August the 2d, aged 38 years, 10 months, and 13 days, after having reigned 15 years, and 2 months.

The family of the Valois, which had reigned 161 years, from Philip VI. on his decease became extinct.

The SIXTH EPOCH A.

This Epocha begins with the year 1589, when the royal house of Bourbon ascended the throne of France, which has continued near 170 years. The church hath continued quiet during this Epocha. The infidels, who in this Epocha made themselves masters of the eastern empire, attacked the christians; but not always with equal success. On the other hand, different states have been distressed by wars, which sprung not so much from the just pretensions of princes, as from the ambition of some; and sometimes even from the evil counsels of their ministers.

Since
Christ

1589

HENRY III. was succeeded by Henry IV. king of Navarre, who was related to the late king in the 22d degree, descended from Robert of France, count of Clermont, lord of Bourgon, and who was the last son of king St. Lewis. The duke of Mayenne and the leaguers declared openly against Henry IV. and proclaimed, November 21st, the cardinal of Bourbon, king of France, by the name of Charles X.

Henry IV. drew near to Paris the 31st of October, attacked the suburbs of St. Germain, and some days after retired to Tours.

1590

Henry IV. made a new attempt upon Paris. But notwithstanding the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost necessity, through want of provisions, they would not surrender; and the king was again obliged to retreat. The count de Chatillon attempted to surprise it, but two monks, who were centinels, prevented his success.

There was a great earthquake at Vienna, Moravia, and Bohemia, on the 5th of September.

The cardinal of Bourbon died of a retention of urine, May the 8th, aged 67 years.

1591

The pope excommunicated Henry IV. but almost all the parliament acknowledged the injustice, and no body paid any regard to it.

Since
Christ

1593

The leaguers held an assembly at Paris. The archbishop of Bourges, and the abbot du Perron, successfully laboured at the conversion of Henry IV. who made his abjuration at St. Dennis, Sunday the 25th of July.

Sigismund succeeded Eric in the kingdom of Sweden.

1594

Henry IV. was consecrated at Chartres February 17th. Count Bri-
fac, and others, conducted his entrance into Paris, where he entered,
without any opposition, the 22d of March. One John Chattel struck
him with a knife on his upper lip, and broke one of his teeth; but
the assassin was taken on the spot. The parliament published an arret
the 22d of December against the assassin, in which the jesuits were also
included; who were ordered to quit Paris, and all the cities resorted to
by the parliament, in three days after the publication of the arret. Al-
most all the parliaments in the kingdom issued the same orders. The
house of John Chattel, which was before one of the great gates of the
palace at Paris, was demolished, and a pyramid erected on the spot
where it had stood.

1595

Henry IV. was reconciled to the see of Rome.

Antony, titular king of Portugal, died at Paris the 25th of August.
The king of Spain continued always in the possession of the kingdom.

Amurath, emperor of the Turks, died the 8th of January.

Mahomet III. put to death above 13 of his father's children, and
ascended the throne.

1598

The peace of Vervins was concluded between France and Spain.

Philip II. king of Spain, died at the Escorial the 13th of September;
and was succeeded by his son Philip III.

Sigismund Battory yielded Transylvania to Maximilian, but soon after
repented of that cession.

1599

The edict of Nants, in favour of the reformed, was published.

1601

Andreas Battory was dispossessed of Transylvania by the emperor.

Peace was concluded between France and Savoy, and Bresse was ced-
ed to the king, in exchange for the marquisate of Saluce.

Henry IV. prohibited his subjects from all commerce with Spain.

Lewis the dauphin, afterwards king of France, was born at Fon-
tainbleau the 27th of September.

1602

The conspiracy of marshal Biro, was punished.

1603

Elizabeth, queen of England, died without posterity, April the 3d,
at above 69 years of age; of which she reigned 44 years. The suc-
cession of the kings of England ended with her, and passed to James
VI. king of Scotland, who succeeded; in whose person was united the
crowns of England and Scotland, which had never been before.

The senate of Venice made a decree for the defence and establish-
ment of a new order of religious, and for the erection of some new
hospitals and monasteries.

Manufactories of crystals were set up in France.

1604

From the 2d of January the parliament of Paris ratified the edict
which the king had granted for the re-establishment of the jesuits, who
had been expelled 10 years.

1605

The senate of Venice prohibited the laity from giving any land to
the clergy. They imprisoned two of the clergy, for whose enlarge-
ment Paul V. in vain solicited. This refusal gave occasion to great
disputes between the republic and the pope, who published several mo-
nitory

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Christ notory letters with regard to the republic of Venice, and its decrees, of which I shall have hereafter occasion to speak.

Henry IV. of France pulled down the pyramid which had been erected before the palace, on the spot on which formerly stood the house in which John Chattel was born.

There was a conspiracy formed in England against the king and nobles, to blow them up when assembled in parliament, on which account it has been since called the gunpowder plot.

1606 Leonardo Donato was elected doge of the republic of Venice. The senate still abided by their late decrees, nor would they release the two ecclesiastics from their imprisonment. Paul V. laid the states of Venice under an interdict, by a bull of the 17th of April. The senate prohibited the publication and observation of the interdict, and protested against the bull.

A fire broke out in the Jews quarter at Constantinople, which destroyed 800 houses, and 1500 persons.

1607 An accommodation was brought about between the pope and the senate of Venice, with regard to the late interdiction, by the mediation of the king of France; the cardinal de Joyeuse was also employed on this occasion, and succeeded in his commission.

There was a great inundation in England, about the end of January, and several large towns and villages were carried away by the waters.

1608 The cold was so very extreme, that this year was called the great, or severe winter. The most rapid rivers were so frozen, that carriages passed over them. The frost penetrated even to the roots of the vines, cyprus, and walnut trees.

The archduke Matthias was proclaimed king of Hungary, the 14th of November, and crowned the 19th.

Prince Charles of Lorraine died in the month of May.

1609 The 15th of November, the queen of France was brought to bed of a third daughter.

1610 Henry IV. was, May the 14th, killed in Paris, by Francis Ravail-lac. His son Lewis XIII. succeeded him. The parliament declared the queen regent from the 14th of May. The king held his bed of justice on the 15th of May, and with the advice of the princes of the blood, the dukes and great lords of the kingdom, confirmed the arret which had been made the day before concerning the regency. He was crowned at Rheims the 17th of October, by the cardinal de Joyeuse.

Philip III. king of Spain, executed the edict which he had made against the Moors the 9th of December 1609, by which they were ordered to quit their estates in 30 days, but now restrained to 20. Above 900,000 persons were affected by this edict, and obliged to relinquish the greatest part of their effects.

1611 Upwards of 200,000 persons died of the plague at Constantinople.

The king of Denmark declared war against the king of Sweden.

Charles IX. of Sweden died October the 29th, and was succeeded by his son Gustavus Adolphus.

1612 The emperor Rodolphus died the 10th of January, and Matthias I. succeeded him.

A south wind blew so violently that a great number of ships were lost at sea, and upwards of 2000 corpses were taken up on the coasts of England

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and France, and above 1200 on the coasts of Holland. Several towns and villages were also damaged by the tempest.

The Hollanders made a fruitless attempt to sail to the East Indies, by the freights of Weigat. The English also endeavoured, but without success, a passage to China by the north.

The French, under the command of the sieur Rasilly, made a settlement in the island of Maranhoo, or Maragna; where some capuchins published the christian faith.

1613 On the 11th of March upwards of 120 houses in the city of Osna-brug were, by accident, reduced to ashes. April the 18th a fire consumed a great part of the buildings of Magdeburg, a city in Saxony. An incendiary set fire, in six different places, to the city of Gnesna, in Poland, by which means the conflagration spread through the city and suburbs. In the month of May there fell such large quantities of hail that it lay 12 feet above the surface. The corn and the vines were entirely destroyed.

After an inundation which overflowed Provence, there followed a prodigious multitude of locusts, who devoured all the fruits of the earth.

1614 The prince of Conde, with several princes and great lords retired from court, and left Paris. The duke of Vendome was detained a prisoner in the Louvre, escaping from thence, he fled to Ancenis in Brittany.

The marquis of Ancre was constituted marshal of France, on the demise of the marshal of Fervaques.

1615 Queen Margaret of Valois, who was the last surviving princess of that branch, died on the 27th of March at Paris.

On the 23d of April, Lewis XIII. issued letters patent for the departure of all Jews from his kingdom, a month after their publication.

The prince of Conde, and other lords, levied troops against the king. The Huguenots followed their example.

Lewis XIII. celebrated his nuptials at Bourdeaux, with Anne the infant of Spain.

1616 The king granted a truce to the prince of Conde, and afterwards arrested and sent him prisoner to the Bastile, on the 25th of September.

1617 The marshal d'Ancre was slain on the 24th of April. The populace dragged his corps about the city, and treated it with a thousand indignities. By an arret of parliament his wife was burned at the Greve, on the 8th of July. On the 4th of May, the queen-mother quitted the court, and retired to Blois.

The republick of Venice denounced war against the archduke Ferdinand of Gnetz.

Achmet, the grand sultan, died on the 15th of November, aged 30 years, after a reign of 15 years. His brother Mustapha succeeded him.

1618 The king of Sweden concluded a peace with the Czar of Muscovy.

Philip of Nassau, prince of Orange, died February the 21st. His brother, prince Maurice, succeeded him.

A war broke out in Bohemia on account of the election of Frederic V. elector of Palatine, to the crown.

Ferdinand was crowned king of Hungary on the 1st of July.

Cardinal Clefel was made a prisoner by king Ferdinand, but was released by the counts de Colalte and Dampierre, and carried into the county of Tyrol.

Since
Christ The prince of Piedmont espoused Christiana, a second daughter of France, on the 10th of February, when she was 13 years of age.

The emperor Matthias died on the 10th of March at Vienna. Ferdinand III. succeeded him.

Lewis XIII. had an interview with the queen near Tours, and another at Brissac, on the 13th of August. The prince of Conde was released from his confinement, October the 20th, and was favourably received by the king at Chantilly.

1621 Philip III. of Spain died at Madrid the 31st of March: his eldest son Philip IV. succeeded him.

The archduke Albert died July the 13th.

1622 The inhabitants of Rochelle took up arms against Lewis XIII.

The Poles defeated 300,000 Turks. The Janissaries strangled Osman the 21st of May, and restored Mustapha to the throne.

The duke of Rouen, in conjunction with the protestants of Lower Languedoc, submitted themselves to Lewis XIII. This prince besieged Rochelle.

1623 The sultan Mustapha was deposed, and Amurath succeeded to the Ottoman throne, in his room.

1625 James I. of England, died March the 16th, aged 59 years, after a reign of 22 years in England. His son, Charles I. succeeded him. This prince espoused Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Henry IV. of France, on May the 11th.

An inundation which drowned several cities in Spain, particularly Seville and Salamanca.

A great plague infested England.

The Turks besieged Bagdat with an army of 150,000 men.

1627 The emperor's eldest son was crowned king of Bohemia.

Lewis XIII. arrived at the siege of Rochelle, which was first opened by the duke of Orleans.

1628 The inhabitants of Rochelle concluded a league offensive and defensive with the king of England, on the 28th of January.

The king left Rochelle, and returned to Paris, having appointed cardinal de Richelieu to carry on the siege. His majesty returned, on the 3d of April, to the camp before Rochelle. The king carried the city, and on that occasion caused Te Deum to be sung on the 1st of November, and on the 18th returned to Paris.

The plague ravaged the city of Lyons, near three months, and destroyed upwards of 60,000 of the inhabitants.

1629 Monsieur Gaston, the brother of Lewis XIII. with the queen mother, quitted the kingdom of France.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, entered Germany.

1631 Sigismund, king of Poland, died the 29th of April, having reigned 45 years. Ladislaus Sigismund, his eldest son, on the 13th of November, was elected in his stead.

1632 The Danes embroiled themselves with the Swedes; the latter made war with the emperor. Gustavus Adolphus engaged the imperial army near Lutzen, where he was slain, November the 16th. His daughter Christiana succeeded him, when she was but seven years of age. Five of the principal lords of the kingdom were appointed to govern during her minority.

The king of Bohemia died on the 29th of November.

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Mount Vesuvius threw out flames in such abundance, that upwards of 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large track of land was destroyed.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Lewis XIII. and the duke of Lorraine. The king's brother returned to France to levy troops. The duke of Montmorency took the part of the latter, and Languedoc declared for the prince. The king sent marshal Schomberg, and the marshal de la Force against these troops. The king came into Languedoc. His army coming to a close engagement, gained an advantage over the king's brother. The duke de Montmorency, who received several wounds in the battle, was taken prisoner, conducted to Castelnaudary, where he was condemned, and beheaded October the 30th, 1632. Monsieur made peace with the king his brother, and departed out of the kingdom for the fourth time.

1633 The duke of Lorraine levied troops, and refused to render homage to Lewis XIII. for the dutchy of Bar. The king marched into Lorraine, besieged the city of Nancy, and concluded a peace with the duke.

The emperor caused Wallstein, for conspiring against him, to be put to death.

1634 The duke of Lorraine resigned his estates, on January the 19th, to the cardinal his brother. The latter sent back his cardinal's hat to Rome. The pope gave him a dispensation, he married, and then betook himself to flight. The king sent troops into Lorraine, and established a regency at Nancy.

A fire in Constantinople.

1635 The king declared war against Spain, continued that against Lorraine, sent troops into Germany, Picardy, Italy, and into Valteline.

The king's brother returned to France.

A truce was concluded between Poland and the Swedes.

1637 The emperor Ferdinand II. died on the 8th of February at Vienna.

1638 Christophulus, the son of Antony, the titular king of Portugal, died at Paris, aged 66 years.

Zaga Christ, king of Ethiopia, died at Ruel, near Paris, at 24 years of age.

Lewis XIV. king of France, was born September the 5th. The queen-mother arrived at Amsterdam the 14th of August, soon after she passed into England. Lewis XIII. committed himself and his kingdom, by a solemn vow, to the protection of the Blessed Virgin.

1639 A suspension of arms was concluded between France and Spain.

There was a sedition in Scotland, excited by some of the clergy, which was appeased by the prudence of king Charles.

The grand vizier died in Mesopotamia. Mehmet Bacha succeeded him.

1640 On September the 21st, Philip of France, duke of Anjou, was born.

Cardinal Richlieu promoted a revolution throughout all Portugal. John IV. duke of Braganza was proclaimed king on the 1st of December, as next heir to the crown, which the Spaniards had usurped in 1580.

1641 Lewis XIII. concluded a treaty with Charles, duke of Lorraine, on the 29th of March. The marshal d'Etrees, the French ambassador at Rome, disputed about his privileges.

The king of Portugal made peace with Holland, and made preparations against Spain, who had denounced war against him.

The Imperialists and the Swedes continued the war against each other.

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1642

The queen mother of Lewis XIII. died at Cologne, on the 8th of July.

Charles, duke of Lorrain, took up arms against France. He married the countess of Cantecroix, although his first lady was living. The pope excommunicated the duke and his second wife on the 13th of April. He protested against the excommunication.

Mess. de Cinq Mars and de Thou were executed at Lyons.

Cardinal Richlieu died December the 4th. Cardinal Mazarin succeeded him in the ministry.

Civil wars in England and Ireland between the protestants and roman catholics. The parliament declared against the latter, and demanded the abolition of the episcopacy in England. The queen of England passed into Holland the 7th of March. King Charles took his leave of his spouse at Whitehall, and retired to York; there he formed a resolution to sail to Ireland, and appease the troubles which had desolated that country. The parliament opposed his voyage, levied troops against him, and besieged Plymouth, which had taken the king's part. Several counties declared for the king, who at first gained some victories over the parliament.

The emperor Ferdinand III. made peace with the Turks.

1643

The parliament of England continued the war against king Charles.

Lewis XIII. assembled the states of the kingdom, and in their presence declared the queen his spouse regent of the kingdom, after his decease. This prince died the 14th of May: his son Lewis XIV. succeeded him.

The prince of Conde beat the Spaniards at Rocroy.

Troubles in China. The Tartars entered the country.

1644

A treaty was concluded with the king of Portugal.

The troops of Lewis XIV. possessed themselves of Piombiono, Dunkirk and Porto Longone.

1646

Troubles and a revolt in Naples, excited by the faction of Mazaniel. The duke of Guise entered the kingdom, and abetted the revolters, but without success.

1648

The peace of Munster, between France, Germany and Sweden, was concluded October the 24th. Alsace was ceded to France, and a French garrison was kept at Philipsbourg.

Paris was barricaded on account of the imprisonment of Broussel, a counsellor of the parliament.

Ladislaus Sigismund, king of Poland, died May 29th. His brother, John Casimir, succeeded him.

Christian IV. king of Denmark, died the 28th of February, aged 71 years. Christian, his daughter's son, succeeded him; but dying before he was crowned, his son Frederic III. succeeded him.

1649

Charles I. king of England was beheaded on the 30th of January, old stile. Charles II. being defeated, sheltered himself in France, July the 10th. Oliver Cromwel seized on the reins of government.

The court retired from Paris to St. Germain. A civil war in Paris. The prince of Conde blocked up the city with 7000 men. The parliament proclaimed cardinal Mazarin an enemy to the state. The commotions in Paris were appeased the 3d of April.

1650

Christiana, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, was crowned queen of Sweden.

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- The princes of Conde, of Conty, and of Longueville, were imprisoned, January the 18th.
- 1651 These princes were set at liberty.
Cardinal Mazarin resigned his ministry, and retired to Havre de Grace.
- 1652 The cardinal returned to court, and the king to Paris, and caused cardinal de Retz to be arrested.
- 1654 The king of France was consecrated at Rheims June the 7th, and declared of age on the 17th of September following.
Christiana, queen of Sweden, abdicated the crown June the 16th, in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus.
Lewis XIV. reconciled the Vaudois of the vallies to the duke of Savoy.
- 1655 At the instance of Lewis XIV. and pope Alexander VII. the Venetians consented that the jesuits should be restored.
- 1656 Through the mediation of the king of France, peace was restored to the Swiss of the two communions.
John IV. king of Portugal, died at Lisbon, November the 6th. Alphonso, his eldest son, reigned in his stead.
- 1657 Ferdinand III. died at Vienna April the 2d. His son Leopold I. was elected in his place July 18th, 1658.
- 1658 Dunkirk was taken by viscount Turenne January the 15th, and put into the possession of the English.
Oliver Cromwel, who had usurped the government of England, died on September the 13th.
- 1659 A suspension of arms with Spain was followed by the Pyrenean treaty concluded November the 7th. The king mediated a peace between Sweden and Denmark.
- 1660 Gaston of France, brother to Lewis XIII. duke of Orleans, and uncle to the king of France, died on February the 2d.
Lewis IV. was married by proxy at Fontarabia the 3d of June.
The kings of France and Spain swore to observe the peace in the isle of Bidassoa on the 6th of June. Philip IV. on the 7th of the same month, consigned to the king, his spouse Maria Theresa. The ceremonies were celebrated on the 9th at St. John de Luz, and on the 26th of August the queen made her publick entrance into Paris.
Aureng Zeb raised himself to be emperor of Mogul.
- 1661 Cardinal Mazarin died March the 9th. The 1st of April following, the king's brother espoused Henrietta of England. The dauphin was born on the 1st of November.
Charles II. king of England, was restored by his subjects.
- 1662 The king of France met the parliament, and caused the donation which Charles IV. had made to him of Lorraine, to be registered. France concluded a defensive league with Holland. Dunkirk was redeemed from the English.
- 1663 The king, on the 28th of November, renewed his alliance with the cantons of Swisserland.
- 1664 A treaty of peace was set on foot between France and the pope.
Cardinal Chigi, nephew to pope Alexander VII. and the imperial cardinal, arrived in France, to give the king satisfaction.
September the 10th, the king of France erected an academy for sculpture and painting. November the 8th they began to cut a canal between the two seas.

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1665

The battle of St. Gothard in Hungary, where the French troops, as auxiliaries to the emperor, beat the Turks.

The journal of the works of the learned commenced on January the 5th at Paris. Several manufactories were established in France particularly one for woollen cloth, and another for painted calicoes. The order of St. Michael was restored on the 12th of the same month.

Philip IV. king of Spain, died the 17th of September. His son Charles II. succeeded him.

1666

Anne of Austria, mother of Lewis XIV, died the 20th of January, this prince declared war against the English in favour of the Dutch.

The royal academy of sciences was erected in December.

1667

A peace was concluded at Breda January the 26th, between England, Holland, France, and Denmark.

Casimir V. king of Poland, voluntarily abdicated his crown.

1668

The first plan of a triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland was drawn up January 23d, concluded on, and finished the 25th of April. Spain made peace with Portugal, by the mediation of the king of France, the 25th of February.

A treaty of peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. France kept its conquests in Flanders.

1669

The king of France obliged the Palatine, and the duke of Lorraine, to terminate their differences.

The triple alliance engaged in defence of the Low Countries.

Casimir, king of Poland, left his kingdom, and went into France. Lewis XIV. gave him the abbey of St. Germain des Prez. The states of Poland elected in his room, the 19th of June, Michael Koribut Wiefnowiski.

Alphonfus VI. king of Portugal, was prohibited the government of his kingdoms, which was given to his brother Peter, afterwards chose king in his stead.

1670

The emperor, Spain, and Holland, entered into a treaty the 26th of January.

The Algerines were obliged to make peace.

The king of France procured a peace between the duke of Savoy, and the republic of Venice.

The triple alliance was renewed, May the 4th, at the Hague.

The duke of Lorraine having set France at variance with her allies, the marshal de Crequi deprived him of his estate the 27th of August.

Frederic III. king of Denmark, died the 9th of February, at the age of 61 years. Christian V. or, according to others, the VIth. succeeded him.

1671

The princess Palatine returned, the 15th of November, to the Roman catholic church. Philip of France, the king's brother, married this princess at Chalons the 21st of the same month.

There was a fire at Constantinople.

1672

The emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, and Holland, formed a league against France.

The king of France declared war against Holland April the 6th, and appointed the queen regent in his absence.

1673

Casimir V. king of Poland, died at Nevers the 4th of December.

A truce was concluded between France and Brandenburg.

The duke of Lorraine treated with the emperor against France.

The

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The government of the Spanish Netherlands declared war against France, in favour of Holland, October the 15th. France declared war against Spain, the 19th of the same month.

Michael Koribut, king of Poland, died November the 10th.

1674

The elector of Palatine joined the emperor against France.

Prince William of Furstemberg rendered himself master of Cologne.

This action broke off the conferences for a peace.

England concluded a separate peace with the Dutch.

The king of France conquered Franche Comte.

Through the assistance of France, John Sobieski was, May the 20th, elected king of Poland.

There were troubles in Messina, the capital of Sicily.

1675

The king of France agreed that the conferences for a peace should be held at Nimeguen.

1676

France, in favour of Sweden, declared war against Denmark, August the 28th.

1677

Monfieur, the king's only brother, defeated the prince of Orange, and the allied army, near Cassel, April the 11th.

Cambray, Valenciennes, and St. Omer, were taken by the king's troops.

1678

The king settled the conditions of the peace which was signed between France and Holland at Nimeguen, August the 10th.

The prince of Orange, notwithstanding the peace was signed, attacked the French under the command of marshal Luxembourg. This prince was beat, and repulsed in a bloody engagement at St. Denys, near Mons.

1679

All the princes of the empire, the elector of Brandenburg excepted, subscribed to the peace between France and Sweden, February the 5th. This elector refused, till the 29th of June, to subscribe, when he restored all he had taken from Sweden: as did Denmark the 2d of September following.

The French discovered Mississippi, or Louisiana, a country which lies west of Canada.

The king of Spain espoused the eldest daughter of monsieur Philip of France.

1680

The title of Grand was bestowed on Lewis XIV. This prince restored to the duke of Holstein all the estates he had forcibly taken from him.

1681

The city of Strasbourg surrendered itself to the king.

1682

The general assembly of the clergy of France confirmed the king's prerogative over all the churches of his kingdom, and over all benefices where he had a right to present. Their sentiments on this head, which they reduced to four articles, were called Propositions of the Clergy on the sovereign power of kings, and their independence on all human authority in things temporal, upon the authority of a general council, as superior to that of the pope, on the pope's fallibility, and on the validity of the laws and customs of the churches.

The duke of Burgundy was born August the 6th.

Tekely excited troubles in Hungary.

The Turks besieged Vienna, the capital of Austria. John Sobieski, king of Poland, compelled them to raise the siege.

Since
Christ

1683

Maria Theresa, the wife of Lewis XIV. died the 30th of July.
The duke of Anjou, who was afterwards king of Spain, was born December the 19th.

1684

Alphonfus VI. the dethroned king of Portugal, died in the isle of Tercera, September the 12th.

The ambassadors of Algiers arrived at Paris on the 4th of July, to implore the king's clemency.

Luxembourg was taken by the king's troops.

A truce between France and Spain was concluded the 10th of August, at Raisbon. The 15th of the same month gave birth to another between France and the empire.

Charles II. king of England, died without issue February the 16th, His brother, James II. succeeded him, and was crowned king, May the 3d.

The king of France received ambassadors from the king of Siam.

1685

Lewis XIV. at the intercession of pope Innocent XI. gave peace to the Genoese, when the doge and four senators came to Paris, May the 15th, and made their submissions in the name of their republick.

The edict of Nantz was revoked, and the exercise of the reformed religion prohibited, by another edict, bearing date October the 22d.

Molinos, a Spanish priest, being accused of having propagated Quietism, was arrested at Rome, and imprisoned by the inquisition. His positions were censured, and himself condemned, by the holy office, to a perpetual imprisonment.

The emperor Leopold recovered Buda and Neuhausel, in Hungary, from the Turks.

1686

The marshal de la Feuillade erected a statue to the king of France, in the place des Victoires in Paris.

A second embassy came from the king of Siam to Lewis XIV.

The league of Augsbourg began first to be formed against France.

The duke of Berry was born August the 31st.

Lewis, the second prince of Conde, died December the 11th.

The royal hospital of St. Cyr was established for the reception of 300 noble virgins.

1688

The carnival at Venice, where the duke of Savoy and of Bavaria formed connections against France.

1689

Lewis XIV. declared war against Holland, December the 3d.

Troubles in Muscovy. The Czar, Peter I. began to reign alone.

The queen of England retired, with her son, from London, and arrived at Paris, January the 6th.

James II. king of England, arrived, the 7th of the same month, at the castle of St. Germain-en-Laye.

William, prince of Orange, and the princess Mary his wife, the daughter of James II. became king and queen of England.

Germany denounced war against France, January the 24th.

The king of France did the same against Spain, April the 15th, and against the English on the 25th of June.

1690

Christiana, the queen of Sweden, died at Rome the 19th of April.

The battle of Flerus was fought, in which monsieur Luxembourg defeated the allied army July the 11th.

The battle of Stafarde, wherein monsieur de Catinat defeated the army commanded by the duke of Savoy.

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King James embarked for Ireland to oppose king William, and compelled him to raise the siege of Limerick, September the 10th.

Pope Alexander VIII. granted bulls to the bishops of France, who had been nominated by the king; and to whom they had been refused since the assembly of the clergy in 1682. They mentioned nothing of the king's prerogative, who ceded part of his rights.

The peace of Nippon, when the limits of the kingdoms of the Czar of Muscovy, and the emperor of China, were settled.

1692 A naval engagement was fought between the fleets of England and France, May the 29th. The French lost 14 ships at Cherbourg, and at la Hogue.

The duke de Luxembourg defeated upwards of 10,000 men, under the command of king William at Steenkirk, in the province of Haynault, August the 3d.

1693 Lewis XIV. instituted the order of St. Lewis on the 10th of May, as a reward for the officers of his troops.

Marshal Luxembourg attacked king William at Nerveinde, the 29th of July. This monarch was defeated, lost his camp, his cannon, and upwards of 12,000 men.

The duke of Savoy defeated the marshal de Catinat near Marfaglia; upwards of 8000 men were left on the spot.

1694 The English made a descent at Camaret, in Brittany; but were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners. They likewise bombarded Dieppe the 22d and 23d of July.

1695 Marshal Luxembourg died January the 4th.

1696 A peace was signed between France and the duke of Savoy at Turin, July the 4th, and published in the September following.

A truce was concluded for Italy till the latter end of August.

Queen Mary II. died at London on the 8th of December.

John III. king of Poland, died at Warsaw, June the 17th, aged 72 years.

The Czar, Peter I. took Asoph from the Turks, a city bordering on the Black Sea.

1697 The conferences for a general peace were begun, and concluded at Ryswick in Holland in September.

Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, was elected king of Poland, June the 27th, and crowned September the 15th.

Charles XI. king of Sweden, died April the 15th. His son Charles XII. succeeded him.

1698 The English and the Dutch formed a partition of the Spanish dominions, although Charles II. was still alive. This step produced the testament of this monarch in favour of a prince of the house France.

1699 The king of Spain declared, by his testament, the duke of Anjou heir to all his estates.

Christian V. of Denmark, died September the 4th. Frederic IV. his son, succeeded him.

The peace of Carlowitz was concluded, when the bounds of the German and eastern empires were settled.

1700 Charles II. king of Spain, died November the 1st. The duke of Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV. succeeded him, by the name of Philip V.

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The general assembly of the clergy of France approved of the condemnation of a book entitled, *Maxims of the Saints*, wrote by monsieur de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray; and at the same time they condemned several other propositions which were injurious to morality.

1701 The emperor, England, Holland, the duke of Savoy, and Portugal, declared war against France and Spain.

Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, caused himself to be proclaimed king of Prussia, and in that quality he was acknowledged by a great many powers.

James II. late king of England, died at St. Germain, September the 16th.

The malecontents in Hungary stirred up great commotions.

1702 King William III. of England, died March the 19th. Anne, the second daughter of king James II. ascended the throne in his stead.

The battle of Luzara was fought in Italy, where the Imperialists were compelled to yield the honour of the day to the French troops.

At the battle of Fridlingue, near Hungary, the marquis de Villars overthrew the Imperialists.

The king of Spain admitted the French to trade to the South Sea.

The French sent colonies into Louisiana, or the Mississippi.

1703 The duke of Burgundy took Brisac September the 7th. The battle of Spire, at which the French gained the victory over the Imperialists, November the 15th.

Prince Ragotsky, who was sovereign of Transylvania, put himself at the head of the malecontents in Hungary.

1704 The battle of Hocksted was fought, in which the Imperialists handled the French so roughly, as to oblige them to retreat into France. The loss of this battle was followed with the loss of all Bavaria.

Stanislaus Leczinsky was elected king of Poland July the 2d. He was afterwards crowned, and recognized by the powers of Europe. He then declared war against Augustus, who had been elected king in the year 1697.

1705 The duke of Vendome gained the battle of Cassano in Italy over the Imperialists, August the 16th.

The emperor Leopold I. died at Vienna, May the 7th. His eldest son Joseph, James, Ignatius, John, Antony, Eustachius succeeded him.

1706 The battle of Ramilles was fought in Brabant, where the French were defeated by the allies, who rendered themselves masters of almost all the Low Countries.

Peter IV. king of Portugal, died December the 9th. John V. reigned in his stead.

The Spaniards discovered the Philippine islands.

The city of Lerida was taken from the archduke Charles.

1707 The battle of Almanza was fought on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, when the army of Philip V. king of Spain, obtained a complete victory over that of the archduke Charles.

The Imperialists rendered themselves masters of the kingdom of Naples.

John V. was proclaimed king of Portugal, January the 1st.

The siege of Toulon was undertaken, and raised by the duke of Savoy.

Queen Anne made an union between England and Scotland. At the same time she settled the succession of the crown, in the protestant line

Since
Christ

line of the house of Hanover, in favour of the princess Sophia, dowager of Brunswick-Hanover.

1708

The city of Lisle was taken by the allies.

The battle of Oudenarde was fought, the loss of which to the French was followed by raising the siege of Brussels, under the command of Maximilian Emmanuel the elector of Bavaria.

The English made themselves masters of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

The emperor took and appropriated to himself the dutchy of Mantua.

1709

The king of Sweden was defeated by the Muscovites, near Pultowa, in the east part of the Ukrain, July the 8th. General Lowenkaupt, with more than 16000 Swedes, were forced to surrender themselves to general Menzikow. The king of Sweden retired to Bender, under the protection of the Grand Signor.

The north was distressed by wars.

Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, who had abdicated in 1706, protested against his former abdication, returned to Poland, and enjoyed his kingdom till he died. Stanislaus retired to the king of Sweden, and afterwards into France.

The count of Bourg, lieutenant-general, and commander of Strasbourg, entirely defeated, in upper Alsatia, a body of 9000 German troops, under the command of general Mercy, who was wounded in the action; the Germans lost 2500 men, who were out of the battle, and 2000 prisoners.

Tournay, a place of importance on the Scheld, was invested by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. The city surrendered after three weeks defence; but the castle held out a month, and then capitulated.

The battle of Malplaquet was fought, called by the allies the battle of Tenieres. The English and the allies gained the field of battle, 30,000 men, at least, were left on the spot, the French lost near 10,000. The public wishes of Holland were not more fulfilled by this victory, than by the prize. Marshal Villars was wounded, and carried out of the battle, which obliged the French army to retreat, which they did in good order, and with great honour, under the command of marshal Boufflers, who served as a volunteer under marshal Villars. The allies, in consequence of this victory, gained Mons.

Philip V. king of Spain, assembled the states general at Madrid, where the prince of the Asturias was acknowledged the presumptive heir to the crown of Spain.

The city and castle of Alicant, the only post of retreat which remained in the kingdom of Valencia to the archduke Charles, were taken by the troops of Spain, in the sight of the English fleet, which had come to their assistance.

1710

Lewis, duke of Anjou, now king of France, by the name of Lewis XV. was born February 15th.

The city of Douay, in French Flanders, was invested by the allies, but did not surrender till after a vigorous defence of 52 days.

Negotiations for a peace were carried on at Gertruydenberg, a little place in Dutch Brabant, but were broke off on the part of Holland.

The defeat of the troops of the king of Spain, near Almarra, and afterwards at Saragossa, obliged Philip to leave Madrid, and to retire to Valladolid. The archduke entered Madrid, where the coolness of the inhabitants made him sensible that he was not acknowledged as their lawful sovereign. At the end of the year, the king of Spain entered Madrid. He afterwards attacked, near Villaviciosa, the army of the allies, commanded by count Staremberg, one of the ablest generals of the Imperial troops. He entirely defeated him, with a great loss of the allies. The gaining of this battle confirmed the crown of Spain to king Philip. Almost all the places in Spain that had revolted, submitted; and Philip V. made his entry into Saragossa, which was considered as a conquered city, as well as the kingdom of Arragon, which, by its revolt, lost all its former privileges.

Since
Christ.

The dauphin, son of Lewis XIV. died of the small-pox, April 14, aged 49 years, 5 months, and 14 days; upon which the king conferred the title of dauphin upon the duke of Bourgoyne.

1711

The city of Gironne, in Catalonia, surrendered to the duke of Noailles, after a troublesome siege. In the remainder of the year, Philip V. subdued all the rest of the kingdom of Arragon.

The duke of Marlborough invested Bouchain, on the Scheld, and took it in 21 days.

The English made a fruitless attempt upon Quebec, the capital of Canada.

The emperor Joseph died the 17th of April, aged 32 years, 8 months, and 23 days. His brother, Charles VI. was elected in his stead, October 12 following.

The war of Hungary, which commenced in 1701, was concluded by the taking of Montgatsch.

Maria-Adelaide of Savoy, wife to the dauphin of Burgoyne, died at Versailles, Feb. 11, aged 26 years; and the dauphin himself died at Marly the 18th of the same month, aged 30 years; and the duke of Bretagne, his son, who was declared dauphin, died the 8th of March.

1712

The negociations for a general peace at Utrecht, begun A suspension of arms between England and France was published at Paris the 24th of August, and was afterwards prolonged to bring about a general peace.

The army of France, commanded by marshal duke Villars, forced, and took, the enemy's camp at Denain. The earl of Albemarle, who commanded, and several other general officers, were made prisoners of war. This advantage was followed by the raising of the siege of Landrecy by prince Eugene, and the taking of Douay, which surrendered to marshal Villars the 10th of September; Quesnoy the 4th of October, and Bouchain. In the abbey of Marchiennes was taken a great quantity of artillery, provision, and warlike stores.

The king of Spain solemnly renounced his pretensions to the crown of France, by an act of the 5th of November. The dukes of Berry and Orleans renounced their pretensions to the crown of

1713

Since
Christ

Spain the 19th of November. They went to the parliament the 15th of March following, to register this renunciation. The czar Peter I. restored Azoph, on the Black sea, to the grand seignor, with whom he had made a peace.

A peace concluded at Utrecht by France and Spain with England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland, the 11th of April, and published at Paris the 22d of May. By this treaty the king of Prussia was acknowledged king.

The French king, for the sake of peace, sacrificed the port and fortifications of Dunkirk, which he afterwards demolished.

Landau and Fribourg taken by the emperor Charles, who had refused to come into the peace of Utrecht.

The Imperialists entirely quitted Catalonia. Count Staremberg retreated from Barcelona the 30th of June, and embarked the 18th of July with the emperor's troops. All Catalonia was subdued by the king of Spain, except Barcelona and Cardona.

Frederic I. king of Sweden, died.

Acadia, the island of Terra Nova, both in America, ceded to the English.

1714

The treaty of peace signed the 6th of March, at Rastadt, in the principality of Baden, by prince Eugene of Savoy, in the name of the emperor, and by marshal Villars, in the name of the French king. This treaty was not entirely ratified till the 7th of September following, in the little city of Baden, in Switzerland; where are commonly held the assemblies of the three cantons, and their allies.

The emperor begun, at Anvers, the barrier treaty with the states general of Holland, which was not entirely concluded till the 4th of October, 1715.

The duke of Berry died

The queen of Spain died the 14th of February.

After a very obstinate defence of six months, and a difficult siege, the city of Barcelona, which had constantly maintained its revolt, though abandoned by the Imperialists, surrendered at last at discretion the 12th of September. Cardona, another city of Catalonia, which had behaved in the same manner, made the like surrender.

At the end of the year, king Philip V. married the princess of Parma.

Queen Anne died, August 1, O. S. in the 50th year of her age, and 13th of her reign, universally lamented.

The English called to the crown George Lewis, elector of Hanover: he was acknowledged in this quality by France, by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, which assured the succession of the crown in the protestant line

1715

Peace between the crowns of Spain and Portugal signed at Utrecht the 13th of February.

The king of Spain subdued the island of Majorca, which had as yet held out for the emperor Charles V. The whole island

and Palma, the capital, were invested a month, in order to their reduction; and were made sensible, with the other islands, of the clemency of Philip V. Since
Christ

A Persian ambassador made his entrance in the month of February; and had, some days after, a famous audience in the gallery at Versailles, where the king, and all the court, appeared with all the magnificence that can be imagined in so great a prince.

The first of September died, after a short illness, Lewis XIV. one of the greatest kings, not only of the French monarchy, but of all Europe. His death was that of a Christian hero, quitting the world without regret. He was respected after his death, as he had been esteemed and feared whilst living. The emperor Charles VI. magnificently celebrated his obsequies. Upon his death, Lewis XV. his great-grandson, ascended the throne.

Here my author concludes this part of his tables which I have continued to the 25th of October 1760, ending in page 191.

This year a rebellion broke out in Scotland; the battle of Preston was fought November 12, and the pretender landed at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, December 25.

James, earl of Derwentwater, and William viscount Kenmore, were beheaded on Tower-hill, and many other persons were afterwards hanged, and many transported, for high treason.

About six in the evening was seen a very surprising phenomenon, like a great body of light towards the north east; it afterwards spread further, and formed several columns of light, flashing continually upwards, as swift as lightning, till near three in the morning.

The triennial act repealed.

Several persons were committed for wearing *boughs of oak* in memory of the *restoration*; and on the 10th of June following, guards were posted in several parts of the town, to prevent wearing white roses; in consequence of which, Mr. Forden, the printer, was shot by a foot soldier, in Newgate-street.

Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin, in which the grand vizier, and the aga of the janizaries were killed.

Two soldiers whipped almost to death in Hyde-park, and turned out of the service, for wearing boughs of oak in their hats the 29th of May.

A westerly wind, this day and the night before, forced back the tide, and drove forwards the ebbing water, and laid the Thames perfectly dry both above and below bridge, except a little narrow channel, about three or four feet deep, and ten, or twelve yards over.

The Imperialists, under prince Eugene, gained a complete victory over the Turks near Belgrade; and on the 18th, the town of Belgrade capitulated, after a siege of two months.

The marquis de Lede, the Spanish general, made a descent on the island of Sardinia, with 6000 foot and 600 dragoons, and in a few days possessed himself of it

1716

Feb.

24.

March

6.

May 7

29

Aug. 5

6

Sept.

14

1717

Aug

16,

N S

22

Since Christ.	The value of guineas was reduced by proclamation to one and twenty shillings; and all gold coin in the same proportion.
Dec.	A terrible inundation this year in Holland and Germany.
22	The czar of Muscovy disinherited his eldest son prince Alexis,
1718	and Peter, his second son, was declared presumptive heir.
July	The marquis de Lede made a descent on the island of Sicily,
1,2	near Palermo, and was well received; most of the towns setting open their gates, and offering to submit to king Philip.
10	A treaty of peace between the emperor and the Venetians, and the Turks, was signed at Passarowitz.
22	A treaty of an alliance between the emperor, Great Britain, and France, called afterwards the quadruple alliance, upon the states general coming into it, February 4th following.
	This year the pretender was married to the princess Sobieski.
31	Sir George Byng fell upon the Spanish fleet, consisting of 26 men of war, near Syracuse, and took about fifteen of them.
Oct.	The king of Sicily came into the quadruple alliance, and the
28	ratifications were exchanged the 15th of January following, at Whitehall.
Dec. 3	An order of council issued for making general reprisals on the Spaniards.
1719	This spring the French invaded Spain by land, and took Port Passage, where they burnt six men of war upon the stocks.
June	An engagement at Glenfields in Scotland, between the English
10	forces, and some Spaniards and Highlanders, wherein the latter were defeated, which put an end to the Spanish invasion.
16	Fontarabia surrendered to the French.
	The Imperialists attacked the Spaniards near Franca Villa in Sicily, but were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men; and their general, count Merci, dangerously wounded.
July	The Muscovites made a descent in Sweden, and burnt and ravaged the country.
11	
Aug. 1	The town of St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick, and on the 17th of August the castle.
	This month the Muscovites again harraß the Swedish coasts; and, amongst others, burnt Nikopping, the third best town in the kingdom.
	The English seamen, which lay before St. Sebastian, joined by some French troops, attacked St. Antonio, and took and destroyed three large men of war on the stocks, with a prodigious quantity of timber, and other materials, that the Spaniards had provided for building more.
Oct. 1	Vigo surrendered to lord Cobham.
1720	The king of Spain accepted of the conditions of peace proposed to him by Great Britain and France; and a suspension of arms between the two first was proclaimed the 28th of February, N S. following.
Jan. 26	
May	The king of Sweden was crowned at Stockholm.
14 NS	
June	A terrible earthquake at Pekin in China
11	This summer almost every-body turned stock jobbers; and the
	direction

directors of the south sea, by one artful means or other, raised the stocks to 1000, and held it up almost all the month of July to be between 900 and 1000. This bubble at last ended in the ruin of many, and seems to have been formed upon the Mississippi company in France, of which Mr. Law was the projector, under the protection of the French ministry. There was a multitude of other bubbles set up here this summer: the sums proposed to be raised by them, did not amount to less than 300,000,000 sterling.

The Imperialists made a cession of the kingdom of Sardinia to the late king of Sicily. Aug. 8

The marquis de Lede obtained a victory over the Moors near Ceuta. Nov.

The princess Clementine Sobieski, the pretender's consort, brought to bed of a son, at Rome. Dec. 15

The Spaniards obtained another victory over the Moors. Dec. 20

The marquis de Lede returned to Spain, not being able to drive the Moors from before Ceuta. Dec. 21

Mahomet Sha, great grandson of Aurengzebe, succeeded to the empire of Indostan, or Mogulstan. Dec. 24

Pope Clement XI. died, in the 72d year of his age, having held the see 22 years. March 19

Cardinal Conti was elected pope, and assumed the name of Innocent XIII. May 8

The czar of Muscovy assumed the title of emperor of all Russia. Oct. 22

Three hundred captives, redeemed from Morocco, went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks to God for their deliverance, where a sermon was preached; they afterwards went to St. James's to thank his majesty, who ordered them 500 l. and at Leicester house, his royal highness ordered them 250 l. Dec. 4

Mahamood, a Persian nobleman, on the confines of Usbeck Tartary, usurped the throne of Persia; surprised the capital city of Isfahan, and deposed the sophi Shaw Sultan Hossein his sovereign. 1722

The Turks reduced the frontier towns and provinces of Persia.

The great duke of Marlborough died at Windsor, in the 74th year of his age. June 16

This year Kang Hi, the emperor of China, died, and was succeeded by Yong Tching, which signifies lasting peace: he assumed this name on ascending the throne. He banished the jesuits, and other popish missionaries; and imprisoned his subjects who refused to renounce Christianity.

An East India Company established at Ostend.

The good and learned, but unfortunate Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was banished. 1723

Four English gentlemen were robbed and murdered about seven miles beyond Calais. The assassins, being discovered some years afterwards at Paris, were broke alive upon the wheel. Sept. 12

Philip V. king of Spain, resigned his crown to his eldest son, don Lewis, prince of Asturias. 1724

The congress at Cambray opened. Jan. 4

26 NS

Since
Christ
Mar. 7

Pope Innocent XIII. died; and the 29th of May following, Vincent Maria Ursini was elected pope, and took the name of Benedict XII.

A severe edict, published in France, against the protestants, or new converts.

May
14

A violent persecution in France against the protestants, in pursuance of the edict.

July
25

Lewis I. king of Spain, died in the eighth month of his reign; whereupon king Philip, his father, resumed the government.

Aug.
20

Thomas Guy, esq; formerly a bookseller of London, and afterwards member of parliament for Tamworth, died in the 80th year of his age. He left 200,000l. for an hospital, called after his name, for incurables, erected, and near finished in his life-time, besides other charities; and 1000l. a piece to fifty of his relations.

Dec.
27

1725

Peter I. emperor of Great Russia, died, and was succeeded by his empress Catherine Alexewina.

Ap. 30
Sep 24

A treaty of peace between the emperor and Spain, called the Vienna treaty.

1726

The French crown appeared to be 200,000,000 sterling in debt.

Aug 21

A dreadful earthquake at Palermo in Sicily.

1727

The Spaniards besieged Gibraltar.

Feb 27

The czarina, empress of Russia, died, in the 39th year of her age; and was succeeded by prince Peter Alexowitz, grandson of the late czar.

May 6
June

King George I. died at Osnabrug in Germany, aged 67 years.

10

1728

Preliminaries being adjusted between Great Britain and Spain, and a congress appointed at Soissons in France, the siege of Gibraltar was raised, and the British fleets recalled.

1729

The queen of France brought to bed of a dauphin.

Sept.

A peace was concluded at Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

24 NS

Nov. 9

This year there died in London 30,000, being about 2000 more than usual.

NS

1730

The czar Peter II. died of the small-pox, in the 15th year of his age, and the third of his reign; and was succeeded by the princess Anne, dutchess of Courland, and daughter of John Alexowitz, elder brother of the czar Peter the great.

Jan 19

Feb 10

Pope Benedict XIII. died at Rome.

Cardinal Laurence Corsini elected Pope on the 12th of July, N. S. and took the name of Clement XII.

Sept. 3

Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, and duke of Savoy, resigned his crown into the hands of his son, Charles Emanuel, prince of Piedmont.

17

The grand signor, Sultan Achmet, advanced to the throne by the janizaries.

1731

Oct 12

The king of Denmark died, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VI.

NS

Mar 20

A great earthquake at Foggia, in the kingdom of Naples, and above 2000 people killed by it.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey a person was condemned, and afterwards hanged, for forging a bond, being the first executed upon the statute of forgery.

Since
Christ.
June 4

The Swedes erected an East India company,

25

A new treaty was signed at Vienna between the emperor, Great-Britain, and Spain

July

12

The pragmatic sanction was confirmed by the diet of the empire.

1732

Jan. 11

The protestants of Salzburg were driven out of their country, and were invited, by the king of Prussia, to settle in Brandenburg

N S

Advice was received, that Muley Abdallah had defeated all his competitors, and reigned sole emperor of Fez and Morocco.

The Moors attacked the Spaniards near Oran, but were defeated; and the latter took possession of the city of Oran.

July 1

N S

Victor Amadeus, late king of Sardinia, died.

Oct 31

This month most people were afflicted with a head-ach and fever, of which many died; particularly from Tuesday the 23d, to Tuesday the 30th, upwards of 1500 in London and Westminster.

1733

Jan

Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, died.

Feb 1

This month Mr. Dieden, plenipotentiary from king George, as elector of Hanover, received, in the name of his master, from the hands of the emperor, the investiture of Bremen and Verden.

This year the odious excise-scheme was brought into the house, but dropt.

King Stanislaus was re-chosen king of Poland by his party; but obliged to quit Warsaw the 22d instant, on the approach of the Russian troops.

Sept.

12 N S

The elector of Saxony elected king of Poland.

Oct. 5

The French king declared war against the emperor; as did also the king of Sardinia on the 14th.

10

1734

Augustus, king of Poland, and his queen crowned at Crakow.

The princess royal of England was married to the prince of Orange, at the French chapel at St. James's.

March

13

This spring Don Carlos made his public entry into the city of Naples, and took upon him the title of king of Naples and Sicily; and soon after the Spaniards defeated the Imperialists in the kingdom of Naples.

The duke of Berwick opened the trenches before Philippsburgh; but was killed at that siege, by a cannon ball, the 12th instant.

June 1

The city of Dantzick was obliged to capitulate, but gave king Stanislaus an opportunity of escaping. By this capitulation, which was signed the 9th of July, the city was obliged to acknowledge Augustus king of Poland.

A battle was fought near Parma between the Imperialists, commanded by count Merci, and the French and Sardinians, commanded by marshal Cogni; wherein four or five thousand were killed on each side, and among them count Merci, the Roman general, whereupon the prince of Wirtemberg took the command, maintained the fight till night, and then retired.

184 A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Since Christ	King Augustus was proclaimed in the city of Dantzick.
July 10	Philippsbourg surrendered to the French on the 18th, N. S.
Aug 30	The Spaniards made a descent in Sicily, which they reduced with little opposition.
Sept.	The Imperialists surprised marshal Broglio's quarters, on the banks of the Secchia in Italy. The marshal escaped only in his shirt; but his plate, jewels, and treasure, were taken by the enemy.
1735	The Imperialists attacked the French and Sardinians, near Goastalla, but were repulsed with great loss. There were 14 or 15,000 killed and wounded on each side.
April	The king of Portugal and the king of Spain assemble their forces, and prepare for war.
May 27	Sir John Norris sailed with a great fleet to Lisbon, to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards, and arrived there the 9th of June following.
	The French and their allies made themselves masters of all the Austrian dominions in Italy, this month, except the city of Mantua.
	The fortrefs of Tropani, the last place in the island of Sicily which held out for the emperor, surrendering.
	Don Carlos made his public entry into the capital city of Palermo, on the 30th instant, N. S. and there afterwards was crowned.
1736	The protestants in Bohemia severely persecuted by the Austrians.
April 10	This summer the czarina sent 30,000 Russians to assist the emperor.
27	Prince Eugene died at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age.
1737	In the evening the prince of Wales was married to princess Augusta, of Saxe Gotha.
Sept. 30	A war commenced this summer between the Russians and Turks.
Nov 20	The fleet market was proclaimed a free market, and opened.
1738	Queen Caroline died.
May 24	The princess of Wales was delivered of a son, and baptized privately the same day, by the name of George, now king of England.
	The Muscovites invaded Crim Tartary. Count Munich also penetrated the frontiers of Turkey, on the side of Bog, and compelled the Turks to fly before him. The Turks, on the other hand, were successful against the Imperialists, making themselves masters of the frontiers of Meadia and Orsowa, near Belgrade.
1739	A copy of the convention between Great-Britain and Spain, concluded at Pardo January 14, 1739, N. S. was laid before the house of lords.
Feb. 8	
Nov. 21.22.	Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello with six men of war only.
	The emperor and the French king entered into an offensive and defensive alliance.

Letters of marque granted against the Spaniards, and great preparations made for a war with Spain. Since
Christ.
July 21

At this time there were above 260 members of the house of commons, who enjoyed places under the government, with salaries from 250 l. to 11,000 l. *per annum*.

About this time advice was received, that Sha Nadir, commonly called Konli Kan, had invaded India, and penetrated into the heart of that country; whereupon the Turks were at liberty to recall their troops from Persia, and led their whole force against the Christians; that the Imperialists had been defeated at Kroska, near Belgrade; and that the Turks had laid siege to that city.

A peace was concluded between the emperor and the Turks. Sept 2

A charter passed for erecting an hospital for foundlings. Oct. 17

War was declared against Spain. Oct 23

The Thames was frozen over this winter. 1740

The king of Prussia died, aged 52 years; and was succeeded by his son Charles Frederic. May 31 NS

Cardinal Albertini was elected pope, by the name of Benedict XIV. in the room of Clement XII. who died the 6th of last February July 16

The czarina Anne, empress of Russia, died, and was succeeded by prince John, son of Antony Ulrick, duke of Brunfwick, and Anne princess of Mecklemburg, an infant of three months old. The czarina had appointed the duke of Courland regent; but he was deposed, and made prisoner by the princess Anne of Mecklemburg, who took upon her the regency, with the assistance of count Munich, the Russian general. N S. Oct. 17

Charles VI. emperor of Germany, died.

Admiral Vernon's birth-day was celebrated in a more extraordinary manner, than ever was done upon that of any sovereign in this kingdom. 20 NS Nov 2

During the session of parliament for this year, a motion for an address, most humbly to advise and beseech his majesty to remove sir R. Walpole from his presence and councils for ever, was made in both houses, but carried in the negative.

The elector of Bavaria, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, also declared against the queen of Hungary; the former took possession of the city and castle of Passau: and being soon after joined by a French army of 40,000 men, under the marshals Broglie and Belleisle, made himself master of Lintz.

The Swedes, who had declared war against Russia; but upon the revolution there, mentioned above, a cessation of arms was agreed upon between them. 1741 July 1742

The city of Prague besieged by the Austrians; the French, who had got into it, sustained a long siege; but, being reduced to great extremities, marshal Belleisle found means to get out of the town, and made a memorable retreat, tho' with great loss: after which, the city was surrendered to the Austrians.

Silesia
Chut.

The battle of Czaflaw was fought between the king of Prussia and prince Charles; but tho' the latter kept the field of battle, neither side could boast of victory. However, this battle was followed by a treaty, concluded at Breslau, between the two powers, on May 13; soon after productive of a peace between the Austrians and Saxons.

Jan. 13

Charles, elector of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany, at Franckfort, notwithstanding all the opposition of the Austrians.

Feb 20

A comet made its appearance, and continued in our hemisphere for some weeks.

1743

June

16

The battle of Dettingen, between the allied army, commanded by his majesty in person, and under him, by the earl of Stairs; and the French army, commanded by the marshal duke de Noailles, when the latter was defeated, by the great good conduct of the earl, and obliged to repass the Main with precipitation; whilst the allied army, being destitute of provisions, was obliged to continue its march that night to Hanau.

Dec

1744

Mar. 4

31

April

Another comet appeared this month, and continued in view a long time.

The French declared war against Great Britain.

Great Britain declared war against the French.

The French declared war against the queen of Hungary, and the queen against France in the succeeding month.

The king of Prussia unexpectedly taking up the cause of the emperor, broke the peace with the queen of Hungary, and entering Bohemia with a powerful army, made himself master of Prague, and soon after of almost the whole kingdom. This sudden irruption obliged prince Charles to repass the Rhine, August 12, in order to march to the relief of Bohemia. He was followed by two French armies; one of which laid siege to Strasbourg; and the other, in conjunction with the Imperial forces, recovered possession of Munich, and the greatest part of Bavaria. The king of Prussia, therefore, was obliged to abandon Bohemia, and fly before the Austrians, who had been reinforced with 20,000 Saxons.

Oct 24

Fribourgh was surrendered to the French, after a brave defence; and the castle was not given up till November 16.

Admiral Matthews (February 11) came up with, and engaged, the united French and Spanish fleets, who had just left the harbour of Toulon; and would, in all probability, have quite demolish'd them; but admiral Lestock, with his division, either would not, or could not, come up to engage; so that the enemy escaped in the night, having had one Spanish ship, of 60 guns, burnt, and several others disabled.

Commodore Anson arrived in the Centurion, at St. Helen's, whereby he completed his voyage round the world.

Sir John Balchen was wrecked in his ship the Victory, one of the finest first-rates in the navy, which was lost with her whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, among whom were 100 gentlemen volunteers:

volunteers, either by foundering at sea, or running upon a rock, near the Race of Alderney; for how they perished was never known, as not one soul escaped the wreck.

This year died Mr. Pope, the celebrated poet.

At the beginning of this year, Charles VII. emperor of Germany, and elector of Bavaria, died at Munich. He was succeeded in his electoral dominions by his eldest son, Maximilian Joseph. The Austrians having gained a complete victory over the French army, and taken their general prisoner, April 4, at Pfaffenhofen, prince Maximilian Joseph was obliged to fly from Munich, and conclude a peace with the queen of Hungary at Fuesien.

The duke of Cumberland was appointed captain general, and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces; and on April 3, set out for Flanders, to take the command of the allied army.

The French having invested Tournay, the duke, in the morning, attacked them in their camp near Fontenoy; when the right wing of the confederate army, consisting chiefly of the English and Hanoverian troops, bravely drove the enemy before them: but not being well supported by the left wing, &c. the army retreated about one, in good order, as far as Aeth, unpursued by the enemy. In the action we had 7347 men, including officers, killed, wounded, or missing; yet the enemy's loss is supposed to have been more considerable: the consequence was, that Tournay surrendered June 8, and soon after the French became masters of Bruges and Ghent.

Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperel, commander of the New England forces, took the town and fortresses of Louisburgh, and of the whole island of Cape-Breton, after a siege of 49 days.

Two Bristol privateers, under the command of Capt. Talbot, took two rich prizes from Peru, of the value of 7 or 800,000 l. sterling.

Ostend surrendered to the French.

The queen of Hungary's spouse, the grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor of Germany at Franckfort.

The Prussians defeated the Austrians in the battle of Staudentz, in Bohemia; and at the end of the year, his Prussian majesty defeated the combined army of the Austrians and Saxons, near Dresden, of which he got possession by that victory, and the whole electorate of Saxony. This brought on a treaty of peace between him, the emperor, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

This year a rebellion broke out in Scotland. In September, the rebels took possession of Edinburgh; and on the 21st, attacked the English forces commanded by general Cope, and defeated them at Preston-Pans.

The duke of Cumberland being arrived from Flanders, set out to take upon him the command of the army, then on its march into Lancashire. The rebels were now 8000 strong, and had marched from Edinburgh to Carlisle, which had surrendered to

them

Since?
Christ.

1745

March

12

May 1

June

16

July

Aug 12

Sept. 1

19

Nov.

26

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- Sept. 1746** **Christ.** them on the 15th; and on the 29th, took possession of Manchester. They afterwards marched into Derbyshire, and intended to slip by the duke, and make for London directly: upon which, a camp was formed upon Finchley common: The rebels changing their intention, quitted Derby, and retreated northward.
- Dec: 18** The duke came up with the rear of the rebels at Clifton, in Northumberland; and, after a smart attack, drove them from the village with loss.
- 30** He retook Carlisle, after a siege of 9 days.
- 1746** The duke being returned to London, the rebels defeated the superior forces of the king, commanded by general Hawley, at Falkirk-moor.
- Jan 17**
- 30** The duke arrived at Edinburgh, and next day marched to the relief of Stirling, besieged by the rebels, who precipitately retreated northward, without waiting for his arrival.
- The duke was obliged to wait for a reinforcement; in the mean time, the rebels gained several advantages.
- Apr 16** The duke entirely defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, which put a final end to the rebellion.
- During the course of this year, the French made themselves masters of Brussels, Antwerp; reduced Mons, St. Ghislain, Charleroy, and Namur.
- Sept. 30** Marshal Saxe gained a great advantage over the allied army, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, near Liege; and the Austrians were very successful in Italy against the French, Spaniards, &c.
- This year died Philip V. king of Spain; and Christian VI. king of Denmark.
- Oct 17** The city of Lima, capital of Peru, and town of Callao, were destroyed by a most dreadful earthquake.
- 1747** The admirals Anson and Warren fell in with a French fleet of men of war and merchant-vessels; took six of their men of war, and three East India company's ships fitted as men of war. Our own fleet suffered very little. The French lost a million and an half by this defeat, and 4000 men were made prisoners.
- May 3** A treaty was signed in June, between his majesty and the czarina; whereby, in consideration of an annual subsidy of 100,000 l. she engaged to keep on foot, during the war, upon the frontiers of Livonia, a body of 50,000 foot, and 40 or 50 galleys upon the coast of that province, to act as his majesty should require, in assistance of his allies.
- Oct 4** Admiral Hawke intercepted a French fleet bound to the West Indies; and after a very hot engagement, took two of their 74 gun ships, one of 70, two of 64, and one of 50. Many other rich captures were made this year: but our success on the continent was not equal. Count Lowendahl made himself master of part of the Dutch frontier, and reduced Hulst and Axtel, and finished, soon after, the reduction of Dutch Flanders. In June, the duke of Cumberland fought the French at Val, commanded by

by marshal Saxe; but our army was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 4000 men: the French, tho' they kept the field of battle, lost 3000 men. — Count Lowendahl opened the trenches before Bergen-op-Zoom the 14th of July, in the night, which was taken by storm September 16 following.

This year the famous Kouli Khan, emperor of Persia, was murdered in his tent.

The French opened their trenches in the night between the 15th and 16th of April, N. S. before Maestricht, which capitulated on the 7th of May, N. S. following; the next day hostilities ceased in Flanders, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix, by the ministers plenipotentiary of Great Britain, France, and the States-General; but before this was known, admiral Knowles had taken Port-Louis, upon the island of Hispaniola, on the 8th of March, after three hours warm cannonading.

A proclamation for a cessation of arms, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix-la Chapelle, was read at the Royal Exchange, &c.

A convention was signed between the ministers of Great Britain, France, and the States-General; in which it was agreed, that 37,000 Russians, then in march thro' Germany, should return back; and that the king of France should order the same number of his troops from Flanders, into the interior parts of France.

The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the ministers of the belligerent powers.

According to the 9th article of the above treaty, the earl of Suffex and lord Cathcart were sent to France, to reside there as hostages, till certain advice should be received of the evacuation of Cape-Breton, and the French evacuated most of the towns they conquered in Flanders. At this period, the debt of the nation was 71,340,397 l. 16 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{4}$; and there remained in cash, in the exchequer, towards the payment of it, 100,141 l. 9 s. 6 d.

Nova Scotia, in America, was peopled from hence this year.

Between twelve and one at noon a shock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, and some chimnies, &c. were thrown down; and in many places the waters were agitated in a very extraordinary manner.

At half an hour after five o'clock, early in the morning, there was a more severe shock of an earthquake than the former, attended with a hollow rustling noise, as of wind; and numbers of people were awakened from their sleep by its violence; several chimnies were thrown down, and houses damaged, but no other mischief happened. The shock was so violent in some places, that many people ran from their beds and houses almost naked. Preceding the shock, there was observed a continual, tho' confused, lightning, till within a minute or two of its being felt, which darted very low, and the flashes were very strong.

John, king of Portugal, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Joseph.

Since Chr st		The new stone-bridge at Westminster was opened.
Nov.	17	A defensive treaty, or convention, was entered into between his majesty and Spain.
1751		His royal highness Frederick prince of Wales died.
March	20	This year the stile was altered.
1752		This year a dreadful fire happened at Moscow, which consumed 5000 houses.
1753		This year was passed the famous marriage-act.
1754		This year died Dr. Richard Mead, the famous physician.
1755		The French having violated the late treaty of peace, in many respects, reprisals were made on our part.
Nov.	1756	This month was remarkable for earthquakes in many parts of the world, particularly at Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, which was almost totally destroyed, with near 70,000 of its inhabitants.
May	18	War declared against France.
June	19	The French declared war against Great Britain.
19		The island of Minorca surrendered to the French.
23		The king of Prussia unexpectedly entered the electorate of Saxony with two considerable bodies of forces, and published a manifesto to justify his conduct.
1757		At the close of this year, the ministry was happily changed; Mr. Fox was turned out, and Mr. Pitt made secretary of state in his room.
March	14	Admiral Byng was shot at Portsmouth.
		In the East-Indies colonel Clive defeated the Nabob in a pitched battle.
		The convention of Closter Seven, by which the Hanoverians were obliged to lay down their arms; and a neutrality was granted to the electorate, &c.
		The king of Prussia had various successes in the course of the war, and took Berlin.
		The Swedes declared war against the king of Prussia.
1758		A treaty was concluded with the king of Prussia, by which his majesty of England engaged to pay him annually 670,000 l. &c.
Ap 11		By the excellent conduct of the new administration, our war was gloriously conducted.
		Two descents were made this year upon the French coast; in the first, much mischief was done to the French at St. Maloes; in the second, Cherburgh was taken, the harbour destroyed, and 20 brass cannon taken.
		Senegal, and two other factories on the coast of Africa, were taken.
July		Admiral Boscawen, and general Amherst, reduced the city of Louisbourg, and the whole island of Cape Breton.
		Several other advantages were gained over the French in the East-Indies, and other parts.
		The king of Prussia took Schweidnitz; but having besieged Olmutz, was obliged to raise the siege.

Upon the Russians advancing, the king of Prussia was obliged to abandon the strong post of Königsgratz; and on the 25th of August, defeated the Russian army: he was sometime afterwards himself defeated by the Austrians.

This year, in April, died, pope Benedict XIV.; and cardinal Rezzonico, a Venetian, was elected in his stead, by the name of Clement XIII.

An attempt was made to assassinate the king of Portugal, for which many of the nobility suffered death, and ended in the expulsion of the Jesuits out of that kingdom.

In the summer, admiral Rodney warmly bombarded the town of Havre-de-Grace, in August, admiral Boscawen engaged a French squadron, and took several first-rate ships. 1759

Sir Edward Hawke destroyed the French fleet designed to invade our coasts.

Quebec, the capital of Canada, was taken by the British troops; we had besides several advantages over the French in the East-Indies. Sep 13

The French, this year, perfidiously took possession of Francfort on the Mayne.

The allies gained the battle of Minden against the French, principally by the valour of a few British infantry.

The battle of Cunnersdorf was fought August the 12th; the Russians were conquerors; and the campaign closed unfortunately for the Prussians.

The French were so reduced in their finances, that they stopped payment of the interest of their funds; whilst the generous Britons raised subscriptions to clothe upwards of 20,000 French prisoners, who were quite abandoned by their sovereign to perish in our gaols.

The king of Spain died, and was succeeded by don Carlos, king of Naples, his half brother, who left his third son, don Ferdinand, in possession of that kingdom, and the two Sicilies, having declared his eldest son an idiot. August

The parliament granted, for the year 1760, 70,000 seamen, including 13,355 marines; and, for the land-service, 57,294 men; and provided for 47,750 foreign auxiliaries in Germany. The sum total of the grants was 14,503,563 l. 15 s. 9½ d. 1760

Thurot made a descent, with 600 men, at Carrickfergus, in Ireland; got possession of the town and castle, but was soon obliged to re-imbark; and near the isle of Man, capt. Elliot came up with him, February 28; and after a smart engagement, in which Thurot lost his life with honour, took his little squadron. Feb 21

Laurence, earl Ferrers, was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson, by deliberately shooting him in his lordship's own house. May 5.

General Amherst sailed down the river St. Laurence, with an army of 10,000 men, and a body of Indians commanded by Sir William Johnson, and took Isle-Royal, one of the most important posts on that river; and, after a dangerous navigation, on July

Since
Christ September 6, landed his troops on the island of Montreal; and the city was surrendered to him, with all Canada, by the marquis de Vaudreuil, the late governor-general, the 8th of that month; general Murray, from Quebec, and colonel Haviland, with a body of troops, having also just landed on the island. And thus was the conquest of this fine country completed.

Aug 15 The king of Prussia defeated Laudohn at Lignitz, who lost 10,000 men killed and wounded.

Lord George Sackville was tried by a court-martial, for having disobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden. The charge being, *in the opinion of the court*, proved upon his lordship, they adjudged him unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.

Oct 25 King George the II. died suddenly, between seven and eight in the morning, at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. who was proclaimed the next day, and married September the 8th, 1761, to princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; and on the 22d of the same month, were both crowned king and queen of Great-Britain, at Westminster-Abbey.

T A B L E S

O F

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PART II.

N

FIRST

FIRST CENTURY.

JESUS CHRIST, the eternal High Priest, after the order of Melchisedeck, was crucified in the 4th year of his ministry, and in the common æra 33.

I.

33 St. PETER, bishop of Jerusalem, then of Antioch, in all 8 years.

41 * At Rome; he governed there 25 y. 2 mon. and 7 d. was martyred 29 June 66; the see not vacated.

II.

66 St. LINUS, coadjutor to St. Peter, 11 June 55, became pope 29 June 66, governed 1 y. 2 m. 24 d. was martyred 23 Sept. 67; the see not vacated.

III.

67 St. Clement, 24 of Sept. he governed 9 y. 2 m. 10 d. abdicated 3 Dec. 76; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

IV.

77 St. Cletus, 16 Feb. governed 6 y. 2 m. 10 d. was martyred 26 April 83; the see continued vacant 4 m. 12 d.

V.

83 St. Anacletus 7 Sept. governed 12 y. 10 m. 7 d. was martyred, 13 July 96; the see not vacated.

Some among the moderns have confounded this Pope with St. Cletus

VI.

96 St. Evaristus is made coadjutor to St. Anacletus, 25 march 95, succeeds him 13 July 96, governed 12 y. 3 m. 13 d. was martyred 26 October 108; the see continued vacant 1 m. 8 d.

FIRST CENTURY.

The first day of the week only was kept holy, which for some time had been celebrated in conjunction with the Jewish sabbath; our Saturday.

The faithful for a short time had all things in common.

The institution of the Agapæ, or *Love Feasts*, usually celebrated in the church.

The laying on of hands for the ordination of the priests, and the giving of the Holy Ghost.

Baptism by immersion, which continued for some time.

The celebration of Christmas, Easter, Ascension-day, and Pentecost.

Singing established in the church.

The name of Christians was first taken by the faithful of Antioch, and afterwards by the rest of the church.

60 It is said that about this time there was a religious sect called Therapeutæ; i. e. *servants of God*; but it is a matter of doubt.

The christians are forbid eating the blood of animals, that they might not give offence to the converted Jews, who always avoided this custom according to their ancient law.

Illuminations in churches during divine service, because the faithful often assembling in the night, or in dark places, had need of light; which custom the church of Rome has ever since kept up in all its religious ceremonies.

* I have, as my author directs, placed St. Peter at the head of the bishops of Rome; but that he never was bishop of Rome is demonstrated, among others, by Budæus de Eccles. Apostol. and if we may judge of the church of Rome by the constitution of other apostolical churches, she could have no particular bishop before the end of the first century; for, as Barattier observes, in several places, there were two bishops at the same time; the one for the Jewish, and the other for the Gentile converts.

FIRST CENTURY.

- 31 St. John the Baptist beheaded, aged 35 y. 2 mon. 5 d.
- 33 Jesus Christ raises Lazarus from the dead.
- St. Stephen, the first martyr, 26 Dec.
- 34 St. Paul converted, 25 Jan.
- 44 St. James the son of Zebedee, or the greater, suffers martyrdom.
- 44 The rapture of St. Paul into the third heaven.
- 45 The conversion of St. Theaclea, a virgin and martyr.
- 53 Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, dies 3 August.
- Silas the disciple dies.
- 62 St. James the less, bishop of Jerusalem martyred.
- 63 Lazarus, who was raised to life by Jesus Christ, dies the 17 Dec.
- 64 St. Gervas and St. Protas martyred at Milan, 19 June.
- 66 St. Paul martyred at Rome.
- 68 St. Mark the evangelist, martyred 25 April.
- 69 St. Andrew the apostle, martyred 30 Nov.
- 71 St. Bartholomew the Apostle, martyred 24 Aug.
- 79 St. Apollinarius, first bishop of Ravenna, dies 23 Jan.
- 80 The conversation of St. Polycarp; he became bishop of Ephesus.
- 86 St. Anian, first bishop of Alexandria, died 25 April.
- 95 St. John is cast into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome.
- 95 St. Dionysius the Areopagite, was martyred at Athens, 3 Oct. St. Clement the Roman consul martyred.
- 97 St. Timotheus, disciple of St. Paul, died 25 Jan.

FIRST CENTURY.

- 33 The 1st persecution by the Jews.
- 34 The 2d persecution by the Jews.
- 38 Simon, the magician, head of the Symoniacks, offered to purchase the gift of working miracles.
- 44 The 3d persecution of the Jews.
- 45 Ebion, head of the Ebionites, disputes the godhead of J. C. and the virginity of Mary.
- Cerinthus also attacks the godhead of J. C.
- 50 The Offenians taught that faith may and ought to be dissembled.
- 50 Hymeneus asserted that the resurrection was already passed, and not to be expected.
- 55 The resurrection of bodies denied by Philetus.
- 56 Alexander, excommunicated by St. Paul, for having preached against the faith.
- 64 The I. general persecution of the Christians under Nero.
- 66 Nicholas, deacon of Antioch, head of the Nicholaitians, would have every thing, even to the women, in common among the Christians. In their assemblies they abandoned themselves to the most infamous debaucheries.
- 74 Menander, born in Samaria, adopted the errors of Simon the magician, and the Nicholaitians. He asserted that the world was created by the angels, that himself was invested with the omnipotence of God the father, and only favour of the chosen, who could not obtain salvation but through his magic art. His disciples were very disorderly, as were most of the original heretics.

* The original is, *Heresies & Persecutiones*; but as my author places under this head some persons whom we, protestants, deny to have been heretics, I have changed it for a more general title, and such as yet agrees with the matter found under it.

SECOND CENTURY.

VII.

108 St. Alexander I. 3 Dec. governed 8 years, 5 mon. was martyred 3 May, 117; the see continued vacant 1 m. 5 d.

VIII.

117 Sixtus I. 7 June, governed 9 y. 9 m. 26 d. was martyred 3 April 127; the see not vacated.

IX.

127 Telesphorus, 5 April, governed 10 y. 9 m. was martyred 5 January 138; the see not vacated.

X.

138 Hyginus, 6 Jan. governed 4 y. 3 d. was martyred 8 Jan. 142; the see continued vacant 3 m. 1 d.

XI.

142 Pius I. the 9 April. governed 8 y. 3 m. 3 d. was martyred, 11 July 150; the see continued vacant 1 d.

XII.

150 Anicetus, 13 July, governed 10 y. 9 m. 5 d. was martyred, 17 April 161; the see continued vacant 8 m. 13 d.

XIII.

162 Soter, 1 January, governed 9 y. 3 m. 22 d. the see remained vacant 10 d.

XIV.

171 Eleutherius, 3 May, governed 14 y. 23 d. was martyred, 26 May 185; the see continued vacant 1 m. 22 d.

XV.

185 Victor I. 18 July, governed 12 y. 10 d. was martyred, 28 July 197; the see continued vacant 1 mon. 27 days.

XVI.

197 Zephyrinus, 25 September, governed 19 y. 10 m. 2 d. he was martyred 26 July, 217; the see continued vacant 7 d.

SECOND CENTURY.

Anointing of the sick, or extreme unction, practised so early as the first century. St. James makes mention of it in his epistle.

Exorcism in use, in the first century. Public notaries, established by the bishops to collect the acts of the martyrs; there still remains amongst us some of these acts.

The sign of the cross at this time very much in use among the faithful, as well to know each other as to sanctify themselves. Anniversary feasts established in the church.

Fasts established not only at Lent, but at other times and seasons, to appease the wrath of the Almighty.

The faithful, when they prayed to the Lord, looked towards the east, from whence arose the antient custom of placing *le chevet des Eglises* * facing the east; this custom was abolished by degrees.

Letters given by the bishops to the faithful who travelled, in order to make themselves known and received by others of the faithful.

The usual method of putting martyrs to death, was by condemning them to be devoured by wild beasts, or by beheading.

The confessors were sent to the mines, or destined to labour at the public works; and the gentlest punishment was that of banishment.

The Jews driven from Jerusalem and forbidden to return; which prohibition probably extended also to the Christians.

Catechists established in the great towns, to instruct the Catechumens and the faithful, newly converted to the christian religion.

Baptism usually administered during the feasts of Easter and Pentecost, which custom lasted for many centuries.

* A circular part behind the altar. Dict. Arch.

SECOND CENTURY.

- 100 Death of pope St. Clement, 23 Nov. Death of St. John the evangelist, 27 Dec.
- 103 St. Justin the philosopher, afterwards the martyr, born.
- 107 St. Simon, second bishop of Jerusalem, martyred, aged 102 years. End of the apostolical times.
- 107 St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, was martyred at Rome.
- 120 Birth of St. Irenæus in Asia, he was afterwards Bishop of Lyons in France.
- 121 St. Faustinus and St. Jovitus, martyred at Brescia in Cisalpine Gaul, or Italy.
- 124 St. Eustatius and his followers martyred.
- 126 Quadratus makes a defence for christian religion.
- 128 St. Hieronimus, bishop of Antioch, dies.
- 133 Conversion of St. Justin, an ecclesiastical writer and martyr.
- 136 The christians of Jewish origin, leave off joining together the law of Moses and the Gospel.
- 150 St. Justinus the philosopher, presents his apology for the christians, to the emperor Antoninus.
- 150 St. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia.
- 158 St. Polycarpus, bishop of Smyrna, comes to Rome.
- 164 The martyrdom of the seven sons, and afterwards of St. Felicitia herself.
- 166 St. Justinus the philosopher, martyred.
- 168 Peregrinus the philosopher and apostate, burns himself at the Olympic games.
- 177 St. Athenagoras makes his apology for the christian religion.
- 182 Egesippus, an historical ecclesiastic, dies.
- 189 A mission to the Indies by St. Pantenus, a priest, philosopher, and catechist, of Alexandria.

SECOND CENTURY.

- 93 The II. general persecution under Domitian, when St. John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil.
- 105 Basilides establishes two predestinations, one for salvation, the other for punishment.
- 106 Elxai denies the divinity of J. C. and asserts that it is a crime to suffer martyrdom.
- 107 The III. general persecution under Trajan.
- 115 Saturninus adopts the ancient heresies. Gnostics, i. e. *the enlightened*; a name that was taken by the first Heretics.
- 120 Papias, the Millerarian, believes that the Saints will reign a thousand years upon the earth with J. C. before they enter into glory. Carpocrates adopts the errors of Simon the magician, and the Nicolaitans.
- 130 Prodicus, head of the Adamites; they were always naked when they prayed.
- 134 Marcion admits of three Gods.
- 141 Cerdon admits of two causes.
- 142 Valentinus admits of many Gods and other errors.
- 142 Theodotus, the tanner and banker, denies the existence of the eternal word.
- 150 Colorbasus follows the opinion of Valentinus.
- 158 Quartodecimans celebrate Easter on the same day with the Jews.
- 164 The IV. general persecution under M. Aurelius.
- 165 Bardesanes embraces the opinion of Valentinus.
- 170 Tatian head of the Abstinents, embraces the opinion of Saturninus and Valentinus. Lucian admits two causes.
- 175 Appelles affirms, that J. C. was corporeal to outward appearance only.

THIRD CENTURY.

XVII.

217 Calixtus I. 2 August, governed 5 y. 2 m. 10 d. he was martyred 12 October, 222; the see not vacated.

XVIII.

222 Urban I. 13 October, governed 7 y. 7 m. 11 d. was martyred 23 May 230; the see continued vacant 3 m. 5 d.

XIX.

230 Pontianus, 29 August, governed 5 y. 2 m. 2 d. was martyred 30 October 235; the see continued vacant 22 d.

XX.

235 Anterus, 22 Nov. governed 1 m. 12 d. was martyred 3 Jan. 236; the see not vacated.

XXI.

236 Fabianus, 4 Jan. governed 14 y. 1 m. 25 d. was martyred 1 March 250; the see continued vacant 3 m. 1 d.

XXII.

250 St. Cornelius, 2 June, governed 2 y. 3 m. 12 d. was martyred 14 Sept. 252.

251 Novatian, the first antipope; the see continued vacant 1 m. 3 d.

Towards the middle of this century, the holy see sent missionaries into different countries, particularly into the northern parts of Gaul. The southern parts had embraced the gospel so early as the first century of the church.

The eucharist administered to children, and preserved in order to be sent to the sick, or absent.

Sepulture of martyrs, with a purple vestment without sleeves.

Prayer for the dead, in use in this century.

THIRD CENTURY.

The Jews permitted to return to Palestine.

The consecration of church yards, for the interment of the faithful.

The exact dates of the rites and ceremonies are not affixed, because they were insensibly established in every century, without being able to fix the year exactly.

228 The birth of St. Paul the first hermit of Thebais or upper Egypt.

Although the faithful, were zealous in supporting the faith which they had embraced; nevertheless manners began to degenerate. The great number of councils that were held this century is a proof of it. Laws were enacted only to put a stop to vice and irregularity: in most of these councils the order and ceremonies of the church were also established.

250 St. Paul, the first hermit, retires into the deserts of Egypt, to avoid the persecution of the emperor Decius. His life is written by St. Jerom.

251 Birth of St. Anthony, he was father of the Anchorets of Egypt. His life was written by St. Athanasius, who had frequently visited him in the desert.

270 This year was founded the first monastery, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired.

271 St Anthony at the age of 21 years betakes himself to solitude.

- 190 St. Serapion bishop of Antioch.
 198 St. Narcissus quits his bishopric of Jerusalem to betake himself to solitude.

THIRD CENTURY.

- 202 St. Leonidas martyred, he was a philosopher of Alexandria, and father of Origen.
 203 St. Irenæus bishop of Lyons, martyred.
 213 St. Pantenus, apostle of the Indies, dies.
 216 St. Clement, catechist of Alexandria, dies.
 216 Julius Africanus, goes on an embassy to the emperor, in behalf of the christians.
 231 The conversion of St. Gregory Taumaturg of Cæsaria.
 235 St. Hyppolitus, bishop and teacher of the church, dies.
 240 St. Gregory the Taumaturg, is made bishop of Neocæsaria.
 242 St. Cyprian converted.
 245 St. Dennis comes to Paris with 6 other missionaries.
 247 St. Helena born.
 St. Cyprian made bishop of Carth.
 249 St. Trophimus, bishop of Arles, dies.
 250 The first banishment of St. Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria.
 Saturninus comes to Toulouse, and becomes the first bishop thereof.
 251 St. Babylas, bishop of Antioch, martyred.
 St. Agatha, a virgin of Catana in Sicily martyred.
 Death of St. Alexander bishop of Jerusalem and protector of Origen.
 252 St. Hyppolitus priest of Rome, martyred, he was drawn to pieces by wild horses.

- 184 The Montanists, Phrygians, Cataphrygians, Encratites, and Catartres, are the same; they condemn marriage.

- 187 The Ophites adore the serpent.

- 189 The Cainites worship Cain.

- 190 The Sethians assert that Seth was the true Christ.

- 195 Patricius affirms that man is produced by the devil.

THIRD CENTURY.

- 202 The V. general persecution under Severus.

- 204 The Apostolics refuse obedience to the church; laws enacted against them by Theodosius.

- 205 Tertullian follows Montanus, believes God to be corporeal, condemns second marriages, penance, and maintained other errors.

- 207 Praxeas denies the three persons in God.

- 208 Hermogenes follows Praxeas, and affirms that matter is eternal.

- 230 Origen falls into some errors, but does not remain obstinate in them, he submits to the church.

- 235 The VI. general persecution under Maximinus.

- 240 Noetius denies that there are three persons in the godhead, but asserts there are many operations and denominations.

- 241 Berillus of Bostria affirms that J. C. was a mere man.

- 246 The Arabians believe that the soul and body die and are raised together.

- 250 Novatus, priest of Carthage, together with Montanus, destroys penance and second marriages, makes a schism against St. Cyprian, and stirs up one at Rome against pope Cornelius.

- 250 The VII. general persecution under the emperor Decius.

- 250 The Esquinists, a sect but little followed, adopt at the same time

XXIII.

252 Lucius I. 18 of October, governed 1 y. 4 m. 17 d. was martyred 3 March 254; the see continued vacant 1 m. 3 d.

XXIV.

254 Stephen I. the 10 April, governed 3 y. 3 m. 23 d. he was martyred 2 August 257; the see was not vacated.

XXV.

257 Sixtus II. made coadjutor to Stephen, 2 Sept. 255, succeeds him 2 August 257, governed 2 y. 5 d. was martyred 6 August 259; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

XXVI.

259 Dionysius, 19 September, governed 9 y. 3 m. 10 d. died the 29 December 268; the see continued vacant 4 d.

XXVII.

269 Felix I. 3 January, governed 4 y. 11 m. 29 d. died 1 January 274; the see vacant 1 d.

XXVIII.

274 Eutychianus, 3 Jan. governed 9 y. 11 m. 6 d. died 8 December 283; the see continued vacant 7 d.

XXIX.

283 Caius, 16 December, governed 11 y. 4 m. 12 d. he was martyred 27 April 295; the see continued vacant 7 m. 24 d.

XXX.

295 Marcellinus, 22 December, governed 8 y. 2 m. 23 d. he was martyred 16 March 304; the see continued vacant 2 m. 24 d.

FOURTH CENTURY.

XXXI.

304 Marcellus I. he was elected 21 May, governed 5 y. 7 m. 26 d.

and becomes the father and chief of a great number of religious persons and Anchorites; but he did not go into the deserts till 14 years afterwards.

276 Birth of St. Pacomus, abbot of Tabenna, institutor of the religious and monkish life in upper Egypt, 25 years after the birth of St. Anthony.

276 The Asiatics abandon the custom they had been used to from time immemorial, of celebrating Easter on the 14 of the month of March, and not on the Sunday following. This custom passed into Syria, where it had been unknown, and continued to be practised there, till the general council of Nicæa, which ordered that Easter should be celebrated on the Sunday following the 14 of the month of March, which has been ever since practised.

284 In this year the æra of Diocletian, or of the martyrs, was established, because of the persecution which that emperor then set on foot in Egypt. This epocha has been long made use of in the Alexandrian church.

285 The birth of St. Ammonus. St. Anthony at the age of 35 years retires into the desert.

291 The birth of St. Hilario, patriarch of the monks or religious of Palestine.

296 St. Pacomus converted.

300 It is imagined, that St. Synclitica established this year a monastery of nuns. The birth of St. Macarius.

FOURTH CENTURY.

305 Beginning of the monastic life in the monasteries, under St. Anthony in the upper Egypt.

The fallen are received to penance after having made satisfaction to the church.

253 Origen, a priest and ecclesiastical writer, dies.

253 St. Cyprian corrects the abuse of those who celebrated the mass with water.

257 St. Polieuctus martyred.

258 St. Cyprian martyred.

258 St. Laurence the dean martyred.

264 St. Dionysius of Alexandria dies.

265 The birth of St. Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea.

270 St. Gregory the Taumarturg dies after 30 years episcopacy.

273 The emperor Constantine born.

286 St. Genes the comedian martyred.

St. Mauritius, an officer in the Theban legion, martyred.

287 Martyrdom of St. Firminus, first bishop of Amiens, of St. Crispinus, St. Crispinianus at Soissons, of St. Quintin in Vermandois, of St. Lucian at Beauvais, of St. Rieulus at Senlis.

St. Sebastian martyred.

Martyrdom of St. Alban; the first English martyr.

290 Martyrdom of St. Victor, an officer belonging to the troops at Marseilles.

St. Dennis of Paris martyred.

299 The birth of St. Athanasius, teacher of the church, and patriarch of Alexandria.

300 St. Gatian, first bishop of Tours, dies.

the errors of Montanus, Novatus and Sabellius.

250 Valesius, an Arabian philosopher, believes that concupiscence deprives a man of his free will, and that, in order to be saved, he must become an eunuch.

251 Novatian, priest of Rome, causes a schism against pope Cornelius, refuses penance to those who are fallen after baptism, and proscribes second marriages. He is condemned in many councils, particularly in that of Nicæa in 352.

257 The VIII. general persecution under the emperor Valerian.

257 Sabellius of Ptolemais in Egypt asserts that there is but one person in God.

262 Paul, bishop of Samosatia, head of the Paulianists, denies the Godhead of J. C.

272 The IX. general persecution under the emperor Aurelian.

277 Manes, head of Manichæans, a very extensive sect, a heathen and Persian by birth, causes himself to be baptized; but immediately after rejects all the sacraments, even baptism, and maintains that there are two causes, one good, the other evil. He refuses obedience to sovereigns, as dangerous; asserts that the ancient law proceeds from the evil cause, that it is evil, and that all the prophets are damned. These doctrines were overthrown by St. Augustin.

280 Hiærax, an Egyptian philosopher, chief of the Hiæracians, who believe that Melchisedek was the H. Ghost, and deny the Resurrection.

FOURTH CENTURY.

303 The christian eunuchs, belonging to the court, and chamberlains to Dioclesian, martyred.

FOURTH CENTURY.

302 The X. general persecution under Dioclesian.

306 Meletius, of Thebes in Egypt, bishop

was martyred 16 January 310; the see continued vacant 2. m. 17 d.

Some of the moderns have confounded this pope with Marcellinus.

XXXII.

310 Eusebius, 2 April, governed 4 m. 16 d. he died 17 August 310; the see not vacated.

XXXIII.

310 Melchiades, made coadjutor to Eusebius 4 June, succeeds him 17 August, governs 3 y. 4 m. 29 d. he died 15 January 314; the see continued vacant 15 d.

XXXIV.

314 Sylvester, 31 January, governed 21 y. 11 m. he died 31 Dec. 355; the see continued vacant 17 d.

XXXV.

336 Marcus, 18 January, governed 8 m. 20 d. he died 6 October 336; the see continued vacant 4 m.

XXXVI.

337 Julius I. 6 February, governed 15 y. 2 m. 6 d. he died 12 April 352; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

XXXVII.

352 Liberius, 24 May, governed in all 14 y. 4 m. he died 24 Sept. 366.

356 Felix, the second antipope.

358 Liberius, abdicated 29 August; the see not vacated.

XXXVIII.

358 Felix II. becomes lawful pope 29 Aug. 358. governed 1 y. 3 m. 2 d. he was martyred or abdicated 11 Nov. 359; the see continued vacant 1 m. 10 d.

359 Liberius, again 29 December, he died 24 September 366, governed the second time 6 y. 9 m 3 d. the see vacant 6 d.

XXXIX.

366 Damasus, 1 October, governed 18 y. 2 m. 10 d. he died 11 Dec.

306 The monastic life established by St. Hilario, at the age of 15 years; he retires into the desert of Palestine.

311 St. Anthony quits the desert, and comes to exhort the martyrs of Alexandria in the height of the persecution.

314 St. Pacomus enters into the solitude of Tabenna in the upper Egypt.

314 The birth of St. Theodorus the sanctified, disciple of St. Pacomus, and abbot of Tabenna.

314 St. Pacomus is converted.

321 Constantine causes Sunday to be kept throughout the whole empire.

325 The monastical life established at Tabenna by St. Pacomus. Nuns of St. Hilario.

327 The Croisiers of Syria, doubtful.

328 The Carmelites, very doubtful.

333 St. Athanasius visits the monks of Thebais.

337. Nuns of St. Anthony in Syria. Nuns of St. Macarus in Egypt.

341 God makes St. Paul the Hermit known to St. Anthony; and St. Paul dies, aged 113 years.

349 St. Pacomus dies, aged 73 years.

356 St. Anthony dies, aged 105 years.

357 St. Basil at the age of 28 years, retires into solitude, and becomes the father of the Greek monks.

358 Nuns of the order of St. Basil, by St. Emilia his mother, and St. Macrina his sister.

360 St. Martin builds, near Poitiers, the first monastery that had yet been in Gaul. Nuns of the order of St. Ambrose, by Marcellina his sister.

366 The Nuns of St. Basil in the West; at Naples, then at Rome.

371 St. Hilario, Institutor of the Anchorets in Palestine, dies in the Island of Cyprus.

304 St. Vincent martyred at Valentia in Spain, and St. Januarius at Benevento in Italy.

304 Martyrdom of St. Eulalia, a virgin of Barcelona, of St. Justus and St. Pastor, children at Compluto, or Alcala, in Spain.

Martyrdom of St. Justa and St. Rufina at Seville in Spain, and of St. Lucia at Syracuse in Sicily.

306 Constantine, proclaimed Emperor, he makes the first edict in favour of the christians.

307 St. Euphemia, a virgin, martyred at Chalcedonia.

316 St. Martin born at Sabaria, a town of Hungary.

326 St. Athanasius becomes bishop of Alexandria.

The cross of our Saviour J. C. found upon mount Calvary.

328 St. Gregory Nazienzus and St. Basil born.

330 St. Gregory of Nyssa born.

332 St. Monica and St. Jerome born.

337 The emperor Constantine baptized at Achyron, near to Nicomedia in Bythia, by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.

340 St. Ambrose born; he was afterwards bishop of Milan.

342 The martyrdom of St. Potamon, bishop of Heraclæa in Egypt; he was put to death by the Arians.

347 The birth of St. Paulina, a Roman lady, and of St. John-Chrysostom, afterwards bishop of Constantinople.

350 The birth of St. Arsenus, who was the preceptor of Arcadius.

353 The birth of St. Paulinus, at Bordeaux, or near to it, and afterwards bishop of Noles.

354 Birth of St. Augustin, at Tagasta in Africa.

362 St. Basil, priest of the town of Ancyra, martyred.

366 St. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamina in the island of Cyprus.

bishop of Lycopolis in that kingdom, and chief of the Melætiens, causes a schism against the bishop of Alexandria only.

312 Donatus, bishop of Casenoire in Numidia, a province of Africa, chief of the Donatists, at present nothing but a meer schismatic. He denies the validity of baptism given by heretics, and rejects the infallibility of the church. His errors spread themselves greatly in Africa, and were very strongly combated by St. Augustin, and condemned by the councils.

315 Arius, chief of the Arians, condemned at Nicæa, maintains that J. C. was not God, but a man only.

316 Colluthus, chief of the Colluthians, denies a providence.

320 Eunomius, and the Eunomæans, very furious Arians.

326 The Eusebians, or Arians, Disciples of Nicomedia.

337 The XI. persecution by the Arians, under Constantius.

338 Audaus, chief of the Anthropomorphites, makes God to be corporeal.

341 Acacians, or Half Arians, Disciples of Acacius.

342 Basil, bishop of Ancyra, chief of the Half-Arians.

342 Photinus follows the errors of Noetius and Paul of Samosatia.

350 Aërius makes priests equal to bishops.

356 Aëtius, a disciple of Arius, writes against the H. Trinity, and preaches against J. C.

360 The Godhead of J. C. and that of the H. Ghost rejected by Macedonius. He was condemned by the general council of Constantinople, in 381.

361 The XII. persecution, under Julian, surnamed the apostate.

370 St. Appollinarius affirms, that J. C.

384; the see continued vacant 20 d.

366 Ursicinus, the third antipope.
XL.

385 Siricius, 1 January, governed 15 y. 8 m. 19 d. he died 19 Sept. 399; the see continued vacant 19 days.

XLI.

399 Anastasius, 9 October, governed 2 y. 25 d. he died 3 Nov. 401; the see vacant 23 d.

FIFTH CENTURY.

XLII.

401 Innocent I. elected 24 Nov. governed 15 y. 2 m. 20 d. he died 14 Febr. 417; the see continued vacant 22 d.

XLIII.

417 Zosimus, 9 March, governed 1 y. 9 m. 4 d. he died 13 Dec. 418; the see continued vacant 16 d.

XLIV.

418 Boniface I. 30 December, governed 3 y. 8 m. 5 d. he died 4 September 422; the see continued vacant 8 d.

418 Eulafius, antipope.

XLV.

422 Cœlestinus I. 13 September, governed 9 y. 10 m. 8 d. died 21 July 432; the see continued vacant 20 d.

XLVI.

432 Sixtus III. 10 August, governed 7 y. 11 m. 12 d. he died 22 July 440; the see continued vacant 1 m. 9 d.

XLVII.

440 St. Leo the great, 1 September, governed 21 y. 2 m. 2 d. died 3 November 461; the see continued vacant 17 d.

372 St. Martin builds the Monastery of Marmoutier, in the neighbourhood of Tours.

377 The festival of Christmas passes from Rome into the East.

386 The song of two choirs, by St. Ambrose.

387 The hermits of St. Augustin; not formed into an order till 1256.

390 St. Arsenus retires to solitude.

391 St. Honoratus retires into the island of Lerins, in Provence.

FIFTH CENTURY.

404 St. Paula, a Roman lady, dies at Bethlehem in Palestine.

405 St. Macarus, an Anchorite, dies.

409 Foundation of the monastery of Lerins upon the borders of Provence by St. Honoratus.

410 Death of St. Maro, an Anchorite of Syria, head of the Maronites.

413 Foundation of the abby of St. Victor of Marseilles by John Cassian from the East. He there introduces the customs of the Eastern fathers.

419 St. Eustochia, a virgin, daughter of St. Paula, dies at Bethlehem.

420 Ancient Nuns of St. Augustin.

425 St. Romain establishes the monastery of Condat, now St. Claude, in Franche-Comté.

434 Vincent, a monk of Lerins, publishes his commonitorium against Heresy.

440 Canonesses of Latran, under the institution of St. Augustin, placed in congregation in the year 1060.

445 St. Arsenus, an Anchorite of Egypt, dies; he had been preceptor to the emperor Arcadius.

448 The death of John Cassian, first Abbot of St. Victor of Marseilles.

451. St.

- 373 St. Athanasius dies.
- 375 St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.
- 379 Death of St. Basil the great.
- 381 St. Gregory bishop of Nazianzum.
- 385 St. Jerom goes into Palestine.
- 386 St. Cyrillus dies at Jerufalem.
- 387 St. Augustin converted, and St. Monica dies.
- 396 St. Augustin bishop of Hyppo.
- 397 St. Ambrose and St. Martin die.
- 398 St. John-Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople.
- 399 St. Pulcheria the virgin, and afterwards empress, born.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 402 The first exile of St. Chrysostom.
- 403 St. Epiphanius, a Greck father, dies.
- 404 The 2d. exile of St. Chrysostom.
- 407 St. John Chrysostom dies, going into his last exile.
- 409 St. Paulinus made bishop of Nolo in Italy.
- 412 St. Cyrillus made bishop of Alexandria.
- 414 St. Pulcheria declared Augusta; that is, empress.
- 420 St. Jerom dies at the age of 88 years.
- 422 St. Geneviva born at Nanterre, near Paris.
- 429 St. Germain of Auxerre goes into England to oppose the Pælagians, he sees St. Geneviva at Nanterre.
- 430 St. Augustin dies at the time of the siege of Hyppo.
- 432 St. Patrick goes into Ireland.
- 437 St. Remi, bishop of Rheims, born.
- 444 St. Cyrillus of Alexandria, dies.
- 446 St. Germain of Auxerre returns into England.
- 449 St. Germain of Auxerre dies at Ravenna in Italy.
- 456 St. Prosper of Aquitain dies.
- 459 St. Remi bishop of Rheims.
- 460 St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, dies at the age of 83 years.

- J. C. has put on a celestial body, to which the Divinity serves as soul.
- 378 Dadoas asserts two causes.
- 380 Helvidius attacks J. C. and the chastity of the holy virgin.
- 380 Priscillian, a Spaniard, follows the Manichæans.
- 382 Jovinian, a monk, denies the virginity of the holy virgin.
- 382 The Collyridians worship the holy virgin.
- 398 The Circoncellians, Donatists.
- 400 Pelagius, chief of the Pelagians, denies original sin, the necessity of grace, and that charity proceeds from God.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 404 Vigilance, a Spanish priest, attacks the worship of saints and their relicks, celibacy and monastic life.
- 406 Cælicoles, a species of heretics, who worshipped heaven.
- 415 Victor Vincent, an African priest, believes the soul to be a portion of the Divinity.
- 420 Vitalis, an African priest, believes that faith is not a Gift of God.
- 420 Paternus believes Man to be the work of the devil.
- 420 The Semipelagians affirm, that Man can of himself begin his salvation, and that grace is necessary only to perseverance.
- 429 Nestorius asserts two persons in J. C.
- 439 The persecution of the Vandals.
- 447 Eutyches, head of the Eutychians, asserts, that there is but one Nature in J. C.
- 449 Dioiscorus of Alexandria favours the Eutychians.
- 457 The persecution of the Vandals in Africa under Genseric.
- 470 The predestinarians, established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, believe,

XLVIII.

461 Hilarius, 21 November, governed 6 y. 3 m. died 21 Febr. 468; the see continued vacant 2 d.

XLIX.

468 Simplicius, 24 February, governed 15 y. 6 d. died 2 March 483; the see continued vacant 3 d.

L.

483 Felix III. 6 March, governed 8 y. 11 m. 19 d. he died 25 Febr. 492; the see continued vacant 4 d.

LI.

492 Gelasius, 1 March, governed 4 y. 8 m. 19 d. he died 19 Nov. 496; the see continued vacant 4 d.

LII.

496 Anastasius II. 24 November, governed 1 y. 11 m. 25 d. he died 17 or 18 November 498; the see was vacant for 3 or 4 d.

LIII.

498 Symmachus, 22 November, governed 15 y. 6 m. 28 d. he died 19 June 514; the see continued vacant 5 m. 6 d.

498 Laurentius IV. antipope, 13 m.

SIXTH CENTURY.

LIV.

514 Hormisdas, 26 November, governed 8 y. 8 m. 10 d. he died 6 August 533; the see continued vacant 6 d.

LV.

523 John I. 13 August, governed 2 y. 9 m. 13 d. he died 27 May 526; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

LVI.

526 Felix IV. 24 July, governed 4 y. 2 m. 2 d. he died 25 Sept. 530; the see continued vacant 2 d.

LVII.

530 Boniface II. 28 September: go-

451 St. Nil, a priest and Anchorite of Arabia, dies, aged 90 years.

460 The death of St. Romain, first abbot of Condat, or St. Claude, in Franche-Comté.

462 St. Simeon Stylitus dies.

469 St. Mammertius, bishop of Vienna, institutes the 3 days of rogation.

490 St. Fulgentius becomes a Fryar, and St. Daniel Stylitus dies aged 90 years. Regular canons of St. Maurice of Sion in the Alps; the abby was established by Charlemagne.

493 St Sabas made superior general of the Anchorites of Palestine.

494 St. Benedict at the age of 16 retires into the desert.

495 Regular canons of Latran, or of St. Saviour, supposed to be founded by pope Gelasius I.

498 The founding of the famous abby of Gallata at the foot of the Appenine mountains on the borders of Tuscany and the Romania.

SIXTH CENTURY.

506 St. Mary, the first abbess of Bodan, or Val Benedict, near Sisteron.

508 The monastery of Micy, near Orleans, founded by King Clovis.

512 The grand monastier, or St. Casaria, of Arles, founded.

515 The abby of Agaune in the Velais, founded by St. Sigismund, King of Burgundy.

521 St. Stylitus the younger born.

528 St. Benedict establishes his order at mount Cassin.

529 St. Theodosius, chief of the religious of Palestine, dies.

The Litanies established in the church of France.

- 468 St. Fulgentius born.
 472 Translation of the body of St. Martin into the new church of his name at Tours.
 478 Death of St. Loup, bishop of Troyes, after 52 years episcopacy.
 481 St. Eugenius, bishop of Carthage.
 482 Death of St. Sidonius Appollinarius, bishop of Auvergne.
 484 St. Claude, bishop of Besançon, born.
 487 Boetius, a christian philosopher, is raised to the consulate without a colleague, notwithstanding his youth.
 492 St. Cæsarius, a monk of the abby of Lerins, ordained priest at Arles.
 493 St. Clotilda espouses Clovis, king of France.
 496 St. Germain, bishop of Paris, born in the territory of Autun.
 497 St. Remi, bishop of Rheims, establishes the bishopric of Laon.
 498 St. Vannes, bishop of Verdun.
 499 St. Vaast, ordained bishop of Arras, by St. Remi of Rheims, and sent into Artois, there to establish the faith of Jesus Christ.

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 502 St. Cæsaria, bishop of Arles.
 505 The bishop of Africa banished by Thrasamond, king of the Vandals; carry the body of St. Augustine into Sardinia.
 508 St. Fulgentius made bishop of Ruspina in Africa.
 509 Anchorites martyred in Palestine by the Saracens.
 512 St. Geniviva, patroness of Paris, dies, eight days after king Clovis.
 522 Birth of St. Cloud, son to Clodimir, king of Orleans, and grandson to the great Clovis.
 523 St. Bridges, a virgin, patroness of Ireland, dies, aged 70 years.

- lieve, that there is a predestination to life eternal, and another to damnation.
 482 Zeno of Isauria, emperor and author of the Henoticon, pretends to unite the Catholicks and Eutychians.
 482 Peter the Fuller, or the Gnaphæan, false bishop of Antioch, a Eutychian.
 483 The banishment of 4976 martyrs and confessors of Africa, most of them infirm, by Hunneric, an Arian king.
 484 The persecution of the Catholics, by Hunneric, an Arian, king of the Vandals in Africa; this persecution which was violent, has been described by Victor of Vita. Although this persecution lasted but a small time, it nevertheless gave a great many martyrs to the church.
 485 By the death of Hunneric the persecution against the Christians is abated.
 496 Thrasamond, king of the Vandals, commences the persecution anew.
 498 St. Eugenius, bishop of Carthage, banished into Gaul.

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 513 Severus, bishop of Antioch, an Arian, declaims with so much virulence against J. C. that the emperor Justin causes his tongue to be cut out. He affirms, that the body of J. C. was subject to the passions, like those of other men.
 516 Peter of Apamæa joins himself to the Iconoclastes, and breaks the images of saints in pieces.
 519 Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus in Asia, follows the Eutychians, and asserts, that the body of J. C. did not suffer.
 530 Thimistius, deacon of the church of

verned 2 y. 1 m. 11 d. he died 8 November 532; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

Dioscorus V. antipope, 29 d.

LVIII.

533 John II. 23 January, governed 2 y. 4 m. 6 d. he died 28 May 535; the see continued vacant 5 d.

LIX.

535 Agapetus, 3 June, governed 10 m. 19 d. he died 22 April 536; the see continued vacant 1 m. 7 d.

LX.

536 Sylvester, 30 May, governed 2 y. died in the month of June 538; the see not vacated.

537 Vigilius VI. antipope.

LXI.

538 Vigilius becomes lawful pope in the month of June, governs 16 y. 7 m. died 11 January 555; the see continued vacant 5 m. 7 d.

LXII.

555 Pelagius I. 18 April, governed 4 y. 10 m. 14 d. he died 2 March 560; the see continued vacant 4 m. 30 d.

LXIII.

560 John III. 1 August, governed 12 y. 11 m. 22 d. he died 3 July 573; the see continued vacant 10 m. 3 d.

LXIV.

574 Benedict I. 27 May, governed 4 y. 1 m. 28 d. he died 25 July 578; the see continued vacant 4 m. 3 d.

LXV.

578 Pelagius II. 27 November, governed 11 y. 2 m. 16 d. he died 12 February 590; the see continued vacant 6 m. 22 d.

LXVI.

590 St. Gregory the great, 3 Sept. governed 13 y. 6 m. 10 d. he died 12 March 604; the see continued vacant 5 m. 17 d.

530 The nuns of St. Benedict, by St. Scholastica, his sister.

531 St. Sabas, superior of the Anchorites of Palestine, dies.

533 St. Liæus, an Anchorite in Berry, dies.

538 St. Leonard establishes a community of Anchorites at Vanvres on the Maine, he died in 570.

540 Nuns of St. Cæsaria at Arles.

542 The feast of the purification of the holy virgin established.

543 The death of St. Benedict, father and chief of the eastern monks, and of St. Scholastica, his sister.

544 St. Radegonda, queen of France, quits the world and the king her husband, at the age of 25 years, and receives the holy veil from the hands of St. Medard.

555 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vincent *les Paris*, now St. German *des Prés*, by king Childebert.

557 Death of St. Cyriacus, or Juricus, an Anchorite in Palestine.

559 Foundation of the monastery of Saint Croix of Poitiers, by St. Radegonda, wife to king Clotaire I.

569 St. Radegonda obtains of the emperor Justin a piece of the real cross for her abbey of Poitiers consecrated under the title of the holy cross.

581 St. Claudius, bishop of Besançon, retires to Condat, now St. Claude, of which he becomes abbot.

587 The death of St. Radegonda, the nun at Poitiers, aged 68 years.

590 St. Coloman goes from Ireland into France, and retires to the deserts of Austrasia.

592 The order of St. Coloman is observed at Luxeuil, in the north of Franche-Comté.

597 Nuns of St. Isidore of Seville in Spain.

533 The death of St. Fulgentius, bishop of St. Ruspina in Africa, and of St. Remi, bishop of Rheims.

538 St. Malo leaves Great Britain, and comes upon the coasts of little Brétagny, with some missionaries, and becomes first bishop of Aleth, now St. Malo.

538 The death of St. Clotilda, queen of France, about 66 years old. Others nevertheless put this death as far back as 440 or 449.

539 King Childibert brings the stole of St. Vincent the martyr from Spain; it is deposited in the church since built under his name.

544 The birth of St. Gregory of Tours; he was born in Auvergne, and was afterwards bishop of Tours.

545 The death of St. Medard, bishop of Noyon and Tournay; these bishoprics were united in his person.

551 St. Cloud, grandson to the great Clovis, is ordained a priest at 29 years old; he betakes himself to solitude, and the time of his death is unknown.

555 St. Germain made bishop of Paris.

576 St. Germain, bishop of Paris, dies.

580 The birth of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, and who, according to the best authors, was chief of the second race of the kings of France.

586 St. Prætextat, bishop of Rouen, assassinated in his church.

596 St. Gregory, bishop of Tours, dies, aged 51 years.

598 The episcopal see of Canterbury established by the monk Augustin, a missionary.

of Alexandria, chief of the Agnoetæ, affirms, that J. C. had no knowledge either of mysteries, or of the day of judgment.

535 The Barfanians declare, that J. C. suffered only in appearance.

535 James Barduc *Zanzales*, a Syrian and a false bishop, after being a follower of Eutyches, broaches new errors, that baptism with water was useless, that it should be by fire, or by the application of a red hot iron. His disciples, called Zanzalians, or Jacobites, consisted of many branches, which have increased their errors.

537 The Thriteites, the first of whom was John Philoponus the grammarian, who maintained, that there were three Gods in the holy Trinity, and denied the resurrection.

538 The Origenists make a great noise.

540 The Monothelites who make a branch of the Eutychians, acknowledge but one will in J. C. which was the divine will. Theodorus, bishop of Pharan, the broacher of this heresy, which has made great havock in the church, and which was also condemned by the general council of Constantinople in 680.

577 A controversy in France and Spain, to find out on what day Easter ought to be celebrated, whether on the 18th, or 25th, of April.

580 Leovigildus, a Goth, king of Spain, and an Arian, begins to persecute the Catholics; but the persecution was not at the height, till the year

584 when it raged with such violence, that this prince did not even spare his own son Hermenigildus, whom he caused to be put to death, either through dislike to his faith, or because he had declared war against him.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

LXVII.

604 Sabinianus, 30 August, governed 1 y. 5 m. 4 d. died 2 February 606; the see continued vacant 11 m. 17 d.

LXVIII.

607 Boniface III. 19 January, governed 8 m. 22 d. died 20 October 607; the see continued vacant 10 m. 3 d.

LXIX.

608 Boniface IV. 23 August, governed 6 y. 8 m. 15 d. died 7 May 615; the see continued vacant 5 m. 11 d.

LXX.

615 Deusdedit, 19 October, governed 3 y. 20 d. died 7 November 618; the see continued vacant 1 m. 16 d.

LXXI.

618 Boniface V. 24 December, governed 5 y. 10 m. died 24 Oct. 624; the see continued vacant 1 y. 3 d.

LXXII.

625 Honorius I. 27 October, governed 12 y. 11 m. 16 d. he died 12 October 638; the see continued vacant 1 y. 7 m. 17 d.

LXXIII.

640 Severinus, 28 May, governed 2 m. 5 d. died 2 August 640; the see continued vacant 4 m. 22 d.

LXXIV.

640 John IV. 24 December, governed 1 y. 9 m. 18 d. he died 12 October 642; the see continued vacant 1 m. 12 d.

LXXV.

642 Theodorus, 24 November, governed 6 y. 5 m. 19 d. died 13 May 649; the see continued vacant 1 m. 22 d.

LXXVI.

649 Martin I. 5 July, governed 6 y.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

606 Death of St. John Climachus, abbot of mount Sinai.

607 Consecration of the Pantheon at Rome, by pope Boniface, in honour of the holy virgin and the holy martyrs.

St. Colomban persecuted by Thieri, king of Burgundy, retires into the territories of Clotaire II. afterwards of Theodebert.

612 After the death of Theodebert, king of Austrasia, St. Colomban retires to Bobio in Italy, and founds an abbey there.

614 St. Gal establishes an abbey in the diocese of Constantia.

615 St. Colomban dies at Bobio in Lombardy.

617 St. Fara founds Farmoutier in Brie, and becomes abbeys of it.

620 St. Romaric founds two houses at Riremont in Lorraine; one for the ladies of whom the B. Mac-tafelda was the first abbess; the other for men, of whom St. Amatus was first abbot.

622 The death of St. Valery the recluse, in the country of Vimeux.

627 The abbey of St. Valery founded by St. Blimond his disciple.

629 St. Arnold quits the bishoprics of Metz and the administration of public affairs, to retire into solitude.

631 St. Eloy founds the abbey of St. Martial, or St. Aura at Paris.

635 The body of St. Anthony, the patriarch of the monks, transported from Alexandria to Constantinople.

645 Death of St. Riquier, who founded the abbey of his name.

647 St. Gertrude made abbess of Nivelles.

652 St. Guilhain founds the abbey, that bears his name in Hainault.

654 The abbey of Jumiege founded.

656. St.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 Death of St. Leander, bishop of Seville in Spain.
- 604 Death of St. Augustin, apostolical missionary in England, first bishop of Canterbury.
- St. Justus, a missionary, made bishop of Rochester in England, then of London and Canterbury.
- 608 St. John the Almoner made patriarch of Alexandria in Egypt.
- 609 Marriage of St. Arnold, chief of the second race of the kings of France, since bishop of Metz, with the blessed *Dode*.
- 614 St. Arnold elected bishop of Metz.
- 616 St. John the Almoner dies.
- 622 St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, prime minister to Dagobert, king of Austrasia.
- 626 The birth of St. *Vaudru*.
- 628 The real cross recovered by the emperor Heraclius, from the Persians, who had carried it away from Jerusalem 14 years before.
- 633 The real cross transported from Jerusalem to Constantinople.
- 636 St. Isidorus, bishop of Seville, dies, aged 80 years.
- 638 Jerusalem taken by Omar, prince of the Saracens of Arabia.
- 640 The death of B. Pepin of Landen, or Brabant, mayor of the palace of Austrasia.
- 641 The death of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, who had retired to Riremont.
- 646 St. Eugenius made bishop of Toledo in Spain.
- 652 Death of St. Emeran, who, from bishop of Poitiers, became a missionary in Bavaria.
- 656 St. Liævinus, apostle of Brabant, martyred.
- 659 St. Leger, bishop of Autun.
- Death of St. Eloy, bishop of Noyons and Tournay, united bishoprics.
- With this year ended the victorian

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 609 Mahomet constitutes a new religion made up of judaism and christianity, with the opinions that he annexed to them. He admits but one person in God. He affirms that Gods predestinates mankind to good and evil; that J. C. was the prophet of the Lord, crucified only in appearance; that, although J. C. was not dead, nevertheless he died and rose again; that the devil will be saved; that circumcision only is necessary. He allows of indulging the senses in lustful pleasures, polygamy and divorce. In the end he gave himself out for the greatest of the prophets and the messenger of God. His religion is contained in the Koran.
- 622 The flight of Mahomet, or commencement of the Epocha, or Hegira, of the Arabs, Turks, Moors, Persians, and of all the Mahometans in general. But their year being lunar is therefore eleven days shorter than the year of other nations. It was about this time that the Mahometans began to make a great progress, and to extend their religion by force of arms.
- 629 Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, one of the most zealous defenders of the Monothelites, whose errors this century made a great havock in the church. He by his letters deceived pope Honorius.
- 648 This year there appeared an edict of the emperor Constantine, named the type, and given in favor of the Monothelites; but which only forbid the debating the question of the two wills in Jesus Christ. This edict confirmed the edict of Heraclius, composed by the patriarch Sergius, in the year 638, which in like manner
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2 m. 11 d. died 16 September 656; the see not vacated.

LXXVII.

654 Eugenius I. elected in the life time of Martin, perhaps by his abdication, governed 2 y. 9 m. 24 d. died 2 June 657; the see continued vacant 1 m. 28 d.

LXXVIII.

657 Vitalianus, 30 July, governed 14 y. 5 m. 29 d. he died 27 or 29 January 672; the see continued vacant 2 m. 13 d.

LXXIX.

672 Adeodatus, 11 April, governed 4 y. 2 m. 6 d. died 17 June 676; the see continued vacant 4 m. 15 d.

LXXX.

675 Donus, 2 November, governed 2 y. 5 m. 10 d. died 11 April 679; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

LXXXI.

679 Agatho, 26 June, governed 2 y. 6 m. 15 d. he died 10 January 682; the see continued vacant 7 m. 6 d.

LXXXII.

682 Leo II. 17 August, governed 10 m. 17 d. he died 3 July 683; the see continued vacant 11 m. 22 d.

LXXXIII.

684 Benedict II. 26 June, governed 10 m. 12 d. he died 8 May 685; the see continued vacant 2 m. 14 d.

LXXXIV.

685 John V. 23 July, governed 1 y. 9 d. he died 2 August 686; the see continued vacant 2 m. 18 d. Peter, and Theodore, VIIIth anti-popes.

LXXXV.

686 Conon, 21 October, governed 11 m. died 21 September 687; the see continued vacant 2 m. 23 d.

656 St. Bathilda, queen of France, founds the abby of Chelles.

660 The relicts of St. Benedict carried from mount Cassin to the abby of Fleury, or St. Benedict upon the Loire; and those of St. Scholastica, his sister, to Mans.

662 Foundation of the abby of Hautvillers in Champagne.

664 St. Gertrude dies.

665 St. Bathilda quits the court and the government, and becomes a nun at Chelles.

670 Death of St. Amalberga, among the ladies of Maubege.

673 Foundation of the abby of Montirende or Montirender, diocese of Chalons, by St. Bercairus.

675 St. Ayon, abbot of Lerins, and several other religious persons, martyred near the island of Sardinia.

679 Death of St. Divus, bishop of Nevers, since abbot of Jointure in Lorrain.

680 Death of St. Bathilda, queen of France, and a nun of Chelles.

680 Death of St. Guilhain, founder and first abbot of the monastery of his name in Hainault.

683 St. Ansbert, abbot of Vandrille, or Fontenelle, made bishop of Rouen.

684 St. Aldegonda, first abbess of Maubeuge in Hainault, dies.

685 The abby of Jarrou, in the county of Northumberland, founded.

687 St. Achard, abbot of Sumieges, dies.

688 The death of St. Rictruda, abbess of Marchiennes, aged 74 years.

689 Plectrudia, the repudiated wife of Pepin of Heristel, retires into an abby of repentant women.

690 Beguines in Flanders, founded by St. Beggha. These are properly plebeian canonessees.

690 The death of St. Hadelinus, abbot of Celles, near Dinant, in the diocese of Liege.

period of 532 years invented by Victorius of Aquitain.

66- The death of St. Ildefonso, bishop of Toledo in Spain.

669 St. Leger is made minister of state to Childeric II. and re-establishes the affairs of the kingdom.

670 The Picts, or the Scotch, converted to the faith of J. C. by the preaching of St. Colomban.

673 St. Leger is despoiled of his bishopric, condemned to die by Childeric II. and shut up at Luxeuil.

674 Ebrinus drives St. Lambert away from the bishopric of Maestricht.

675 St. Leger re-established in his bishopric of Autun, is nevertheless persecuted, and hath his eyes put out by order of Ebrinus.

676 The birth of St. John of Damascus, who is supposed to have lived 104 years.

678 Ebrinus causes St. Leger to be assassinated in Artois.

679 St. Amand, bishop of Maestricht, apostle of the low countries, dies.

681 The body of St. Leger is transported from Artois to Poitou.

683 St. Owen, bishop of Rouen, dies.

686 The death of St. Vaudrua, patroness of the city of Mons in Hainault.

687 The body of St. Owen, bishop of Rouen, translated.

689 St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia in Germania, and some of his companions, martyred.

690 The death of St. Julian, bishop of Toledo in Spain.

691. St. Willebrod sent missionary in Friseland, at that time subject to idolatry.

696 The death of St. Arnold, bishop of Metz, son to St. Arnold, aged 90 years and upwards.

St. Willebrod is at Rome conse-

forbid the mentioning of one or two operations, or wills in Jesus Christ. This type or ordinance was condemned by divers councils, and particularly in that of the year 680.

650 The Agionites, a branch of the Abstinians, who called themselves more perfect than others; but this heresy is scarcely known, and was but little followed.

680 Eicetæ, monks of Syria, who affirm, that in order to make prayer acceptable to God, it should be performed dancing. These hereticks were but little known.

The two scourges, with which God afflicted his church this century, were Mahometanism and Monothelism. The Mahometans who enforced their religion by the assistance of an army, possessed themselves of Egypt, a great part of Africa, and many provinces of Asia. The Monothelites did not make less ravage, especially as they were under the protection of the emperors, and even that of some very considerable bishops.

684 Polychronius, a priest and monk, after having been interrogated, and then condemned in the VI. general council, persists in the heresy of the Monothelites.

688 The Paulitians, a new sect, which derives its name from Paul bishop of Samosatia in Armenia. It followed the errors of the Manichæans relative to the two causes, the one good and the other evil. It denied that the holy virgin was the mother of God, attacked the mystery of the eucharist, and rejected baptism. It asserted that a man might dissemble his faith, and sometimes receive the communion with the faithful. The followers of this sect caused their children to be baptized in the catholick churches.

LXXXVI.

687 Sergius, 15 December, governed 13 y. 8 m. 24 d. he died 8 Sept. 701; the see continued vacant 1 m. 21 d.

Theodorus and Paschal, IX. and Xth antipopes.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

LXXXVII.

701 John VI. 30 October, governed 3 y. 2 m. 12 d. died 11 January 705; the see continued vacant 1 m. 20 d.

LXXXVIII.

705 John VII. 1 March, governed 2 y. 7 m. 18 d. died 18 October 707; the see continued vacant 3 m.

LXXXIX.

708 Sisinus, 19 January, governed 20 d. died 7 February 708; the see continued vacant 1 m. 17 d.

XC.

708 Constantine, 25 March, governed 7 y. 15 d. he died 9 April 715; the see continued vacant 1 m. 9 d.

XCI.

715 Gregory II. 19 May, governed 15 y. 8 m. 25 d. died 12 Febr. 731; the see continued vacant 1 m. 5 d.

XCII.

731 Gregory III. 18 March, governed 10 y. 8 m. 11 d. he died 28 November 741; the see continued vacant 4 d.

XCIII.

741 Zacharias, 3 December, governed 10 y. 3 m. 13 d. died 15 March 752; the see continued vacant 11 d.

Some authors here place Stephen II. elected pope in the month of March, and who governed but 4 d. without having been consecrated. This is what makes the difference of number in the Stephens.

697 Theodon, duke of Bavaria, founds the abby of St. Emmeran at Ratibon.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

702 St. Bertilla, first abbess of Chelles, near Paris, dies, aged 74 years.

707 The death of St. Landelin, founder of the abbies of Lobbes, Aulne and Crepin in Hainault.

707 The death of St. Hidulfus, who from bishop of Treves, made himself an anchorite, and became abbot of the Moyennoutiers in Lorraine.

708 The death of St. Bertinus, abbot of St. Sithiu, at St. Omers in Artois.

717 The death of St. Vinox, first abbot of Vormhout in Flanders.

720 Re-establishment of the order of St. Benedict at the abby of Mont-Cassin, which had been destroyed by the Lombards.

The death of St. Odilla, a virgin, and first abbess of Hohenbourg, near Strasburg.

721 Foundation of the abby of Gal in Switzerland, under the protection of Charles Martel.

730 Near 500 religious persons belonging to the abby of Lerins, martyred by the Saracens.

737 The feast of all saints celebrated at Rome by pope Gregory III.

744 Foundation of the celebrated abby of Fulda, the first and most powerful in Germany, by Prince Carloman and St. Boniface. St. Sturm first abbot of it.

747 Prince Carloman renounces the world, retires to mount Soracte in Italy. He afterwards becomes a monk at mount Cassin.

750 The birth of St. Benedict of Anian, restorer of the monastic discipline in the Latin church.

crated bishop of all Friseland, with the rights of metropolitan.

- 698 The death of St. Ansbert, bishop of Rouen, and of St. Agadrema, a virgin and abbess, near the city of Beauvais.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 706 St. Michael's apparition appears to St. Aubert, bishop of Avranches, upon a rock in the sea, upon the coast of Normandy.
- 708 St. Lambert, bishop of Maestricht, killed in the town of Liege, replaced by St. Hubert.
- 709 The death of St. Wilfrid, bishop of York, who in his life had been crossed with many persecutions.
- 711 The death of St. Gudula, a virgin and patroness of Brussels.
- 718 The death of St. Rupert, apostle of Bavaria, bishop of Saltzbourg.
- 719 First mission of St. Boniface into Germany.
- 721 St. Hubert, bishop of Maestricht, carries the body of St. Lambert to the town of Liege, where he establishes his episcopal see.
- 723 Second mission of St. Boniface into Germany.
- 727 St. Hubert, first bishop of Liege, dies.
- 730 The death of St. Corbinien, first bishop of Freising in Bavaria.
- 739 The death of St. Willebrod, apostle of Friesland, and first bishop of Utrecht.
- 740 Constantinople, for the space of one year, afflicted with an earthquake.
- 742 Burkard made first bishop of Wurtzburg in Franconia, by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany.
- 743 Comus, patriarch of Constantinople, and his people abjure the Monothelites.
- 747 St. Boniface made archbishop of Mentz.

690 Baanes, chief of a sect of Manichæans, came from the Paulitians.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 701 Agonizites, a sort of Fanatics, who did not form a sect, they prayed dancing, and would not allow of prayer kneeling; but this heresy had neither much consequence or many followers.
- 711 Philippicus Bardanus, usurper of the imperial throne, persecutes the catholics, and declares himself a zealous defender of the Monothelites. He causes the acts of the VI. general council to be burnt.
- 724 Leo of Isauria, advanced to the empire in 717, destroys all the holy images that were in the churches. He is head of the Iconoclastes, enemies to the worship that was offered to them. They caused great troubles in the church. They were principally condemned by the second council of Nicea in 778, and of Constantinople in 786.
- 742 Aldebert, a French priest, condemned at the council of Leptinum in 743, cries down the churches, or public assemblies of the faithful. He calls himself a prophet, excuses fornication and adultery; but nevertheless would appear a person of very strict morality.
- Clement, a Scotch priest and heretic, appears at the same time with Aldebert. He maintains pretty nearly the same errors, and was condemned in the same councils; but these two heretics made but little progress, and had very few disciples. Their corrupt way of life caused them to be looked on
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XCIV.

752 Stephen II. or III. 26 March, governed 5 y. 1 m. he died 26 April 757; the see continued vacant 1 m. 1 d.

XCV.

757 Paul I. 28 May, governed 10 y. 1 m. 1 d. died 29 June 767. Theophilactus, the XI. Constantinus the XII. Philip the XIIIth antipopes.

XCVI.

768 Stephen III. or IV. 5 August, governed 3 y. 5 m. 27 d. died 1 February 772; the see continued vacant at most but 7 days. Constantinus, XIVth antipope.

XCVII.

772 Adrian I. 9 February, governed 23 y. 10 m. 18 d. died 26 Dec. 795; the see not vacated.

XCVIII.

795 Leo III. 26 December, governed 20 y. 5 m. 18 d. died 20 June 816; the see continued vacant 10 c.

NINTH CENTURY.

XCIX.

816 Stephen IV. or V. 22 June, governed 7 m. 1 d. died 22 January 817; the see continued vacant 2 d.

C.

817 Paschal I. 25 January, governed 7 y. 3 m. 17 d. died 11 May 824; the see continued vacant 24 d.

CI.

824 Eugenius II. 5 June, governed 3 y. 2 m. 23 d. died 27 Aug. 827; the see continued vacant 4 d.

824 Zizimus, XVth antipope.

CII.

827 Valentinus, 1 September, go-

755 The B. Carloman, eldest brother of king Pepin, and a religious of mount Cassin, dies at Vienna upon the Rhone.

757 Reformation of the regular canons in the cathedral churches, by the order of St. Chrodegrand.

758 The death of St. Pyrminus, abbot and reformer of the monastic order in Germany.

759 The death of St. Othmar, first abbot of St. Gal in Switzerland.

760 The nuns Acemetes, of the year 420, are placed here by some authors.

766 The death of St. Chrodegrand, reformer of the canons.

770 The death of St. Opportuna, abbess of Montreuil, in the diocese of Seez.

The persecution of Constantin Copronymus against the monks.

779 The death of St. Sturmus, first abbot of Fulda in Germany.

790 The death of St. Sel, an anchorite in Germany.

799 St. Theodore made abbot of Studa at Constantinople.

NINTH CENTURY.

The creed sung in churches.

805 St. Benedict, abbot of Anian, in the diocese of Montpellier, reforms the monks; dies in 821.

809 Knights of the thistle, or St. Andrew of Scotland.

812 The death of St. William, duke of Aquitaine, and a religious at Gelonne.

813 The feast of the assumption of the holy virgin re-established.

The emperor Michael I. renounces the empire, and becomes a religious. He is followed by his wife

748 Difference between St. Boniface and St. Virgilius, particularly because the latter affirmed, there were antipodes.

754 St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, martyred, with 52 missionaries, or faithful.

762 The emperor Constantinus persecutes the monks, defenders of the holy images.

771 St. Sturm, abbot of Fulda, makes peace between Charlemagne and Tassillon, duke of Bavaria.

780 The death of St. John of Damascus, father of the Greek church, and a great defender of images.

780 St. Virgilius, bishop of Saltzbourg, converts Carinthia.

785 Wittikind, prince of the Saxons, embraces, at least outwardly, the Christian religion, and allows the missionaries to preach the holy gospel in his dominions.

790 It is pretended by some, that the university of Paris was established this year. Others fix it in the XII. century.

799 The birth of St. Ignatius, son of the emperor Michael I. and afterwards patriarch of Constantinople.

NINTH CENTURY.

802 The death of St. Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa.

804 The death of blessed Alcuin, aged 67 years, in the abby of St. Martin of Tours, of which he was governor.

806 The death of St. Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople.

807 The relicts of St. Cyprian of Carthage carried to Compeigne, by Isaac, ambassador of Charlemagne.

809 The death of St. Lutger, first bishop of Munster.

821 The death of St. Theophanes confessor.

with horror, and they were again condemned by the councils of Soissons, Germany and Rome in 744 and 745.

790 Pauli-Joannists, disciples of Paul and John Armenienus, followed the errors of Valentinus and of Manes.

792 Felix of Urgel, a Spaniard, asserts, that J. C. was only the adopted Son of God. He moreover attacks the worship of images. He was condemned at the council of Ratisbon in Germany in the year 792, and at that of Rome in 799, and at others. But after his condemnation, he, to outward appearance, renounced his errors; but the sincerity of his conversion is doubtful.

798 Elipand, bishop of Toledo, falls into the same errors, and also maintains them with more obstinacy. It is nevertheless believed, that his conversion was sincere. Their heresies were condemned in divers councils.

NINTH CENTURY.

825 Claud Clement, a Spaniard, bishop of Turin, embraced the same errors, as Felix of Urgel, and preached against images. He is even actuated by fury against the representations of the cross. He was immediately refuted by the abbot Theodimir, to whom he answered. His answer was published by the emperor Lewis the debonnaire, who had made him bishop of Turin. The emperor caused it to be examined by the bishops, who condemned it. Jonas, bishop of Orleans, and Dun-

verned 40 d. died 10 October 827; the see continued vacant 2 m. 25 d.

CIII.

828 Gregory IV. 5 January, governed 16 y. 7 d. died 11 Jan. 844; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CIV.

844 Sergius II. 27 January, governed 3 y. 1 d. died 27 January 847; the see continued vacant 2 m. 15 d.

Troubles caused by John, deacon of the Roman church.

CV.

847 Leo IV. 12 April, governed 8 y. 3 m. 6 d. died 17 July 855; the see continued vacant 1 m. 14 d.

Between Leo IV. and Benedict III. many writers, even catholick ones, have introduced the fable of the female pope Joan.

CVI.

855 Benedict III. 1 September, governed 2 y. 6 m. 10 d. died 10 March 858; the see continued vacant 14 d.

Anastasius, XVIth antipope.

CVII.

858 Nicholas I. 25 March, governed 9 y. 7 m. 19 d. died 12 November 867; the see continued vacant 1 m. 1 d.

CVIII.

867 Adrian II. 14 December, governed 4 y. 11 m. 12 d. died 25 November 872; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CIX.

872 John VIII. 14 December, governed 10 y. 2 d. died 15 Dec. 882; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CX.

882 Marinus of Martin II. elected 23 Dec. governed 1 y. 2 m. 1 d. died 23 Febr. 884; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXI.

884 Adrian III. 1 March, governed

wife and children, among others by St. Ignatius.

822 Raban made abbot of Fulda.

822 Corbie or Corwei, an abbey in Germany, founded.

830 Regular canons of St. James of la Spada, founded by Don Ramirus, king of Leon, and afterwards confirmed by Alexander III.

844 St. Pascasus Rathbert made abbot of Corbia.

845 The death of St. Joannicius, an Anchorer in Bythinia.

846 Translation of the body of St. Bertinus, founder of the abbey of Sithiu, to St. Omers in Artois.

849 Gottescalcus, a monk of Orbais, degraded from the priesthood and whipped publicly before king Charles the bald, at the request of Hincmar of Rheims, who sent him prisoner to the abbey of Hauvillers, for having sown errors concerning grace.

857 Nuns of St. Laurence at Venice.

859 St. Ado, a monk of Ferrieres in Gatinois, made archbishop of Lyons.

865 The death of St. Aspacus Rathbert, abbot of Corbia in France.

866 The abbey of Causaria in Italy, founded by the emperor Lewis.

868 The death of St. Nicolas, abbot of Studa at Constantinople, and defender of images.

It is supposed, that about this time the custom began of carrying the cross before the pope.

876 The abbey of St. Maria of Compiègne founded, named since St. Corneille, in the reign of Charles the bald.

Bells began to be used in the Greek churches.

884 The abbey of Orilhac founded, now in the diocese of St. Flour, by St. Geraud, seigneur of that place, and secularized for the canons.

825 The body of St. Hubert, first bishop of Liege, carried to the abby of Andain, which has since taken the name of that saint.

826 Some Greeks, who came into France with the ambassadors of Michael the flammerer, bring with them the works attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite.

Converted Danes are baptised at Mentz.

846 St. Ignatius made patriarch of Constantinople.

847 The B. Rabanus, made archbishop of Mentz, died 856.

848 Nomenoe, a prince of Britainy, having assumed the title of king, endeavoured to establish his metropolis at the abby of Dol, which occasioned great disturbances.

850 This year and the following ones the Saracens martyred a great many Christians in Spain.

859 The martyrdom of St. Eulogius, a priest of Corduba, by the Saracens.

861 The death of St. Prudentius, bishop of Troyes.

864 The reliques of St. Reina, virgin and martyr, removed from her tomb at Alise in Burgundy to the monastery of Flavigny.

865 The death of St. Anschairus, first archbishop of Hambourg.

The body of St. Helena, mother of Constantine, secretly removed from Rome to the abby of Hautvillars in France.

867 Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, had the boldness to excommunicate the pope Adrian.

875 The death of St. Remy, archbishop of Lyons.

876 The Russians, at this time idolaters, received the gospel from the missionaries sent by St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.

gale, the dean, write against that that heretic.

Clement had made many commentaries upon the holy scripture. That which he wrote against the epistle to the Galatians is printed in the bibliotheque des peres. His other works upon the holy scriptures remain in manuscript.

847 Photia, a false prophetess, drew after her not only a great many of the laity, but even of the clergy, to whom she declared, that the world would be at an end that year. She got a great many presents; but being accused in a council, she was condemned and whipt by order of the bishops.

847 Gottescalcus, a Benedictin monk of the abby of Orbais, in the diocese of Soissons, maintained, that the damned were predestinated to reprobation; that J. C. died only for the elect, and that man had lost his free will. He was several times condemned, and shut up in a prison, where he died.

850 Photius, supposititious patriarch of Constant. forced a schism, which still subsists, between the Greek and Latin churches, by refusing obedience to the see of Rome. He did not regard the pope as the head of the visible church. He was condemned by the general council of Constantinople, A. D. 876.

878 Johannes Erigenus, called the Scot, wrote against the real presence of J. C. in the sacrament of the eucharist. Berenger made great use of this work of John Scot to confirm his own opinions. * This book, printed in England, made a great noise toward the latter end of the IX. century. There was a strong refutation of it wrote by Adrewald, a Benedictin monk of

* Ses égaremens.

1 y. 4 m. 8 d. died 8 July 885; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXII.

885 Stephen V. or VI. 25 July, governed 6 y. 14 d. died 7 Aug. 891; the see continued vacant 1 m. 11 d.

885 Anastasius, XVIIth antipope.

CXIII.

891 Formosus, 19 Sept. governed 4 y. 6 m. 17 d. died 4 April 896; the see continued vacant 6 d.

Sergius, antipope.

CXIV.

896 Boniface VI. 10 April, governed 15 d. He is considered by some as an antipope; died 25 April; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXV.

896 Stephen VI. or VII. 2 May, governed 3 m. He was strangled in prison in August 897. It is not known, how long the see was vacant.

CXVI.

897 Romanus, antipope, 17 Sept. usurped the see 4 m. 23 d. died 8 Febr. 890; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CXVII.

898 Theodorus II. 12 Febr. governed 20 d. died 3 March 898; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CXVIII.

898 John IX. 12 March, governed 2 y. 15 d. died 26 March 900; the see continued vacant 10 d.

886 The abbey and church of St. Medard of Soissons burnt by the Normans, who overturned many other monasteries.

887 The abby of Doucheri on the Meuse, or Maes, built by the monks of St. Medard, who had been forced to abandon their former one.

894 Zuintebold, natural son of the emperor Arnould, gave the abby of Moyenmoutiers to a secular lord, who expelled the abbot and monks, for to put canons in their place.

898 The order of serving brothers at Sienna in Italy, but not established till 1191.

900 Baldwin the bald, earl of Flanders, had the body of St. Vinox removed from the abby of St. Bertin to the castle of Berg, which bears that name.

It is said, that the title of cardinal began to be used about the middle of this century.

900 Grimlaic instituted an order of regulars, taken for the most part from that of St. Benedict, supposed to be the most judicious order, which had then taken place in the church.

900 In this century were established many of the three day fasts sometimes by the bishops, and sometimes by the kings themselves, with the litanies, prayers, and processions. These fasts were not observed only in times of penitence and calamity, but even in times of prosperity and festivity.

- 878 St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, died. Photius, his successor, begun the schism, which still subsists between the Greek and Latin churches.
- 880 The Normans, infidels, ravaged Flanders, took Tournay, and ruined all the abbys on the Scarpe.
- 884 St. Bertairus, abbot of the mount Cassin, martyred by the Saracens.
- 886 Photius accused of felony, and sent into banishment, in which he died.
- 887 The body of St. Martin removed from Auxerre to Tours. It had been carried to Auxerre, A. D. 856.
- St. Antony made patriarch of Constantinople.
- 896 The Bulgarian Christians gain a great victory over the Avars. Leo, emperor of Constantinople, sends two generals, Eustathius and Andronicus, to attack the Saracens.
- Arnould, emperor of Germany, comes for the second time into Italy, takes Rome, and sets pope Formosus, who was persecuted by Sergius, at liberty.
- 898 Eudo, king of France, dies, after a reign of 10 years, and declared at his death, that the scepter ought to be returned to Charles the simple, to whom of right it belonged; which the nation unanimously executed.
- Translation of the reliëts of St. Marcoul, from Nanteuil in the diocese of Coutance, to Corbigny, in the diocese of Laon.
- 899 St. Rathbod made bishop of Utrecht, and governed 19 years.
- 899 Birth of Constantine, son of Leo, the Greek emperor.
- 900 The Hungarians re-enter Italy, and commit great ravages there.

the abby of Fleury of St. Benedict on the Loire, and published by D. Luke Dacheri in the Specilegium. The opinions of this Scot on predestination were not less extraordinary. He not only took away original sin and eternal punishments, but he also maintained absolute predestination, and took away sin. He was answered * by all the eminent bishops of this time. Though of no authority, he is inserted in the catalogue of writers, A. D. 850.

896 Although the catholic churches had not been afflicted by new heresies, nevertheless for the foregoing years as well as in the beginning of the present, the holy see was disturbed by schisms and persecutions, as hurtful as heresy itself. This was occasioned by the ambition of the antipope Sergius, who broke the ecclesiastical unity, and it became even necessary for the emperor Arnould, of the race of Charlemagne, to come to Rome to put an end to these divisions, supported by Lambert, who tyrannized over Rome and Italy. But pope Formosus did not long enjoy the tranquillity, which Arnould had procured him, he dying the 4 of April 896. It is also thought, that this emperor was poisoned by a slow poison, at the desire of Engeltruda, the widow of Guy, king of Italy.

900 An army of Saracens comes from Africa into Calabria, and causes great disturbance there.

* Réfuté.

TENTH CENTURY.

CXIX.

900 Benedict IV. 6 April, governed 4 y. 6 m. 15 d. died 20 October 904; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CXX.

904 Leo V. 28 October, governed 39 d. he died 6 December 904; the see continued vacant 6 m. 2 d.

904 Christophilus, XIXth antipope, 9 December, usurped 6 months; he died in June 905; the see not filled up.

CXXI.

905 Sergius III. 9 June, governed 7 y. 5 m. 27 d. he died 6 Dec. 912; the see vacant for 9 m. 28 d.

CXXII.

913 Anastasius III. 4 October, governed 8 m. 3 d. he died 6 June 914; the see continued vacant 5 m. 27 d.

CXXIII.

914 Lando, 4 December, governed 4 m. 22 d. he died 25 April 915; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXIV.

915 John X. 30 April, governed 13 y. 2 m. 3 d. he died 2 July 928; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CXXV.

928 Leo VI. 6 July, governed 6 m. 15 d. he died 20 January 929; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CXXVI.

929 Stephen VII. or VIII. 1 Febr. governed 2 y. 1 m. 12 d. he died 12 March 931; the see continued vacant 7 d.

CXXVII.

931 John XI. 20 March, governed 4 y. 10 m. 15 d. he died 5 Febr. 936; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CXXVIII.

936 Leo VII. 14 Febr. governed 3 y. 6 m. 10 d. he died 23 August 939; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CXXIX.

939 Stephen VIII. or IX. 1 Sept.

TENTH CENTURY.

902 The foundation of the abby of St. Trutpert in Brisgau, by Lutfred, count of Habsburg.

905 The worship of St. Marcoul established at Corbigny in the Lannois. The kings of France went there, or sent one of the almoners to obtain the gift of touching for the evil.

906 The birth of St. Mayeul IV. abbot of Clugny, and of St. Nil, Greek abbot of Grotta Ferrata, near Frescati in Italy.

910 William the pious, duke of Aquitaine, count of Auvergne, founds the abby of Clugny, and appoints Bernon the first abbot there, who projects the establishment of his congregation.

917 The transportation of the body of St. Gildas of Ruys, which was carried from Bretagne into Berry, where it was deposited near to Bourgdieux upon the Indre, and there was another abby formed in that place of his name.

921 The translation of the body of St. Maria of Bethania, named St. Magdalen, by Baidilon, abbot of Leuse in Hainault.

923 The foundation of the abby of Gemblours in Brabant.

925 The Huns ravage and pillage the abby of St. Gal in Switzerland.

927 The death of St. Bernon, first abbot of Clugny. St. Odo succeeds him, and forms the congregation of Clugny.

931 Alphonso, king of Spain, gives the crown to his brother Don Ramirus, to the prejudice of his own son Odonio; but repenting afterwards of his generosity, and being willing to remount the throne, he is seized, and his eyes put out.

932 The relicts of St. Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia and a martyr, are removed into the church of Prague.

TENTH CENTURY.

- 902 Nicholas the mystic refuses the communion to the emperor Leo, for having espoused four wives successively.
- 903 The church of St. Martin of Tours burnt again by the Normans.
- 904 Ramirus, king of Castille, defeats and takes prisoner Benaïa, king of the Moors of Saragossa.
- 905 The Hungarians establish themselves in Pannonia, on the side of the Danube, where they still continue.
- 909 The death of St. Gerald, baron of Orilhac, founder of the abbey of that name.
- 911 Wimo, a monk of Corbie in Saxony, elected archbishop of Bremen, and goes to preach the faith to the Goths or Swedes.
- 918 Giles, bishop of Tusculanum, and legate to the pope, makes a mission into Poland, and converts king Miæcislas.
- 921 The Bohemians embrace the Christian religion.
- 922 St. Ludmille, a dutchess of Bohemia, martyred by order of her mother-in-law, an idolater.
- 924 St. Ulric, at 34 years of age, made bishop of Augsberg.
- 925 The birth of B. Bruno, son of king Henry the Fowler, and who afterwards became archbishop of Cologne, and duke of the higher and lower Lorraine.
- 927 The death of William, duke of Aquitaine, founder of the abbey of Clugny.
- 929 St. Winceslas, duke of Bohemia, slain by his brother Boleslas, in hatred to his religion.
- 930 The death of Nicholas the mystic, patriarch of Constantinople.
- 932 The emperor Henry prevails upon the kings of Denmark and Norway to embrace Christianity.

TENTH CENTURY.

- 901 This century is styled the century of ignorance, because there were more disorders and fewer great and learned men, than in the other centuries; it produced no new heresy.
- 901 The Hungarians, still idolaters, ravage Italy and make many slaves there, and in the year 907 they do the same in Bavaria.
- 904 The holy see, distressed by the antipope Christophilus, who puts pope Leo V. into prison, where he has him put to death.
- 905 Sergius III. causes the body of pope Formosus to be dug up, upon which he commits many barbarities.
- 913 The Hungarians return to Italy, and cause much havock there; in the year 914 they lay Germany waste.
- 920 The emperor Henry, in order to revenge himself upon the inhabitants of Apulia and Calabria, calls in the Saracens, who continue in Italy, and commit many disorders there.
- 921 The Saracens, who had fixed themselves in Italy, come as far as Rome; and notwithstanding they are beaten, they still continue in Italy.
- 922 The Hungarians called into Italy by Alberic, marquis of Tuscany, and again in 924 by Berengerius, commit many disorders there; they are beaten to the other side of the Alps.
- 927 The Saracens make new ravages in Italy; but they are beaten by the pope.
- 928 and 929 Guy, marquis of Tuscany, and his wife Morazia, persecute the popes, in order to seat their sons in the holy see.
- 933 Ratherius, bishop of Verona, refutes the Anthropomorphites.

governed 3 y. 4 m. 15 d. he died 15 January 943; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXXX.

943 Marinus, or Martin III. elected 22 January, governed 3 y. 6 m. 14 d. he died 4 August 946; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXXI.

946 Agapetus II. 9 August, governed 9 y. 7 m. 10 d. he died 18 March 956; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CXXXII.

956 John XII. 23 March, governed 7 y. 8 m. 13 d. died 5 December 963; the see continued vacant 5 m. 13 d.

963 Leo, the antipope, was elected the 6 December, and turned out 25 Febr. 964.

CXXXIII.

964 Benedict V. 19 May, governed 18 days, turned out 5 June 964; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CXXXIV.

964 Leo VIII. 24 June, governed 9 m. died in April 965; the see vacant a few days.

CXXXV.

965 Benedict V. again in May, governed about a month, died 5 July 965; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CXXXVI.

965 John XIII. 1 October, governed 6 y. 11 m. 6 d. died 6 December 972; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CXXXVII.

972 Benedict VI. 22 September, governed 1 y. 6 m. died March 975; the see vacant about 1 m.

974 Boniface, VII. antipope, 1 March and driven out 21 July 975.

CXXXVIII.

974 Domnus or Domus II. 5 April, governed 1 y. 6 m. died October 975; the see vacant about 2 m.

936 The origin of the town St. Pons of Tomieres in Languedoc, by the founding of a monastery, bearing the name of that martyr.

940 The reformation of the order of St. Benedict in the low countries, Picardy and the lower Rhine, by St. Gerard

942 The death of St. Odo, second abbot of Clugny.

947 Odo, a monk of St. Benedict upon the Loire, but an Englishman, made archbishop of Canterbury, and projects the reform of the ecclesiastical order.

950 Hugh, duke of France, and father of the Hugh Capet, hath many holy bodies removed from Normandy.

952 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vannes.

956 The birth of St. Romuald, founder of the Camadules.

959 The death of St. Gerrard, founder and first abbot of Brogne near Namur, reformer of the order of St. Benedict.

962 The birth of St. Odillon, abbot of Clugny, and the death of St. Guibert or Wibert, a monk of Gorze in Lorraine, afterwards founder of the abbey of Gemblours in Brabant.

960 The re-establishment of the abbey of Fontenelle, burnt 100 years before by the Normans.

663 St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester in England, drives away the secular canons, and in their stead places Benedictin monks in his cathedral.

967 The foundation of the abbey of St. Vincent of Metz, by Thierry, who was bishop of it.

970 A general reformation of the English clergy. The canons are driven from their cathedrals, in order to place monks there in their room.

933 Arnould, archbishop of Rheims, receives the Pall from the pope.

939 The emperor Otho establishes the city of Magdeburg for the capital of Vandalia.

Don Ramirus, king of Leon, entirely overthrows the Moors at Simanca.

944 Theophylactus, son of the Roman emperor, made patriarch of Constantinople.

949 The emperor Constantine causes the sciences to be revived in Greece.

950 Lewis Outremer, king of France, through the mediation of the emperor Otho, makes peace with duke Hugh the white, father of Hugh Capet, against whom he had carried on war a long time.

953 The B. Bruno, father of the emperor Otho, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorrain.

956 The reliëts of St. Afria discovered by St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg. under the ruins of his city, ravaged by the Hungarians.

959 Helena, queen of Russia, sends ambassadors to the emperor Otho, to desire missionaries, to instruct her people.

962 A mission into Russia, by St. Adelbert, who was bishop of Magdebourg. The mission of St. Nice of Armenia into the island of Crete, after it had been retaken from the Saracens.

964 The death of B. Bruno, brother to the emperor Otho I. archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorrain.

963 The death of St. Matilda, queen of Germany, at Quedlimbourg in Saxony. Magdebourg is erected into a metropolis, by pope John XIII.

971 The body of St. Arnould is brought from the castle of Ware to Moulon.

PART II.

937 The Hungarians penetrate as far as Burgundy, and commit many disorders there.

939 A body of Normans go down to Galicia, and cause much havoc there, but are defeated by the count of Castile.

948 The Hungarians, beaten in Bavaria, have an inclination to enter Italy, from whence they are made to depart, either by money given them, or victories gained over them.

949 A dispute in England concerning the doctrine of the eucharist, but without any consequence.

950 Haliatan chief of the Saracens of Spain, persecutes the Christians, in order to oblige them to renounce Christianity.

958 Constantine, emperor of Greece, sends out an army, which entirely defeats the Saracens; but other Christian troops are beat in the island of Crete.

959 The irregularities of the monks become to great in England, that Serlo writes strong invectives against them.

961 Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, drives the married priests from the cathedrals, and puts monks in their place.

963 The emperor Otho makes useless remonstrances to pope John XII. who commits great cruelty at Rome, by putting out the eyes of one cardinal and cutting off the hands of another. He afterwards retires to Capua, and the emperor causes an antipope to be elected.

966 Almanzor, the moorish king of Cordova, gains conquests over the Christians of Spain.

967 The Saracens burn the patriarch of Jerusalem alive.

974 Pope Benedict VI. persecuted, and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where Cinthius, one of
P the

CXXXIX.

975 Benedict VII. 19 December, governed 8 y. 6 m. 23 d. died 10 July 984; the see continued vacant 3 m. 8 d.

CXL.

984 John XIV. 19 October, governed 8 m. died June 985; the see continued vacant about 10 m.

985 Boniface, again antipope in January, dies in December 985.

985 John, son of Robert. . Decemb. governed 5 months. He was not consecrated, and is not reckoned. He died 9 April 986.

CXLI.

986 John XV. or XVI. 25 April, governed 10 y. 5 d. died 30 April 996; the see continued vacant 16 d.

CXLII.

996 Gregory V. 17 May, governed 2 y. 9 m. 2 d. died 18 Febr. 999; the see was not vacated.

996 John, antipope.

CXLIII.

999 Sylvester II. 19 February, governed 4 y. 2 m. 22 d. died 12 May 1003; the see continued vacant 23 d.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

CXLIV.

1003 John XVII. or XVIII. 6 June, governed 4 m. 26 d. he died

973 The death of St. John, abbot of Gorze in Lorrain.

974 St. Romuald converted.

975 Edward, king of England, builds many monasteries.

976 A persecution in England against the monks.

977 The abby of mount St. Quintin near Perona re-established.

Many monasteries built in Gascony and the neighbouring provinces.

978 St. Romuald retires into solitude, under the name of the solitary marine, in the Venetian territories.

979 The abby of St. Magliore founded near the palace at Paris, by Hugh Capet, duke of France and count of Paris.

980 St. Nil, the Greek abbot of Calabria, quits that province and his abby, goes to mount Cassin, the abbot of which gives him some ground to retire to with fifteen monks.

982 The consecration and dedication of the abby of Clugny, under the abbot of St. Mayeul, who dies in the year 991.

993 The canonization of St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg, at the council of Rome. It is said, that this was the first saint canonized out of his own diocese.

995 King Hugh Capet causes the reformation at St. Dennis.

998 The establishment of the commemoration of the deceased faithful, formerly in the abby of Clugny, by St. Odillon.

1000 Monks of the congregation of St. Columba in Italy.

Canons of St. Rufus, near Avignon, by some canons of Avignon.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1007 The regular canons of St. John of Chartres. Ives, bishop of Chartres, afterwards caused the ca-

- 973 The death of St. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg.
- 974 The emperor Zemisce triumphs over the Bulgarians, the Molcovites and the Saracens.
- 976 Orseolo, doge of Venice, quits the government, and retires to solitude in Aquitain.
- 977 The death of St. Edward the martyr, king of England, assassinated by the order of his mother-in-law.
- 979 Albert, count of Bamberg, is put in possession of Austria.
- 980 The birth of Avicenna, the chief of the Arabian physicians, at Boccara, in the Chorasan, a province of Persia.
- 981 The town of Hall in Saxony built.
- 981 Adelbert, first archbishop of Magdebourg, dies in the open fields, in the course of his visitations.
- 983 The body of St. Burchard, first bishop of Wurtzburg, publickly removed; this was the form of canonization.
- 988 The death of St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 996 St. Adelbert quits his bishopric of Prague, goes and preaches the gospel in Prussia, and suffers martyrdom there in the year 997.
- 997 St. Stephen becomes duke of the Hungarians, by the death of his father Geyza.
- 999 The death of the b. Adelaida, empress of Germany, wife to Lothaire, king of Italy, afterwards the emperor Otho I.
- 1000 St. Stephen receives from the hands of pope Sylvester II. the crown of the king of Hungary.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1002 The birth of St. Leo, at Dapsbourg, upon the frontiers of Lorraine, of the Palatinate and of Al-

the most powerful men in Rome, causes him to perish for want, the 19 of March, as is generally believed. The antipope Boniface, a monster of cruelty, puts himself in his place; but a little time after he went off, carrying along with him the treasures of St. Peter. He afterwards returned and persecuted the holy see.

- 975 The difference between married priests and monks begins again in England, and the former are condemned in many councils.
- 978 Abdemelic, king of Cordova, son of Almanzor, is defeated by king Veremund.
- 985 Pope John XIV. an holy personage, is persecuted by the antipope Boniface, who re-enters Rome at the head of an army. The pope is taken out of the castle of St. Angelo, and put into a horrible prison, where his eyes are put out, and he is made to perish miserably.
- 986 The Saracens cause great disorders in Calabria, where they take many towns.
- 989 The sultans of Damascus, of Tyre, of Tripoly and of Baruth, being informed of the civil war among the Greeks, attack the city of Antioch, and raise the siege of it.
- 991 Wolodimer, prince of Russia, baptized at Constantinople. He assumes the name of Basil, espouses the princess Anne, and adopts the schism of the Greeks.
- 1000 The Saracens lay Syria and Africa waste.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1001 There were no heresies broached till towards the year 1015.
- 1003 Giulia, duke of Transylvania, rebels

31 October 1003; the see continued vacant 4 m. 18 d.

CXLV.

1004 John XIX. but according to his own bulls or diplomas the XVIII. elected 19 March, governed 5 y. 4 m. he died 18 July 1009; the see continued vacant 2 m. 23 d.

CXLVI.

1009 Sergius IV. 11 October, governed 2 y. 9 m. 23 d. he died 13 July 1012; the see continued vacant 6 d.

CXLVII.

1012 Benedict VIII. 20 July, governed 11 y. 11 m. 21 d. he died 10 July 1024; the see continued vacant 8 d.

1012 Leo, or Gregory, antipope.

CXLVIII.

1024 John XIX. or XX. 19 July, governed 9 y. 3 m. 19 d. he died 6 November 1033; the see continued vacant 1 m. 2 d.

CXLIX.

1033 Benedict IX. at 10 years of age, elected 9 December, governed 10 y. 4 m. 20 d. abdicated or was deposed the 1 May 1044; the see continued vacant 1 y. not quite 2 d.

1044 Sylvester and John, antipopes for the space of 99 d.

CL.

1045 Gregory VI. 28 April, governed 1 y. 7 m. 20 d. abdicated 1 December 1046, the see continued vacant - d.

CLI.

1046 Clement II. 25 December, governed 9 m. 15 d. he died 9 Oct. 1047; the see continued vacant 29 d.

CLII.

1047 Benedict IX. again, elected 8 November, governed 8 m. 10 d. he died 17 July 1048; the see not vacated.

CLIII.

1048 Damasius II. 17 July, go-

nons of Quentin of Beauvais to come thither.

1007 The foundation of the abby of Beaumont near Tours for nuns, by Hervé, treasurer of St. Martin of Tours.

Foundation of the abby of Beaulieu, near Loches, by Fulk, count of Anjou.

1007 The abby of Polirone, or San Benedetto, near Mantua, founded by the Marquis Teudald.

1007 The birth of St. Peter Damien, who was afterwards Cardinal.

1012 The foundation of the order of the Camaldule hermits, by St. Romuald, approved of in 1072 by Alexander III.

1017 The order of the Humiliated, established at Milan by John of Meda, confirmed by Innocent III. in the year 1200, abolished in the year 1571 for a wicked attempt against the cardinal St. Charles Borromea.

1020 Regular canons of St. Leo of Roën; but they were not made an order till 1114.

The dedication of the cathedral church of Bamberg in Germany, under the invocation of St. Stephen, by pope Benedict VIII.

1020 The order of Grammont, by St. Stephen of Muret, under the regulation of St. Benedict; it was reformed in the beginning of the XV. century, by pope John XXIII.

1027 The death of St. Romuald, founder of the Camaldules.

1030 Knights of the order of St. James, created in Spain, to oppose the Moors.

1031 Monks of Vallombreuse, under the regulation of St. Benedict, by St. John Gualbert of Florence, approved in 1055.

1040 Knights of the Lilly in Spain, created by Sancho, king of Navarre.

- face. He was afterwards pope, under the name of Leo IX.
- 1003 An apostolical mission into Prussia, by St. Bruno.
- 1004 St. Abbo, abbot of Fleury, is put to death by the Gascons, at the monastery of Réole in Gascony.
- 1006 The death of St. Fulcran, bishop of Lodeva.
- 1007 Bamberg in Franconia erected into a bishopric, at the request of the emperor St. Henry.
- 1009 St. Bruno, the apostle of Prussia, martyred.
- 1014 St. Henry, king of Germany and Italy, with St. Cunegunda, his wife, crowned emperor at Rome by Benedict.
- 1016 Fulbert elected bishop of Chartres.
- 1016 Laws published by St. Stephen, the first king of Hungary, very serviceable to religion and the welfare of the state.
- 1017 St. Olaus established king of Norway, and becomes the missionary and catechist of it.
- 1023 Interviews between the emperor St. Henry, and Robert king of France, upon the frontiers of Champagne.
- 1024 The death of St. Henry, emperor of Germany.
- 1026 Bruno, afterwards pope Leo IX. made bishop of Toul.
- 1028 Olaus, king of Norway, put to death by Canute, king of Denmark.
- 1029 Fulbert, bishop of Chartres, dies.
- 1030 The death of St. Emmeri, son of Stephen, king of Hungary.
- 1038 The death of St. Godhard, or Goddard, bishop of Hildesheim in the lower Saxony.
- 1038 The death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary, and the apostle of his kingdom, aged 60 years.
- 1040 The death of St. Cunegunda,

- rebels against his uncle Stephen, king of Hungary, in dislike to the Christian religion, which Stephen professed; but Giulia was beaten and taken prisoner.
- 1008 The Saracens of Africa come into Italy, besiege the towns of Capua and Bari. They take the first, and are compelled by the Venetians to raise the siege of the second.
- 1010 The Moors of Cordova entirely defeat the Christians of Spain.
- 1015 New Manichæans in France and Italy. The heads of them were Stephen, teacher of St. Peter *le puellior*, and Lisoius, canon of St. Croix of Orleans. They rejected the old testament, denied that J. C. was born of the holy virgin, or that he suffered for men, or that he died and rose again. They would not admit the efficacy of baptism; they denied transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, the merit of good works. They assembled secretly and in the night time. In short, they gave themselves up to all kinds of impurities. Robert, king of France, solicited the condemnation of them in the year 1017 at the council of Orleans; they were delivered over to the secular power, and burnt.
- 1025 An heresy broached in the diocese of Cambray, by Gandulfo, who rejected all the sacraments, the worship of saints, images and the cross, and asserted that in order to be saved and justified, it was sufficient to have a particular justification, which he attributed to himself, independant of all the practices universally received in the church. He was condemned in the council of Arras, in the year 1025.
- 1048 Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople, confirms the

verned 21 d. he died 8 Aug. 1048; the see continued vacant 6 m. 3 d.

CLIV.

1049 Leo IX. 11 February, governed 5 y. 2 m. 8 d. he died 19 April 1054; the see continued vacant 11 m. 25 d.

CLV.

1055 Victor II. 13 April, governed 2 y. 3 m. 16 d. he died 28 July 1057; the see continued vacant 4 d.

CLVI.

1057 Stephen IX. or X. 2 August, governed 7 m. 27 d. he died 29 March 1058; the see continued vacant 10 m. 1 d.

1058 Benedict, antipope, 9 m. 20 d.

CLVII.

1058 Nicholas II. 9 December, but consecrated 31 January 1059, governed 2 y. 4 m. 26 d. he died 24 June 1061; the see continued vacant 3 m. 5 d.

CLVIII.

1061 Alexander II. 30 September, governed 11 y. 6 m. 22 d. he died 20 April 1073; the see was vacant 1 d.

1061 Cadulous, called Honorius II. antipope.

CLIX.

1073 Gregory VII. 22 April, governed 11 y. 10 m. 26 d. he died 25 May 1085; the see continued vacant 1 y.

1080 Guibert, or Clement, antipope. The schism continued 40 years.

CLX.

1086 Victor III. 24 May, consecrated 9 May 1087, governed 4 m. 7 d. he died 15 September 1087; the see continued vacant 5 m. 26 d.

CLXI.

1088 Urban II. 12 March, governed 11 y. 4 m. 18 d. he died 29 July 1099; the see continued vacant 15 d.

1047 St. Peter Damien quits solitude by order of Clement II.

1048 The abbey of St. Salve, near Florence, founded.

1049 The re-establishment of the abbey of Hirsaug in Germany.

1049 Westminster abbey near London re-established.

1050 The abbey of Trarn in the diocese of Bayeux founded.

1051 The monks of Vallombreuse in Tuscany established by St. John Gualbert.

1052 The foundation of the abbey of la Chaise Dieu in Auvergne.

1054 The death of Hermannus Contractus, a monk of Auge-la-riche.

1056 The foundation of the priory of la Charité upon the Loire.

1059 It is said, that it was in this year, that the reform was placed in the chapters of cathedrals.

1060 The monastery of St. Martin's in the fields transported to the place, where it now is.

1063 The abbeys of St. Stephen and the trinity of Caen founded by William, duke of Normandy, and his wife Matilda.

1066 The regular canons of St. Aubert of Cambrai established in that city.

1069 The regular canons of St. John the baptist of Coventry, authorised by a bull of Martin V. in the year 1425.

1076 Foundation of the order of Grammont in France, by St. Stephen of Muret.

1077 Establishment of the abbey of Schiren in Bavaria.

1079 The foundation of the abbey of Anchin in Flanders.

1080 Nuns hospitallers of Jerusalem.

1084 The order of Carthusians established by St. Bruno, approved by Alexander III. in the year 1178.

1086 Camaldule nuns established by Raoul, prior of Calmaldoli.

- empress of Germany, widow of St. Henry.
- 1048 The death of St. Odillon, abbot of St. Clugny, at the end of the last day of December.
- 1050 St. Gerrard, bishop of Toul, who died in 994, canonized by pope St. Leo, who was at the same time bishop of Toul.
- 1052 Pope St. Leo reconciles Andrew, king of Hungary, with the emperor Henry IV.
- 1053 Pope St. Leo is seized by the Normans, and committed prisoner to the castle of Benevento.
- 1055 St. Maurillus made archbishop of Rouen.
- St. Anno made archbishop of Cologne, and receives the investiture from the emperor Henry III.
- 1063 Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, hath the body of St. Isidore, bishop of Seville, transported from Seville to Leon.
- The B. Peter Damien, legate from the holy see to France, holds a council at Chalons upon the Saone.
- 1066 St. Edward the confessor, king of England, declares William, duke of Normandy, his successor, and dies.
- 1068 William, king of England, reforms all the churches in his kingdom.
- 1071 St. Stanislaus made bishop of Cracovia in Poland.
- 1075 The death of St. Anno, archbishop of Cologne.
- 1079 St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracovia, slain by Boleslas II. king of Poland.
- 1080 The birth of St. Norbert, archbishop of Magdebourg.
- 1087 The death of Canute, king of Denmark. He was slain by his rebellious subjects.
- 1089 The death of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, an ecclesiastical writer.

- Greeks in the schism, set on foot by Photius. He also accused the Latin church of many imaginary errors; for example, that the Latins shaved their beard; that they fasted on saturday; that they pronounced some words of the canon of the holy mass with a loud voice; that they gave the kiss of peace in the church; that they did not sing the Hallelujah during lent, and others of the same nature. This patriarch was excommunicated by pope Leo IX. Nevertheless this schism did not become general.
- 1048 Berenger, archdeacon of Angers, is looked on as chief of the sacramentarians. He asserted, that the sacrament of the eucharist was but a figure of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, and that there was no real change in the substance of the bread and wine. The dislike against him was general. He retracted, but often fell again into the same mistakes. At last he died penitent in the year 1088.
- 1065 The Symoniacs in Italy.
- 1081 John, a philosopher, surnamed the Italian, would maintain the metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls according to Pythagoras, and introduce the opinions of Plato into religion. He was condemned at Constantinople, in 1084.
- 1085 Wecekin, called archbishop of Mentz, maintains, that those could not be excommunicated, who were not possessed of any temporal goods. He was condemned at the council of Quidlenburg in Saxony, in the year 1085; but he did not produce a sect.
- 1090 Roscelinus, a philosopher, chief of the nominal, sowed many errors concerning the holy Trinity, by maintaining, that the three persons were three Gods. He

CLXII.

1099 Paschal II. 14 August, governed 18 y. 5 m. 5 d. he died 18 January 1118; the see continued vacant 6 d.

Albert and Theodoric, antipopes after Guibert.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

CLXIII.

1118 Gelasius II. 25 January, governed 1 y. 4 d. he died 29 Jan. 1119; the see continued vacant 2 d. Maurice Burden, called Gregory, antipope.

CLXIV.

1119 Calixtus II. 1 February, governed 5 y. 10 m. 13 d. died 12 September 1124; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CLXV.

1124 Honorius II. 21 December, governed 5 y. 1 m. 25 d. he died 16 February 1130; the see not vacated. Calixtus, antipope.

CLXVI.

1130 Innocent II. 17 February, governed 13 y. 7 m. 8 d. he died 24 September 1143; the see not vacated. Peter Leo, or Anacletus, and Victorius, antipopes.

CLXVII.

1143 Celestinus II. 25 September, governed 5 m. 15 d. died 9 March 1144; the see continued vacant 2 d.

CLXVIII.

1144 Lucius II. 12 March, governed 11 m. 14 d. he died 25 February 1145; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CLXIX.

1145 Eugenius III. 27 February, governed 3 y. 4 m. 11 d. he died

1095 The canons of St. Anthony of Viennois to succour the infirm, not authorised till the year 1297, by Boniface VIII.

1098 The order of white Friars established by St. Robert, abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Chalons in Burgundy.

1100 The order of Fontefraud, established by the B. Robert of Arbrissel.

1100 Nuns of Vallombreuse in Italy.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

1101 St. Bruno dies, aged 50 years.

1112 William of Champeaux founds St. Victor at Paris.

1113 White nuns established by St. Bernard.

1113 The order of St. John of Jerusalem or Malta established.

1118 The order of the Templers established, but abolished in 1311.

1120 The regular canons of Premontre established, by St. Norbert, at Premontre, in Picardy.

1124 Knights of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, by king Baldwin II. united in 1490 to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

1130 Regular canons of Chancelade, near Cahors, by William of Rocheblanche, bishop of Perigueux.

1131 Regular canons of St. Croix of Coimbra in Portugal, established by Tellez, a secular canon of that church.

1136 Regular canons of St. Mary on the Rhine.

1140 Regular canons of Closterneuburg, near Vienna in Austria, by Leopold, marquis of Austria.

1147 Regular canons of St. Genieveve at Paris, put in the place of the secular canons, taken from the abbey of St. Victor, reformed in 1162, under the title of the congregation of France, which spread itself greatly.

- 1091 Ives, bishop of Chartres.
The birth of St. Bernard, abbot of Clenau.
- 1092 The birth of St. Peter the venerable, of the illustrious house of Montboissier in Auvergne. He was afterwards abbot of Clugny.
- 1093 The death of St. Margaret, queen of Scotland.
St. Anselm made archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1095 The death of St. Ladislaus, king of Hungary.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1106 The death of St. Benno, bishop of Meissen in Saxony, aged 96 years.
- 1109 The death of St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1113 The death of St. Ida, mother to Godfrey of Boulogne.
- 1114 The conversion of St. Norbert.
- 1116 The death of St. Ives of Chartres.
- 1117 The death of St. Robert of Abrissel.
The birth of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
- 1122 The B. Peter Maurice made abbot of Clugny.
- 1126 St. Norbert made archbishop of Magdebourg.
- 1127 Charles the good earl of Flanders, assassinated.
- 1130 The death of St. Isidore, a labourer and patron of Madrid.
The B. Thomas of St. Victor assassinated at Gournay upon the Marne.
- 1132 The death of St. Hugo, bishop of Grenoble.
- 1134 The death of St. Raingarda, mother of Peter the venerable.
- 1136 The death of St. Leopold, marquis of Austria.
- 1138 The death of William, last duke of Guyenne, a penitent.
- 1141 St. Heric, or Henry, elected king of Sweden, through his merit.
- 1142 The edifying death of Peter

was condemned at the council of Soissons in 1092, when he retracted, but afterwards fell again into his errors. He was master to Abelard.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 1110 Basil, a physician, chief of the Bogomiles, a Manichæan, burnt at Constantinople in 1118.
- 1122 Peter de Bruys, of Dauphiny, chief of the Petrobrussians, attacks baptism, the eucharist, the churches and the cross, burnt alive in 1146.
- 1123 Arnould of Bresse, maintains the errors of the Petrobrussians, and particularly attacks the hierarchical order of the church.
- 1124 Tanchelin, or Tanquelin, a person of an irregular life, appears in the low countries. He rejects the sacrifice of the holy mass and the sacrament of the order. He was stoned in the low countries. It was from him that the new Adamites and Multipliers proceeded.
- 1139 Peter Abailard, or Abelard, from professor on the university of Paris becomes a Benedictin. He ventures some singular propositions concerning the Trinity; but he submitted himself, and died in the year 1142 at St. Marcel, near Chalons upon the Saone.
- 1140 Gilbert Porretan, or de la Porré, bishop of Poitiers, affirmed that the three persons of the holy Trinity are not one substance only; he retracted.
- 1146 Eon, a gentleman of Breton, called himself the Messiah that was to judge all men.

6 July 1153; the see continued vacant 4 m. 27 d.

CLXIX*.

1153 Anastasius IV. 9 July, governed 1 y. 4 m. 24 d. died December 1154; the see vacant a small time.

CLXX.

1154 Adrian IV. 4 December, governed 4 y. 8 m. 29 d. died 1 Sept. 1159; the see continued vacant 5 d.

CLXXI.

1159 Alexander III. 7 September, governed 21 y. 11 m. 21 d. he died 27 August 1181; the see vacant 1 d. Victor, Paschal, Calixtus and Innocent, antipopes.

CLXXII.

1181 Lucius III. 29 August, governed 4 y. 2 m. 28 d. died 25 November 1185; the see not vacated.

CLXXIII.

1185 Urban III. 25 November, governed 1 y. 10 m. 25 d. he died 19 October 1187; the see not vacated.

CLXXIV.

1185 Gregory VIII. 20 October, governed 1 m. 26 d. died 15 Dec. 1187; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CLXXV.

1187 Clement III. 19 December, governed 3 y. 3 m. 7 d. he died 25 March 1191; the see continued vacant 2 d.

CLXXVI.

1191 Cœlestinus III. 28 March, governed 6 y. 9 m. 11 d. he died 7 January 1198; the see not vacated.

CLXXVII.

1198 Innocent III. 8 January, governed 18 y. 6 m. 13 d. he died 20 July 1216; the see not vacated.

1148 Regular canons of Sempingham in England.

1150 Nuns of Sempingham in England.

1155 The order of St. William, by St. William, united to the Augustines in the XVIth century.

1156 The knights of Alcantara, to oppose the Moors in Spain, approved in 1177.

1158 The military order of Calatrava, to oppose the Moors in Spain.

1158 Nuns of Calatrava.

1159 Humiliated nuns at Milan.

1162 Regular canons of St. Sepulchre, in Bohemia, Poland and Russia.

1162 The military order of Avis in Portugal, by king Alphonso.

1171 The order of the Carmelites, taken from the Anchorites of mount Carmel, by the B. Albert.

1171 Knights of St. Michael in Portugal.

1188 Nuns of Malta, daughters of the nobility, by Sanchia, queen of Arragon.

1190 The order of white Fryars of the reformed of Flores in Italy, by the abbot Joachim, approved in 1220, re-united to the white Fryars in the XVth century.

1191 Knights of the Teutonic order in Germany.

1194 Regular canons of St. Mark, by Albert Spinosa, confirmed in 1204 by Innocent III. in 1218 by Honorius III.

1197 Knights of Livonia.

1198 The order of the Trinity, redemption of Captives, by St. John of Malta and Felix of Valois.

- Abailard, at Chalons upon the Saone.
- 1156 The death of B. Peter Maurice, abbot of Clugny.
- 1159 St. Eberard, archbishop of Saltzburg, opposes schism.
- 1161 St. Edward, king of England, canonized.
- 1162 St. Thomas Becket made archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1164 The death of St. Eberard, archbishop of Saltzburg.
- 1166 The translation of the body of Charlemagne to Aix la Chapelle, by the archbishop of Cologne.
- 1170 St. Dominic born.
St. Thomas of Canterbury assassinated in his own church.
- 1173 St. Thomas of Canterbury canonized.
- 1177 St. Benezet offers himself to build the bridge at Avignon, and dies in 1184.
- 1182 The birth of St. Francis of Assisi.
- 1185 St. Stephen of Muret, founder of Grammont, canonized.
- 1186 A bishopric established at Riga in Livonia.
- 1188 Sancho of Portugal takes Algarve from the Saracens.
- 1191 The town of Bern in Switzerland founded by Berthold, duke of Zeringen.
- 1192 Lauro Malipiero, Doge of Venice, made a monk.
- 1193 St. John Gualbert, chief of Vallombreuse, canonized.
- 1195 The birth of St. Anthony of Padua at Lisbon.
- 1198 St. Ladislaus, king of Hungary, canonized.
- 1200 Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost in Saffia, under Innocent III.
- 1200 St. Cunegunda canonized.
- 1147 Henricians, came from Henry the Hermit, a Petrobrussian.
- 1160 The Albigenes, so called from the Province of Albi, where they distinguished themselves most. A sort of Manichæans, who admitted metempsychosis, rejected the old testament, prayers for the dead, the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, the authority of the church, and maintained many other opinions.
- 1167 Niquinta, antipope, or pretended pope of the Albigenes, ordains bishops of his sect, and the same year held a council. Le P. Bouges Hist. de Carcassonne.
- 1170 Peter Valdo, born at the town of Vaud in Dauphiny, chief of the Vaudois, or the Poor of Lyons, would oblige all Christians to have every thing in common. He made the laity equal with the bishops, and abolished baptism.
- 1195 Joachim, abbot of Flores in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, without being an heretic, broached some errors, viz. that as there were 3 persons in the holy Trinity, there ought to be also 3 essences.
- 1197 Tiric, a frenchman, chief of a band of Albigenes, or new Manichæans, was seized and burnt, as well as two women, his followers. To one he had given the name of the holy virgin, and to the other the name of the holy church.
- 1198 Orbibarians, a kind of Vaudois, libertines or vagabonds.
- 1198 Gazares, a kind of Vaudois and Albigenes, who appeared in Dalmatia.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

CLXXVIII.

1216 Honorius III. 21 July, governed 10 y. 7 m. 26 d. he died 18 March 1227; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CLXXIX.

1227 Gregory IX. 20 March, governed 14 y. 5 m. 3 d. died 22 August 1241; the see continued vacant 28 d.

CLXXX.

1241 Cœlestinus IV. 20 September, governed 19 d. died 8 October 1241; the see continued vacant 1 y. 8 m. 16 d.

CLXXXI.

1243 Innocent IV. 24 June, governed 11 y. 5 m. 20 d. died 13 December 1254; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CLXXXII.

1254 Alexander IV. 25 December, governed 6 y. 5 m. 1 d. died 25 May 1261; the see continued vacant 3 m. 3 d.

CLXXXIII.

1261 Urban IV. 29 August, governed 3 y. 1 m. 4 d. died 2 October 1264; the see continued vacant 4 m. 2 d.

CLXXXIV.

1265 Clement IV. 5 February, governed 3 y. 9 m. 25 d. died 29 November 1268; the see continued vacant 2 y. 9 m. 2 d.

CLXXXV.

1271 Gregory X. 1 September, governed 4 y. 4 m. 11 d. died 11 January 1276; the see continued vacant 8 d.

CLXXXVI.

1276 Innocent V. 20 January, governed 5 m. 3 d. died 22 June 1276; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CLXXXVII.

1276 Adrian V. 4 July, governed 19 d. died 22 July 1276; the see continued vacant 1 m. 13 d.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1201 Regular canons of Val des Eco-
liers in the diocese of Langres, ap-
proved in 1218.

1204 Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost
at Rome, by Innocentius III.

1207 Nuns of St. Dominic in Lan-
guedoc.

1207 Religious of Val des Choux in
Burgundy.

Order of white Fryars.

1209 Order of St. Francis, by St.
Francis of Assisi in Italy, confirmed
in 1210 and 1233.

1212 Nuns of St. Clair.

1216 The order of brother preachers,
by St. Dominic.

1218 The order of mercy, redem-
tion of captives.

1219 Nuns of Calatrava in Spain,
order of white Friars.

1221 Nuns of the third order of St.
Francis.

1226 The death of St. Francis of
Assisi, and he is canonized in 1228.

1232 Female Carthusians in Dau-
phiny.

1233 The order of Servites in Italy.

1233 The order of the Croises of
Italy.

1234 Sylvestrin monks, by Sylvester
Guzzolini.

1234 The order of Genet in France.

1236 Trinitarian nuns.

1243 St. Bonaventura enters into
the order of St. Francis.

1244 St. Thomas enters into the
order of St. Dominic.

1245 Urbanist nuns.

1248 The Poles quit the rites of the
Greek church, and follow those of
the Latin.

The Penitent knights of the holy
martyrs in Palestine, under the or-
der of St. Augustin.

1253 The death of St. Clara, foun-
dress of nuns. Knights hospital-
lers of St. Lazaros, the order of
St. Augustin, approved in 1355.
St. Clara canonized.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1243 Azo, a famous civilian, lived in that time. It is from Azo, that corruption is introduced among lawyers, which hath served only to obscure the Roman laws.

1244 All the copies of the Talmud burnt at Paris.

1248 Ferdinand, king of Castile, makes himself master of Seville.

1251 St. Margaret, queen of Scotland, canonized.

This year the Florentines began to form themselves into a free republic.

1252 Pope Innocent reproves duels, at that time legally authorized in France.

1253 The Jews persecuted in France, by order of king St. Lewis.

It is said, that this year the city of Stockholm in Sweden was began to be built.

1259 Albert the great elected bishop of Ratisbon.

1263 Albert the great voluntarily quits the bishopric of Ratisbon.

1269 Conrad, grandson to the emperor Frederic II. beaten in the year 1268, and taken prisoner by Charles of Anjou, who causes him to be beheaded the same year.

1271 The death of the blessed Isabella of France, sister to St. Lewis, at Longchamps, founded by her.

1277 Peter de la Breche, superintendant of the finances, hanged for treason.

1282 Albert the great dies, aged 75 years.

1284 Roger Bacon, an English Gray Friar, and a great philosopher, dies.

1286 Raymund Lullius, a native of the island of Majorca, was at this time held in great esteem for his piety, and his lights upon religion and philosophy.

1290 Jews driven from England.

1293 Humbert, dauphin of Viennois, quits his principality, and retires into a monastery of Carthusians.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1204 Amaury, or Almaric, a professor in the university of Paris, was condemned in 1206; at the council of Lateran in 1215. He disputed the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, the resurrection of the dead, the worshipping of images, penance, and maintained, that all creatures returned to God, from whence they proceeded.

1204 David of Dinant, a follower of Amaury, affirms, that God is the cause of all beings.

1230 Stadings, a sort of Albigenes.

1248 New circoncellions, who travel over Germany, in order to sow their errors, which were those of the Vaudois and the Albigenes there. They were protected by Conrad, son to Frederic II. and declare the pope to be an heretic, and the prelates symoniacs and heretics; and that it is heresy to affirm they have a power of excommunicating; that the priests being in a state of mortal sin, have neither the power of giving absolution, or of consecrating the eucharist; that themselves only were impowered to preach, and to dispense real indulgences.

1250 At that time the book of the eternal gospel appeared, in which it was advanced, that the law of J. C. was imperfect, that it ought to conclude in 1260, that afterwards would appear the law of the H. Ghost, more perfect than all the others. It was condemned and burnt at Rome. This work is falsely attributed to the religious of St. Dominic or Francis. William of St. Amour wrote against it.

1260 The Flagellantes appear and assert, that baptism by water is useless, and that flagellation must be used, which is the baptism of blood, in which all religion consists.

1276 Vicedominus, 5 September, died 6 September, not reckoned, vacant 6 d.

CLXXXVIII.

1276 John XXI. 13 September, governed 8 m. 4 d. died 16 May 1277; the see continued vacant 6 m. 8 d.

CLXXXIX.

1277 Nicholas III. 25 November, governed 2 y. 8 m. 28 d. died 22 August 1280; the see continued vacant 6 m.

CXC.

1281 Martin IV. 22 February, governed 4 y. 1 m. 8 d. died 29 March 1285; the see continued vacant 3 d.

CXCI.

1285 Honorius IV. 2 April, governed 2 y. 2 d. died 3 April 1287; the see continued vacant 10 m. 18 d.

CXCII.

1288 Nicholas IV. 22 February, governed 4 y. 1 m. 14 d. died 4 April 1292; the see continued vacant 2 y. 3 m. 2 d.

CXCIII.

1294 Cœlestinus V. 7 July, governed 5 m. 7 d. abdicated 13 December 1294, died 19 May 1296; the see continued vacant 10 d.

CXCIV.

1294 Boniface VIII. 24 December, governed 8 y. 9 m. 18 d. died 11 October 1303; the see continued vacant 9 d.

1256 The death of St. Peter Nolacus, founder of Mercy.

1256 Augustin nuns, by Alexander IV.

1260 Nuns of Mercy in Spain, approved in 1265.

1263 The general institution of the feast of the holy sacrament, established so early as 1246.

1267 The death of St. Sylvester Guzzolin, founder of the Sylvestins.

1268 The order of the star, founded by Charles, king of Sicily.

1268 Knights of Croissant, by René of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily.

1274 The death of St. Thomas Aquinas. The death of St. Bonaventura.

1274 The Cœlestins, by Peter Moron, pope Cœlestinus, in 1294.

1280 Knights of St. George, established by the emperor Rodolphus.

1280 Knights of St. James in Portugal, by king Dionysius.

1284 Servite nuns in Italy.

1284 Nuns of the third order of Servites, in Italy.

1286 The death of St. Philip Beniti, founder of the Servites.

1291 The beginning of the devotion at the holy chapel of our lady of Loretto, then in Dalmatia, but since 1294 in the Marche of Ancona in Italy near the Adriatic sea.

1292 Pope Nicholas IV. approves the third order of Penitents of St. Francis.

1296 Sylvestrin nuns in Italy.

1297 The commencement of the order of religious, or canons of St. Anthony in Dauphiny, order of St. Augustin.

1300 Brothers of Alexis in Flanders, approved only in 1450.

1300 The establishment of the Jubilee among the Christians, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century. It was afterwards every fifty years, then every twenty five years, at which period it is now fixed.

FOUR-

1295 It is thought, that this year began the disputes of the Scotists, who were of the order of St. Francis; and of the Thomists of the order of St. Dominic.

1296 St. Peter Cœlestinus dies in the prison where Boniface VIII. had confined him.

1297 The death of St. Lewis, bishop of Toulouse, and nephew of king St. Lewis.

St. Lewis, king of France, canonized by Boniface VIII.

1298 Boniface VIII. publishes the sexte, or 6th book of decretals; but it is not received.

1300 This year the Turkish empire commenced.

1277 Stephen, bishop of Paris, condemns the proposition, which says, there are things true with regard to philosophy, that are not so with regard to faith.

1285 The apostolics, a sort of fanatics, had at their head Gerard Sagarel of Parma, who having been refused admittance into the order of St. Francis, dressed himself in the same manner, as he pretended, were the apostles, and affirmed that the time of the Holy Ghost and charity was at length arrived. Dulcino was one of his disciples. It was a sort of Albingenses or Vaudois sect. Sagarel was burnt alive in the year 1300.

1294 The Fratricelli, or little brothers, commenced by two religious of St. Francis, apostates, who assert, that the pope himself could not explain the order of St. Francis; that they alone formed the true church, which no other could say, either pope or bishop. They were a branch of the Vaudois.

1297 The Beguards, or Begghards, and other heretics, proceeding from the apostolics and the fratricelli, assert, that man could arrive at so great perfection in this world, as to be without sin. They followed other errors renewed by Molinos.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

CXCIV.

- 1303 Benedict XI. 21 October, governed 8 m. 17 d. died 7 July 1304; the see continued vacant 1 y. 13 d.

The following popes were seated at Avignon, till the time of Gregor XI. who re-entered Rome 17 January 1337.

CXCVI.

- 1305 Clement V. 21 July, governed 8 y. 9 m. died 20 April 1314; the see continued vacant 2 y. 3 m. 17 d.

CXC VII.

- 1316 John XXII. 7 August, governed 18 y. 3 m. 29 d. died 5 Decemb. 1334; the see continued vacant 14 d.

- 1328 Peter of Corbario, antipope, died in September 1333.

CXC VIII.

- 1334 Benedict XII. 20 December, governed 7 y. 4 m. died 25 April 1342; the see continued vacant 13 d.

CXCIX.

- 1342 Clement VI. 9 May, governed 10 y. 6 m. 23 d. died 1 Decemb. 1352; the see not vacated.

CC.

- 1352 Innocent VI. 1 December, governed 9 y. 9 m. 11 d. died 11 September 1362; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CCI.

- 1362 Urban V. 27 September, (but his election was not declared till 27 October 1362) governed 8 y. 1 m. 23 d. died 19 December 1370; the see continued vacant 10 d.

CCII.

- 1370 Gregory XI. 30 December; re-enters Rome 17 January 1377, governed 7 y. 2 m. 27 d. died 28 March 1378; the see continued vacant 20 d.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1307 The knights templers, being accused of abomination, are all arrested in France.

- 1312 Nuns of St. James of la Spada in Spain.

- 1318 Knights of Montese in the kingdom of Valencia, founded with the estates of the templers.

- 1319 The order of mount Olivet, near mount Alcino, by the b. Bernard, of the Telomie, under the order of St. Benedict.

- 1320 Knights of the Sash, by Alphonso XI. king of Castile.

- 1320 The military order of Christ in Portugal, by king Dionysius.

- 1321 Franciscans of the third order, or penitents, established an order by Nicholas IV.

- 1324 Nuns of mount Olivet in Italy.

- 1349 Regular canons, Vallis Viridis, near Brussels, under the regulation of St. Augustin.

- 1350 Knights of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. king of England.

- 1352 The military order of the Star, instituted by John, king of France.

- 1355 The order of the Jesuits in Italy, by St. John Colombinus suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668.

- 1366 The order of St. Jerome in Spain, by Peter Fernandez, approved by Gregory IX. in 1373.

- 1366 Knights of St. Bridget in Sweden.

- 1367 Jesuit nuns in Italy.

- 1375 Nuns of St. Jerome in Spain.

- 1375 Order of St. Bridget, approved by Urban VI.

- 1376 Brethren of common life, approved by Gregory XI. in the low countries.

- 1376 The order of St. Ambrose in the wood, very ancient, reformed

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1336 The death of St. Elizabeth, a widow and queen of Portugal, aged 65 years.
- 1340 William, bishop of Paris, condemns the errors of the Armenians and of Gregory of Palamas.
- 1345 The Gabel is established in France by king John.
- 1347 The solemn canonization of St. Ives, official and curate in Britany, 44 years after his death, on the 19 May, by Clement VI. at Avignon.
- 1347 Cola Renso makes himself tyrant of the city of Rome.
- 1348 John Boccacio and Francis Petrarch, the restorer of letters, appear.
- 1350 The second Jubilee among the Christians, reduced to 50 years by pope Clement VI.
- 1352 The Turks enter Europe.
- 1376 The Florentines, excommunicated by the pope, depute St. Catherine of Sienna to the holy see, in order to mediate their reconciliation.

CHURCH HISTORY.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1305 Dulcinus, a native of Novarro in Italy, under a grave outside, gives into the greatest excesses of libertinism. He asserted, that his doctrine was a third law, which brought that of J. C. to perfection.
- 1309 Arnold of Villeneuve, a famous physician, maintains, that the human nature of J. C. was equal to the divine nature, and rejected the obedience due to the holy see.
- 1310 Margaret Poretta, born in Hainault, comes to Paris, where she published many errors, particularly, that when a man in this world had attained to perfect love, he would sin no more, whatever
- PART II.

- evil action he might commit. She was burnt at Paris in 1310.
- 1311 The Beguards were this year condemned by the general council of Vienna.
- 1315 Waltero, or Gualtier, a layman, maintains, that Lucifer was unjustly expelled heaven. He attacks almost all the sacraments of the church, and the church itself, as well in it's head, as in the other pastors. He renewed the heresies of Lollards, and was burnt at Cologn in 1322.
- 1318 Henry Ceva, a Franciscan apostate, establishes a carnal and a spiritual church.
- 1327 Francis Ceccus, or Asculan, a Calabrian and astrologer, who regulated religion by astrology, condemned and burnt in 1327.
- 1328 John of Polisca, some of whose propositions were condemned by John XXII.
- 1337 Francis of Pistoia, of the order of St. Francis, burnt at Venice for his errors.
- 1340 Regnier, an hermit, born at Peroufa in Italy, a sort of enthusiast. He followed the doctrine of the flagellists, mentioned above.
- 1340 Hesicastes, Greek contemplative monks, who lived in continual idleness. They believed after Palamas, archbishop of Thessalonica, that the light, seen upon the Tabor by the apostles, was God. They were many times condemned at Constantinople.
- 1356 Pope Innocent VI. imprisons John of Rupecissa, a gray Friar, who prophesied, and gave into the errors of the fraticelli.
- 1359 Martin Gonzalvo and Nicholas of Calabria affirm, that Martin was the brother of St. Michael, and the immortal Son of God, and that the divels will be saved by their prayers, &c.
- 1370 Raymond Lullius, of Terragona in Catalonia, not Raymond Lullius

The following popes were seated at Rome; but as to what relates to those of Avignon, see the column on the side of this.

CCIII.

1378 Urban VI. 18 April, governed 11 y. 5 m. 28 d. died 15 October 1389; the see continued vacant 17 d.

CCIV.

1389 Boniface IX. 2 November, governed 14 y. 11 m. died 1 October 1404; the see continued vacant 15 d.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CCV.

1404 Innocent VII. 17 October, governed 2 y. 21 d. died 6 Novemb. 1406; the see continued vacant 23 d.

CCVI.

1406 Gregory XII. 30 November, governed 2 y. 6 m. 5 d. deposed 5 June, at the council of Pisa in 1409. died 2 July 1417, reconciled to the church; the see continued vacant 20 d.

CCVII.

1409 Alexander V. elected at the council of Pisa 26 June, governed 10 m. 8 d. died 3 May 1410; the see continued vacant 13 d.

CCVIII.

1410 John XXIII. 17 May, governed 5 y. 15 d. abdicated at the council of Constance 31 March 1415, for the peace of the church, died the year 1419, reconciled to the church; the see continued vacant 2 y. 5 m. 8 d.

CCIX.

1417 Martin V. elected 11 Nov. at the council of Constance, governed 13 y. 4 m. 12 d. died 20 Febr. 1431; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCX.

1431 Eugenius IV. 3 March, governed 15 y. 11 m. 20 d. died

Popes, who were seated at Avignon, and acknowledged by part of the church.

1378 Clement VII. elected at Fondi in Italy the 20 September by the same cardinals, who elected Urban VI. he held it 15 y. 11 m. 28 d. died 16 September 1394.

1394 Benedict XIII. at Avignon, 28 Sept.

1398 The obedience of Benedict suspended.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1403 The 28 May obedience again shewed to Benedict.

1405 Benedict deposed at the council of Pisa.

1407 Benedict deposed 18 March at the council of Constance.

1423 Benedict dies 23 May, during the schism.

1424 Clement VIII. elected, but not acknowledged.

1429 The schism extinguished.

Religious RITES & PERSONS.

1403 Knights of the Thistle of the holy virgin, in France.

1406 The nuns of St. Clara, reformed by the blessed Colletta.

1408 The Benedictines of St. Justina of Padua, united to mount Cassin in 1504.

1409 The congregation of St. Jerom of Fiesoli, suppressed in 1669.

1409 The military order of the Annonciada of Savoy, by Amadæus VI.

1413 Carmelites of Mantua, by the B. Angel Augustin.

1425 Oblates nuns, by St. Francis, a Roman lady.

1426 The order of St. Jerom reformed.

1429 Knights of the golded Fleece
instit.

Lullius the philosopher. From a Jew he became a bad Christian. He affirmed, that man might deny God publicly, provided he worshipped him in his heart; that the law of Mahomet was as good as that of J. C.

1372 John Dabantonne, author of the Turlupins, embraces the errors of the Beguards.

1377 John Wickliff, a priest, doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, advances a great number of dangerous propositions against the church, the pope, the religious orders, and against the ecclesiastical hierarchy. He is unorthodox with regard to the power of God, the Sacraments and other subjects. The council of Constance in 1414 condemned the most pernicious of his propositions, particularly those that were against transubstantiation and against the power of excommunication, which abided in the church and the heads thereof. He maintained, that God ought to obey the devil; that all superior power is forbid, when it is in mortal sin; that all things happen through an absolute necessity.

1384 The death of the heretic Wickliff. His writings burnt in England, and himself taken out of his grave, and burnt in 1428.

1399 Abbati, a sort of Vaudois, who spread themselves over Italy, and who delivered themselves up to all kind of brutality. They were destroyed in a small time.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1410 John Hus, a native of Bohemia, maintained a great many errors, not only against the church, which he said was composed of nothing but predestinarians, but against the head of the church and the other pastors. He would destroy the ecclesiastical laws, excommunication and censures, and

maintained the errors of Wickliff. John Hus was cited to the council of Constance 1414, and condemned in 1415. He persisted in his errors, and was burnt.

1415 Jerome of Prague maintained the errors of John Hus. He was burnt at Constance in 1416.

1415 Picard, or Pickard, a layman of the low countries, revived the impurities of the Adamites and the Nicholites. He asserted, that women ought to be in common. His disciples were destroyed in Bohemia in 1420.

1420 Calixtins, a sort of Hussites. Roquesanne, their head, and the other deputies, subscribe to the council of Basil, where they are allowed the communion under the two kinds.

1420 John Ziska of Bohemia makes himself armed chief of the Hussites, called Taborites from the city of Tabor.

1434 Pope Eugene IV. persecuted by the *Colones*, leaves Rome.

1435 Augustin of Rome affirms, that J. C. sinned every day, because his members sinned, and that the elect alone are members of J. C. He was condemned at the council of Basil.

1440 Mark, bishop of Ephesus, breaks the union of the Greeks, made at the council of Florence.

1446 Laurence Valla escapes the stake at Naples, by abjuring his errors.

1448 The Hussites make an insurrection in Bohemia.

1452 Jews burnt in Silesia, for having railed at the eucharist.

1459 Zannin Solcia, of Bergamo, affirms, that all Christians will be saved.

1459 Some Vaudois appear in the diocese of Arras.

1478 John of Wesel in the low countries, a priest, maintains, that the church and the general councils are not infallible, and that man is not obliged to obey them.

23 February 1447; the see continued vacant 10 d.

Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, or Felix V. was elected 17 Novemb. 1439, at the council of Basil. He abdicated 7 April 1449, died in 1451.

CCXI.

1447 Nicholas V. 6 March, governed 8 y. 19 d. died 24 March 1455; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXII.

1455 Calixtus III. 8 April, governed 3 y. 3 m. 29 d. died 6 August 1458; the see continued vacant 12 d.

CCXIII.

1458 Pius II. 19 August, governed 5 y. 11 m. 29 d. died 16 August 1464; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXIV.

1464 Paul II. 31 August, governed 6 y. 10 m. 26 d. died 28 July 1471; the see continued vacant 12 d.

CCXV.

1471 Sixtus IV. 9 August, governed 13 y. 4 d. died 12 August 1484; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCXVI.

1484 Innocent VIII. 24 August, governed 7 y. 11 m. 2 d. died 25 July 1492; the see continued vacant 15 d.

CCXVII.

1492 Alexander VI. 11 August, governed 11 y. 8 d. died 18 Aug. 1502; the see continued vacant 1 m. 4 d.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXVIII.

1503 Pius III. 23 September, governed 26 d. he died 18 October

instituted by Philip the good, duke of Burgundy.

1435 The order of the Minims, established by St. Francis of Paul, born in Calabria, approved in 1474 and in 1492.

1436 Knights of the Ermin, by Ferdinand, king of Arragon.

1440 Knights of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, by Amadeus VIII.

1445 Knights of St. Hubert.

1445 Knights of the golden Spur.

1448 Knights of the Croissant, by Reigner of Anjou.

1450 The pope, Nicholas, reforms the knights of Rhodes.

1450 Order of the Ermin, by Francis I. duke of Britany.

1452 Knights of St. George, at Geneva.

1453 The holy Suarius carried to Turin.

1465 The order of Fontevraud reformed.

1467 Gray Friars of the congregation of France, by Frances of Amboise, dutchess of Britany.

1469 Knights of St. Michael in France, by Lewis XI.

1484 Nuns of the Conception, by Beatrix de Sylva, a Portuguese, approved in 1489.

1491 Virgins of St. Agnes, at Dordrecht, order of St. Augustin.

1492 Knights of St. George, by Alexander VI.

1494 Knights of St. George in Germany, by the emperor Maximilian I.

1495 Nuns of the order of Minims, approved by Alexander VI. and reformed by Julius II. in 1506.

1496 The order of the apostles, of long standing, but not authorized till this year, by Alexander VI. united to the Barnabites in 1589.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1501 Annunciad nuns, established at Burges by the B. Johanna, queen of France, dutchess of Berry

- 1443 St. Laurence Justinian made bishop of Venice.
- 1440 The death of St. Francis, a Roman lady.
- 1440 The art of printing found out by John Faust and James Guttemburg, according to the abbot Trythemus.
- 1444 The death of St. Bernardin of Sienna, a Religious of St. Francis, reformer of his order, in 1439.
- 1447 St. Nicholas of Tolentin canonized.
- 1450 St. Bernardin of Sienna canonized.
- 1455 The death of St. Laurence Justinian, the first patriarch of Venice.
- 1455 St. Vincent Ferrerus canonized.
- 1459 The death of St. Antonius, archbishop of Florence.
- 1461 St. Catherine of Sienna canonized.
- 1472 The worship of the *Angelus* established in France by Lewis XI.
- 1472 The death of Cardinal Bessarion at Ravenna.
- 1473 The worship of the Rosary re-established by the blessed Alain, a Dominican.
- 1474 Barefooted Augustins established.
- 1476 The feast of St. Charlesmagne re-established in France.
- 1476 The feast of the conception of the holy virgin established throughout the church.
- 1487 Canonization of St. Bonaventura, who died in 1274.
- 1485 Canonization of St. Leopold, marquis of Austria.
- 1488 Ferdinand, king of Castile, becomes grand-master of the three orders in Spain.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1504 The death of the B. Johanna of Valois, daughter, sister and wife to kings of France.
- 1507 The death of St. Francis Paul, founder of the Minims.

- He attacks the pope's authority, and that of the other pastors, denies original sin, rejects the ceremonies of the church, the continence of priests, lent and indulgencies. He afterwards retracted.
- 1499 Herman Ryswick, a dutchman, attacked Moses and the old testament, as well as J. C. and his incarnation. He maintained, that God had not created either good or evil angels, and that there was no hell. He was burnt at the Hague in 1512.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1514 John Pfefferkorn, a baptized Jew, burnt at Hall in Saxony, for having exercised the function of priesthood for 26 years, although he was not ordained.
- 1517 Martin Luther, of Isleben in Saxony, an Augustin, condemned by Leo X. by the universities, and at length by the council of Trent, attacks the authority of the church, and the supremacy of the holy see. He denies purgatory, indulgences and the efficacy of the sacraments. He admits but of two. He deprives man of his liberty, suppresses the worship and the invocation of the saints, mixes the sacrament of J. C. with bread, and rejects monastic vows.
- 1523 Philip Melancthon, a moderate Lutheran.
- 1523 Martin Bucer, a Dominican, born at Seelestadt in Alsace, embraces Lutheranism. He was more moderate than Luther, and established the protestant religion at Stralbourg.
- 1525 Andrew Bodenstein, called Carlstadt, from the place of his birth in Franconia, a province of Germany. From priest and archdeacon of the church at Wurtzbourg he at once turned Lutheran; but he had great differences with Luther upon the presence of J. C. in the eucharist, admitted by Luther, but rejected by Carlstadt.

1503; the see continued vacant
13 d.

CCXIX.

1503 Julius II. 1 November, governed 9 y. 3 m. 21 d. died 21 Febr.
1513; the see continued vacant
21 d.

CCXX.

1513 Leo X. 15 March, governed
8 y. 8 m. 17 d. died 1 December
1521; the see continued vacant
1 m. 7 d.

CCXXI.

1522 Adrian VI. 9 January, governed
1 y. 8 m. 16 d. died 24
September 1523; the see continued vacant
1 m. 25 d.

CCXXII.

1523 Clement VII. 19 November, governed
10 y. 10 m. 7 d. died
25 September 1534; the see continued vacant
17 d.

CCXXIII.

1534 Paul III. 13 October, governed
15 y. 28 d. died 10 November
1549; the see continued vacant
2 m. 28 d.

CCXXIV.

1550 Julius III. 8 February, governed
5 y. 1 m. 16 d. died 23
March 1555; the see continued vacant
17 d.

CCXXIV*.

1555 Marcellus II. 9 April, governed
22 d. died 1 May 1555; the see continued vacant
22 d.

CCXXV.

1555 Paul IV. 23 May, governed
4 y. 2 m. 27 d. died 18 August
1559; the see continued vacant
4 m. 7 d.

CCXXVI.

1559 Pius IV. 26 December, governed
5 y. 11 m. 15 d. died 9
December 1565; the see continued vacant
28 d.

CCXXVII.

1566 Pius V. 7 January, governed
6 y. 3 m. 24 d. died 1 May 1572;
the see continued vacant 11 d.

Berry, 100 years before the celestial Annunciads of Italy.

1503 Religious recollets of St. Francis, approved in 1531.

1516 The religious Mandians are forbid preaching without the approbation of the ordinary.

1520 The reformed Camaldule hermits of mount Corona in Italy approved in the same year.

1520 Knights of the Elephant in Denmark established by king Christian II. Others say, they were established in 1478, by Christian I.

1524 The Theatins, by St. Gaetan of Thienna.

1525 Capuchins, by the P. Mathew of Baschi, approved in 1526.

1532 Franciscans of the strict observance.

1533 Carmelites by St. Theresa.

1533 or 1474 Barefooted Augustins.

1534 Society of Jesus, by St. Ignatius, approved in 1540.

1535 Knights of St. Andrew of Burgundy, by Charles V.

1536 Barnabites by Anthonio Maria Zacharias, a Milanese.

1537 Ursulin Nuns.

1542 Female Capuchins, by Mary Longa of Naples.

1546 Knights of the Flower de Luce, by Paul III.

1552 Hermits of mount Colorito, in the kingdom of Naples.

1554 Brotherhood of St. John de Dieu.

1560 Knights of St. Stephen of Florence, by Cosmo of Medicis, grand duke.

1562 Barefooted white Friars of Spain.

1562 Knights of St. Mark of Venice.

1572 Christian doctrine of Italy.

1578 Oblat priests of St. Ambrose at Milan, by St. Charles.

1597 The military order of the Holy Ghost, by Henry III. king of France.

1580 Theatines of the conception.

- 1509 The Spaniards under the conduct of cardinal Ximenes take Oran from the infidels.
- 1513 The discovery of Florida, an American province.
- 1514 St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, canonized.
- 1518 The Spaniards defeat forty thousand Moors.
- 1519 St. Francis of Paul canonized.
- 1521 Pope Leo X. condemns the errors of Luther.
- Luther condemned by the divines of Paris.
- 1528 St. Ignatius of Loyola comes to Paris at 37 years of age, and recommences his studies there.
- 1533 St. Ignatius converts St. Francis Xavier at Paris.
- 1537 Henry VIII. king of England, causes the tombs and the shrines of the saints to be broke in pieces, and causes a process to be made against the memory of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
- 1541 St. Francis Xavier sets out on a mission to the Indies.
- 1547 The death of St. Gaetan of Thienna, the founder of the Theatines.
- 1549 St. Francis Xavier enters Japan.
- 1550 The death of St. John de Dieu, founder of the Charité.
- 1552 The death of St. Francis Xavier in the island of Sancian, opposite to China.
- 1556 The death of St. Ignatius de Loyola.
- 1562 The Huguenots pillage the churches of France.

CHURCH HISTORY.

- 1523 John Peter the Clerk, of Meaux, a Carder of Linnen.
- 1524 Balthazar Pacimontan, of Zurich in Switzerland, becomes chief of the anabaptists. He was burnt at Vienna in Austria in 1528.
- 1525 Thomas Muntzer of Zwickow in Saxony. From being a Lutheran

- he made himself chief of the Anabaptists and to the errors of Luther added these following. He opposed the temporal powers, conceiving, that he and his followers were to be independent of all authority. That the sacred scriptures were not the only rule of faith. That infants ought to be rebaptized, if in their first baptism they had not attained to the use of reason. That the body of J. C. was not present in the lord's supper. That J. C. did not take flesh of the virgin Mary, and that the opinion of the Millenists ought to be admitted. His followers abandoned themselves to all kinds of cruelty and excess.
- 1525 Ulric Zuinglius, a curate of Zurich in Switzerland, the head of the Zuinglians. From Luther's example he attacked indulgences, and became the chief of a sect. At first he followed the errors of Luther; but afterward fell into other errors, viz. That bread and wine in the eucharist was only a figure of J. C. without either grace or efficacy. That man was indebted to himself alone for all the merit of his good works. That original sin was entirely effaced by the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God. He was slain in 1531. His followers were called Zuinglians and even sacramentarians, because they took from the sacraments all grace and efficacy. This doctrine, which took its rise in Switzerland, was rejected there, and the inhabitants submitted afterward to Calvin's reformation.
- 1525 Quintin, a tailor of the province of Picardy, was at first a Lutheran, and afterward the chief of those libertines, who asserted, that J. C. was satan; that the whole gospel was a forgery; that there was only one mind in the

CCXXVIII.

1572 Gregory XIII. 13 May, governed 12 y. 10 m. 29 d. died 10 April 1585; the see continued vacant 1 d.

CCXXIX.

1585 Sixtus V. 12 April, governed 5 y. 4 m. 16 d. died 27 August 1590; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CCXXX.

1590 Urban VII. 15 September, governed 13 d. died 27 September 1590; the see vacant 2 m. 7 d.

CCXXXI.

1590 Gregory XIV. 5 December, governed 10 m. 10 d. died 15 Oct. 1591; the see continued vacant 14 d.

CCXXXII.

1591 Innocent IX. 30 October, governed 2 m. 2 d. died 31 Decemb. 1591; the see continued vacant 29 d.

CCXXXIII.

1592 Clement VIII. 30 January, governed 13 y. 1 m. 7 d. died 5 March 1605; the see continued vacant 26 d.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXXXIV.

1605 Leo XI. 1 April, governed 26 d. died 27 April 1605; the see continued vacant 18 d.

CCXXXV.

1605 Paul V. 16 May, governed 15 y. 8 m. 13 d. died 28 January 1621; the see continued vacant 11 d.

CCXXXVI.

1621 Gregory XV. 9 February, governed 2 y. 5 m. died 8 July 1623; the see continued vacant 28 d.

1583 Nuns of the order of St. Bernard, by Margaret of Polastro.

1584 Clerks of the Infirm, by Charles of Lellis.

1585 Barefooted Augustins of Spain.

1585 Reformed Hermits of St. Augustin, approved in 1586.

1587 Monks of St. Bernard near Toulouse, by Don John of the Barrier.

1588 Brotherhood of the Charité, for the sick.

1589 Minor clerks, by Augustin Adorno, a Genoese.

1593 Franciscans of the third order reformed, or Franciscan Friars.

1595 Priests of the oratory of Rome, by St. Philip of Neri.

1598 Christian doctrine in Provence by Caesar de Bus.

1599 Barefooted Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives.

1599 Canonesses of Lorraine, by Peter of Maittaincourt.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1601 Daughters of Cavalry, by Antoniette of Orleans Langueville.

1604 Cœlestial Annonciade of Italy.

1608 Knights of St. Lazarus and of our lady of mount Carmel.

1612 Regular canons of Lorraine, by Peter the Harbinger of Maittaincourt.

1613 Priests of the oratory of France, by M. de Berulle.

1616 Nuns of the visitation, by St. Francis of Sales.

1616 Hospitallers of St. Gervas, St. Catherine and la Roquette.

1624 The order of St. Basil in Poland, &c.

universe, who was God; that the wicked ought not to be punished; that all kinds of religion might be professed, and that man might without sin indulge all his passions. He was burnt at Tournay in 1530.

1525 John Oecolampadius, a zealous disciple of Zuinglius, was the first preaching minister at Basil, where he died 1531.

1535 David George, of Ghent in Flanders, asserted, that he was the third David, son of God; that he ought to save men by grace, and not by death. He denied the resurrection of the body and the validity of baptism, and rejected the holy scripture, as also the existence of angels and demons. He had no followers.

1531 Michael Servetus, a physician of Terragona, attacked the mystery of the blessed Trinity, acknowledging but one person in the Godhead. He considered J. C. as a mere man, denied original sin and the necessity of baptism. Calvin caused him to be burnt at Geneva for his impieties an. 1553.

1532 Christianity persecuted in the Indies.

1534 John of Leyden, chief of the Anabaptists at Munster, after Muntzer. He fell into divers errors; and during a whole year, in which he headed those heretics, he exercised all sorts of excess and violence.

1535 The Catholics in Eng^land persecuted through the schism of Henry the VIII.

1535 John Calvin, the founder of the Calvinists or Reformers, as they called themselves, began this year to spread their doctrine in France. It extended to Holland, England, Switzerland and some parts of Germany. He died at Geneva in 1564. His errors affected almost every part of the Catholic doctrine. He rejected

the infallibility of the church and of general councils. He allowed all private persons to judge of faith and to interpret the scriptures, as they please. He denied the invocation and worship of the saints, free will, possibility of keeping Gods commandments and admitted only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. He even deprived the first of its necessity and efficacy, and denied the real presence in the latter. He maintained several other errors in opposition to orthodoxy. These Reformers have split into sundry sects, varying extremely in their doctrine. See *Bossuet* in his *Hist. of Variations*.

1540 Gaspar Swenkfeld, a Silesian. Beside the errors of the Sacramentarians or Zuinglians, he asserted, that J. C. descended from heaven with that body he had while on earth; that after his ascension the human nature of J. C. had been deified. He added, that all men are equal in grace and in righteousness.

1540 John Brentius, who of a canon of Wittenberg became a Lutheran, and to the errors of the latter added, that J. C. since his ascension, was every where. This produced that branch of the Ubiquitarians: however, they are not very numerous.

1542 Bernardin Okin of Sienna in Italy, an apostate Capuchin Friar. He embraced the sentiments of Calvin. Afterward he attacked original sin, and maintained Polygamy.

1546 Andrew Osiander, a Bavarian, fell into heresie, adopting some of Luther's tenets, to which he added, that J. C. was a mediator, not as he was a man, but as God; that as man he was justified neither by faith nor grace, but by a second nature

CCXXXVII.

1623 Urban VIII. 6 August, governed 20 y. 11 m. 22 d. died 29 July 1644; the see continued vacant 1 m. 15 d.

CCXXXVIII.

1644 Innocent X. 14 September, governed 10 y. 3 m. 25 d. died 7 January 1655; the see continued vacant 3 m.

CCXXXIX.

1655 Alexander VII. 7 April, governed 12 y. 1 m. 16 d. died 22 May 1667; the see continued vacant 4 m. 19 d.

CCXL.

1667 Clement IX. 20 June, governed 2 y. 5 m. 19 d. died 22 July 1669; the see continued vacant 4 m. 19 d.

CCXLI.

1670 Clement X. 29 April, governed 6 y. 2 m. 23 d. died 22 July 1676; the see continued vacant 1 m. 29 d.

CCXLII.

1676 Innocent XI. 21 September, governed 12 y. 10 m. 23 d. died 12 August 1689; the see was vacant 1 m. 23 d.

CCXLIII.

1689 Alexander VIII. 6 October, governed 1 y. 3 m. 27 d. died 1 Febr. 1691; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

CCXLIV.

1691 Innocent XII. 12 July, governed 9 y. 2 m. 16 d. died 27 September 1700; the see continued vacant 1 m. 26 d.

1625 Fathers of the mission by St. Vincent of Paul.

1640 Canons of Uzez, in order.

1647 Canonesses of St. Genevive at Nanterre.

1650 Nuns of the holy sacrament.

1653 Brotherhood of Bethlehem at Mexico, by Peter of Bethancourt.

1654 Nuns of the holy sacrament or everlasting adoration, by queen Anne of Austria.

1662 Reform of the white Friars at the abbey of the Trappe, in the diocese of Seez, by Armand John Bouthillier of Rancé.

1665 Barefooted Augustins of Portugal.

1668 Hospitallers of Italy, founded with the estates of the Jesuits.

1671 Nuns of seven griefs in Italy.

1672 The military order of Denmark renewed by Christian V.

1675 Congregation of the priests of the hospital of the Trinity of the pilgrims at Rome.

1676 Solitary virgins of St. Peter of Alcantara in Italy.

1690 St. John of Dieu canonized.

1690 Nuns of Corpus Domini in Italy.

1693 The order of St. Lewis, by king Lewis XIV. to reward the officers of his army.

nature communicated to the humanity.

1553 The Antitrinitarians, so called from their being the disciples of Mich. Servetus, a Spaniard, who denied a trinity of persons in the Godhead, as we have before observed.

1557 George Blandrat of Saluzzo, a physician, followed the errors of Servetus, and died in Poland.

1558 Gentilis Valentin of Consentia in Italy, a follower of Servetus. At first he retired to Geneva, then to Transilvania, and from thence to Bern in Switzerland, where he was beheaded for his errors.

1560 The Huguenots, a name given to the Calvinists or French Reformers. This word is derived from the German *Fylgenossen*, which signifies *associates*, a name the reformers in Switzerland gave themselves; from whence it passed into France.

1567 The condemnation of the propositions of Mich. Bayus, a doctor of the Louvain, to which the doctor submitted.

1569 The Puritans, a name assumed by the Calvinists in England. They pretended to greater degrees of gospel sanctity and purity than the other reformers.

1569 Pope Pius V. drives the Jews out of the ecclesiastical state, and keeps them in the cities of Rome and Ancona only.

1574 Faustus Socinus, of Sienna in Italy, chief of the Socinians. He joins himself to Blandart in Transylvania, in order to attack the mystery of the holy Trinity. He advanced then, that J. C. was not God; that the word had not existed before the incarnation; that he was only superior to other creatures in grace and merit; that J. C. was not the mediator between God and men, and that he had not redeemed us from our

sin; that the pains of hell were not everlasting. He followed the doctrine of Zuinglius with regard to the eucharist, and that of Calvin with regard to other opinions.

1575 The illuminated, heretics of Spain, who gave into an extravagant spirituality, by giving more efficacy to prayer, than to the sacraments. They rejected obedience to superior ecclesiastics, unless they were illuminated, and affirmed, that in the degree of perfection there was no further occasion to give attention to the works ordered by the church. Thus by devotion wrongly understood, they overturned the rules and oeconomy of religion. These errors appeared in Spain in 1623, and preceded the Quietists.

1580 Ægidius, a kind of anabaptist, who appeared at Aix la Chapelle. He was condemned to death at Anvers. He did not form a particular sect.

1582 Very severe laws enacted in England against all the Catholics.

1591 Episcoparians are the reformed communion, which is the governing one in England. It joins the doctrine of Calvin with the greatest part of the ceremonies of the catholic church, and hath preserved the episcopal order and the ecclesiastical hierarchy. It is the reformation such as was introduced by queen Elizabeth.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1601 John Cameron, of Glasgow in Scotland, a Calvinist moderated by grace and justification, reconciles himself to the sentiments of the church.

1602 Lelio Socinus, more able and more dangerous, than Faustus Socinus his uncle, of Sienna in Italy, puts himself at the head of the Socinians, who were also named Antitrinitarians, or Unitarians and Polish

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

CCXLV.

1700 Clement XI. 23 November, governed 20 y. 3 m. 25 d. died 19 March 1721; the see continued vacant 1 m. 19 d.

CCXLVI.

1721 Innocent XIII. 8 May, governed 2 y. 10 m. died 7 March 1724; the see continued vacant 2 m. 21 d.

CCXLVII.

1724 Benedict XIII. 29 May, governed 5 y. 8 m. 23 d. died 21 February 1730; the see continued vacant 4 m. 21 d.

CCXLVIII.

1730 Clement XII. 12 July, governed 9 y. 6 m. 25 d. died 6 February 1740; the see continued vacant 6 m. 10 d.

CCXLIX.

1740 Benedict XIV. 17 August, governed 17 y. 7 m. 18 d. died 4 April 1758; the see continued vacant 3 m. 2 d.

CCL.

1758 Clement XIII. 6 July.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1703 Knights of St. Rupert of Salzburg, by the archbishop John Ernest of Thun.

1720 Order of St. Anthony of Armenia, transported to Modon in the Moræa, approved this year by pope Clement XI.

Polish brothers, because that being hunted on all sides, they took refuge in Poland and in Transylvania.

1608 Arminius, chief of the Arminians or Remonstrants, mitigated Calvinists, particularly so with regard to grace and predestination, they allowed a general toleration to other religions, and even to the Arians, or the demi-Arians. They are called Remonstrants, on account of the remonstrance, which they presented to the states general, in order to obtain the ecclesiastical tolerance. They were condemned at the synod of Dordrecht in 1619, looked on as general by the protestants. The Gomarites, or rigid Calvinists were their adversaries.

1618 Conrad Vorstius, at Leyden, attacks the simplicity and the immensity of God.

1619 Lucilio Vanini, an atheist, burnt at Toulouse, 9 February.

1620 Robert Brown, an Englishman, chief of the Brownists, or independants, rejects all subordination in the church. They are but little known out of England.

1635 Persecution at Japan.

1637 Persecution in China.

1645 Menno Simonis, Friso, chief of the Mennonites, a sort of anabaptists in Holland, allowed only the new testament, and forebore using the name of Trinity. They believed, that J. C. had taken nothing from the holy virgin; that sin did not affect the soul, and asserted, *that they knew not how to carry arms*. They received baptism late.

1650 John Labbadie quiets the Jesuits and the church in 1650, and affirms, that men are deceived by God. He gave into many errors. He was a minister in Holland, but was deposed, and died there in 1674.

1653 The first condemnation of the five propositions of Jansenius, and which no Catholic has ever maintained since.

1655 George Fox, a sort of Anabaptist, believed himself inspired. He followed the sentiments of Socinus, and condemned the ceremonies of the church. He is the author of the Quakers or Tremblers, a sort of Convulsionaries, very common in Holland and England, who prophecy with convulsions.

1655 Isaac de la Peyrere, chief of the Pre-Adamites, died converted in 1677.

1656 Second condemnation of the 5 propositions of Jansenius.

1662 Persecution in China.

1670 Benedict of Spinoza quits Judaism, turns Deist, and maintains, that God is nothing but the universe, which thinks in men, feels in animals, vegetates in plants, which is inanimate in the earth; that there is but one substance differently modified, infinite in every sense; that God acts of necessity, that the existence of beings is necessary and eternal. He rejects all revelation and religion, asserts, that there is no punishment to be feared after this life; that there is neither miracles nor sin. He died in 1678, aged 44 years.

1680 The death of Antoniett of Bourignon, a fanatic on the subject of religion. She taught chimerical virtues, and allowed a general toleration for all religions. She left but few disciples.

1685 Michael Molinos, a priest, born at Saragossa, affirms, that the annihilation of the functions of the soul, union with God, and self denial, are sufficient to happiness. He rejects prayer, good works and the use of the sacraments, and is chief of the impure Quietists. He died a prisoner in 1696.

1688 Persecution at Siam.

1689 The Camisars of the Cevennes prophecy with convulsions.

FIRST CENTURY.

- 33 **T**HE council of Jerusalem I. in which St. Matthias was elected an apostle in the room of Judas. *Acts of the Apost. chap. I. Regia, Labbe Tom. I.* This council and the four following are not in *Harduin*.
- 33 Of Jerusalem II. in which was appointed seven deacons to assist the apostles in the distribution of alms and preaching, *Acts ch. 6. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*
- 49 Of Jerusalem III. in which the Christians are excused from the observation of the law, but restrained from eating meats offered to idols, animals strangled, and from fornication. *Acts ch. 15. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*
- 58 Of Jerusalem IV. in which the legal ceremonies were permitted for a time. *Acts ch. 21. Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*
- 59 Of Antioch. It is said, that at this time the apostles held a council at Antioch; but it is thought to be supposititious, as well as it's nine canons. It is nevertheless cited in the second council of Nicæa. *Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
- Canons of the apostles in Greek and Latin, amounting to 84, or only to 50, according to Dyonisius the little. *Regia, Labbe and Harduin Tom. I.*
- 76 An epistle of St. Clement to the Corinthians; an excellent epistle. *Labbe Tom. I.* It is wanting in *Regia* and in *Harduin*.
- The apostolic constitutions, in the collection made by *Labbe himself*. They are not in the two others. They are to be found in *Bibliothecis Patrum* and in *Cottelerii Patribus Apostolicis*, in folio. *Ant-verpiæ* 1698 and 1724, 2 volum.
- St. Clementis Recognitiones & Epistolæ.* They also are to be found in some editions of the library of the fathers; but at this present time the works of St. Clement are generally agreed by the learned to be spurious. They do not acknowledge for his the letter to the Corinthians, which did not appear from the time of Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, till 1633, which Junius published in 4to at Oxford, having found it at the end of an ancient Greek manuscript of the Bible, which had belonged to Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople, and of which he made a present to James I. king of Great Britain. The edition of Junius must be had, which has marked in red, what was consumed in his manuscript.
- As for the apostolic constitutions, the learned acknowledge them not to be of the apostles; but they agree, they are at least of the apostolic times, as well as the canons, which bear the name of the apostles, upon which see *Beveridge in the Patres Apostolici de Cottelier*.

SECOND CENTURY.

There are to be met with in most of the editions of the councils, letters of the popes, since St. Linus, the immediate successor of St. Peter, down to pope Simplicius, who took possession of the see in the year 385. They contain a great many rules respecting discipline, unknown to the first Christians. The learned are now agreed, that these letters are spurious, nevertheless to the middle of the XVIIth century authors had adopted them as genuine. They are even cited in the decree of Gratian,

F I R S T C E N T U R Y.

44 **S**T. Matthew is the first sacred writer, who published the gospel. It is thought, that he wrote it in Hebrew. We have it only in Greek.

44 St. Mark writes his gospel the same year. He abridged St. Matthew's, to which St. Peter causes him to add some circumstances.

52 St. Paul writes his first epistle; that to the Thessalonians.

53 St. Paul writes his second epistle to the Thessalonians.

55 St. Luke writes the gospel from the relation of those, who had seen Jesus Christ.

51 St. Paul writes his first epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Galatians.

58 St. Paul writes his second epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Romans.

59 St. James, bishop of Jerusalem, writes his epistle to the faithful, in general.

60 St. Peter writes his first epistle.

62 St. Paul writes four epistles, to the Philippians, to the Ephesians, to the Colossians, and to Philemon.

63 St. Paul writes his epistle to the Hebrews.

65 St. Paul writes his first epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus.

66 St. Paul writes his 2d. epistle to Timothy, and St. Peter his 2d. epistle.

71 St. Jude writes his epistle.

92 St. John writes his three epistles.

96 St. John writes his apocalypse.

98 St. John writes his gospel.

} *All these writings and the preceding compose the new Testament.*

71 St. Barnabas, companion of St. Paul, writes an epistle to the faithful, *cum Ignatii epistolis, ex editione Vossii, 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1646. & in patribus apostolicis J. B. Cottelerii.*

71 Hermas, who is thought to have been a disciple of St. Paul, hath composed a book, intitled the Shepherd, *in Patribus Apostolicis Cottelerii.*

Spurious works of the first Century.

1 An epistle from J. C. to king Abgarus. *In Euseb. Hist. Eccl.*

2 Epistles of the holy virgin. *In Codice Apocryph. N. T. Fabricii.*

3 Many counterfeit gospels, *apud Fabricium.*

4 Many acts of the apostles, *ibidem.*

5 St. Paul to the Laodicæans, *ibidem.* . . . 6 Liturgies of the apostles.

7 The Creed is not of the apostles, but contains their doctrine.

8 The books of the Sybills. . . . 9 Epistles of Seneca to St. Paul.

10 Abdias of Babylon, *Certamen Apostolor. in Biblioth. PP.*

11 Acts of St. Andrew, *in Bibliotheca Patrum.*

12 St. Dyonisius the Areopagite. *Græc. & Lat. Folio. Antwerp. 1634. 2 vol.*

40 Philo the Jew. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat. Folio. Paris 1640.*

74 Josephus, History of the Jews. *Opera folio, Græc. Lat. Amst. 1726. 2 vol.*

S E C O N D C E N T U R Y.

107 St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, afterwards a martyr at Rome in the year 107. A little before his martyrdom he wrote several letters. We have seven of them, which are allowed at this time, as incontestable. They had been missing since the time of Photius; but Usher brought them to light in Latin in 1642, and he published them at Oxford in the years 1644 and 1647. . . . Isaac Vossius had the good fortune to find them in Greek in the library of the grand duke of Florence, and published them in 4to. at Amster-

tian, as authentic monuments of these first times. We must stay our attention, when we read the ancient theologians and canonists. The only pope, of whom we have any epistle, whose genuineness may be depended on, is St. Clement, 3d pope, of whom we have an epistle to the Corinthians. They produce a second; but it is doubtful.

125 Of Sicily, against the errors of the Hecraeonites and Valentinus. Only *Baluze in nova Collectione*. It is believed to be spurious.

146 Of Rome, against Theodotus the Carrier. *In Synodico veteri Fabricii Bibliotheca Græcæ*, T. XI. p. 186.

152 At Pergamus in Asia, against the Colorbasianians. Only *Baluze*.

160 Held in the East, against the errors of Cerdon. Only *Baluze*.

170 Of Rome, against the Quartodecimans. *In Synodico veteri apud Fabricium*, T. XI. p. 186.

173 Of Hierapolis in Asia, against Montanus, the Montanists and Theodotus the Carrier. *Baluzius ex Eusebio. Fabricius idem*.

At the same time, it is thought, that other councils were held in Asia upon the same subject.

197 * Of Lyons, under St. Irenæus, upon Easter. Only *Baluze*.

197 * Of Ephesus, under Polycrates, upon the celebration of Easter, hath been rejected at Rome. *Baluz. in nova collect. ex Eusebio*.

197 * Of Pontus, a province of Asia.

197 * Of Osbroenes in Asia.

197 * Of Corinth in Greece.

197 * Of Cæsarea in Palestine.

This star denotes, that the council is not received.

These four councils are concerning the celebration of Easter. *In Regia. & Labbe, & Harduin Tom. I.*

197 Of Rome, by pope Victor, upon the celebration of Easter. *Regia, & Labbe Tom. I.*

198 Of Rome, upon Easter. *Fabricius ibidem*.

198 Of Mesopotamia, upon Easter. *Fabricius ibidem*.

199 Of Lyons, against the errors of Valentin. *La Lande*, pag. 12.

THIRD CENTURY.

215 * Of Carthage in Africa, by Agrippinus, against the baptism of heretics. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin. Tom. I.*

217 Of Carthage II. upon discipline. Only *Harduin. Tom. I.*

223 Of Alexandria, where Origen is degraded for having castrated himself. *Baluz. in nova collectione*. It is wanting in others.

235 Of Alexandria, against Ammonius, who had abandoned the faith. *Labbe* is the only one, who mentions it, *Tom. I.*

235 * Of Iconium and Synada in Asia, against the baptism of heretics and against the Montanists. *Regia, Labbe Tom. I.*

237 Of Rome, against Origen. *In Regia, and Labbe Tom. I.*

240 Of Lambeta in Africa, against the heretic Privatus. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*

242 Of Philadelphia, or Bosra in Arabia, against the errors of Berillus, bishop of Bosra. *Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.* Wanting in *Regia*.

245 Of Ephesus in Asia, against the heretic Noetus. *Baluz. Hard. Tom. I.*

249 Of Arabia, against the Arabians, who held that the soul dies and revives again with the body. *Regia, Labbe Tom. I.* Omitted by *Harduin*.

- Amsterdam in 1646 and 1680. . . . *In Patribus Apostolicis Cottelerii, in folio. Antverpiæ (id est Amstelodami) 1698 and 1724. 2 volumes.* These letters are of an apostolic simplicity, and excellent for their matter and sentiments. There are other letters of this Saint, but they are either spurious, or interpolated.
- 120 Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, a province of Asia, a disciple of St. John the evangelist. We have of his only some fragments *apud Eusebium.*
- 126 Quadratus, bishop of Athens, an apology for the Christian religion, of which there is a fragment *apud Eusebium.*
- 150 St. Justin, the philosopher and mart. 2 apologies for religion, Greek and Latin, printed by the Benedictin fathers.
- 160 Militon, bishop of Sardis, some fragments *apud Euseb.*
- 165 Egesippus, who of a Jew became a Christian. A history of the church, lost, a history of the destruction of Jerusalem, *in Biblioth. PP.*
- 167 St. Polycarp of Smyrna. *Ejus epistola cum Ignatianis.*
- 167 Epistle of the church of Smyrna, upon the martyrdom of St. Polycarp, their bishop, *cum Ignatii epistolis.*
- 170 Tatian, a disciple of St. Justin. *Oratio contra Græcos, cum Justino.*
- 176 Athenagoras, a philosopher of Athens. *Apolog. Chr. relig. cum Justino.*
- 176 Theodotion. The old Testament in Greek, *in Exaplis Origenis.*
- 177 An epistle of the church of Lyons, upon the martyrs.
- 177 Hermias, a philosopher. *Irrisio gentilium cum Justino.*
- 178 St. Irenæus, born at Smyrna in Asia, bishop of Lyons, a disciple of St Polycarp. *Ejus opera a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1710.*
- 180 Theophilus, bishop of Antioch. *Apolog. rel. Christ. cum Justino.*
- Apollinaris, bishop of Hierapolis, of whom nothing remains.
- Dionysius, bishop of Corinth. *Some fragments in Eusebius.*
- 181 Pantenus, catechist of Alexandria. Nothing remains of his.
- 184 Ezekiel, a Jew, or Christian. *Tragædia in Bibliothec. PP.*
- 190 Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus. *Epistola, apud Eusebium.*

THIRD CENTURY.

- 215 St. Clement of Alexandria, a priest. *Ejus opera Græce & Latine, in folio. Oxonii 1715. 2 volum.*
- 217 Tertullian, a priest of Carthage in Africa, was at first a very zealous Catholic, afterward became a furious Montanist. *Ejus opera in folio. Paris 1664.* He wrote sometimes in Greek, and there is a manuscript of his in this language in the Escorial in Spain.
- 220 Pamphilus, a priest of Cæsarea in Palestine. There remain a few fragments of his.
- 221 St. Hippolytus, a bishop either of Italy, or Asia. *Ejus opera ab Alberto Fabricio, Græce & Latine, in folio. Hamburg. 1719.*
- 230 Julius Africanus, born in Palestine, made a chronology, which is lost, but from whence Eusebius and Syncellus have drawn their's. There are some fragments of him in the Eusebius of Scaliger.
- 235 Minucius Felix, originally of Africa, and an advocate at Rome. *Ejus Octavius contra gentilium religionem, in 8vo. Amstelodami 1672.*
- 236 Ammonius, a philosopher of Alexandria. *Ejus Harmonia Evangelistarum, Græce & Latine, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*

- 250 Of Achaia, against the Valesians, or Eunuchs. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 250 Of Rome, to receive those, who had fallen away in persecution. *Regia, & Labbe Tom. I.*
- 251 Of Rome, by Cornelius, against Novatian. *Regia, Harduin Tom. I.*
- 251 Of Carthage in Africa, to receive those, who had fallen away in persecution, and against Felicissimus the schismatic. *Ibidem.*
- 252 Of Rome, under St. Cornelius, where they approve of the council of Carthage, the preceding year. *Ibidem.*
- 252 Of Carthage, against Privatus, Felicissimus and Novatian. *Ibidem.*
- 253 Of Antioch, against Novatian. *Baluze in Collect. Labbe Tom. I.*
- 253^{*} Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Regia Tom. I. Baluze in nova Collect. Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 253 Of Carthage, against Basilides, bishop of Leon, and Martial, bishop of Astorga, for having labellated; that is to say, for taking billets as having sacrificed. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 254^{*} Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 255^{*} Of Carthage, on the baptism of heretics. *Ibidem.*
- 256^{*} Of Carthage, 1st, 2d, 3d, on the baptism of heretics. *Ibid.*
- 256 Of Rome, on the baptism of heretics, against the opinion of the bishops of Africa. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I. Baluz.*
- 257 or 258 Of Rome, against Noetius, Sabellinus and Valentinus. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 257 Of Norbonne in Languedoc, on account of Paul, bishop of this city, accused of incontinence. *Labbe & Harduin Tom. II.*
- 258 Of Alexandria, against Novatus. *Fabricius ibid.*
- 260 Of Rome. Dionysius of Alexandria acquitted there of the heresy of Sabellius. It is thought, he dissembled. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 262 Of Africa, in favour of the baptism of heretics. *Ibidem.*
- 263 Of Alexandria, against Nepotian and Cefinthus millenists, who favoured idolatry. *Ex veteri Synodico, apud Fabric. T. XI. p. 292.*
- 264 Of Antioch I. against Paul of Samosata, who maintained, that J. C. was a meer man. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 268 Of Rome, upon the baptism of heretics. *Fabricius ibid.*
- 268 Of Antioch II. in which Paul of Samosata was again condemned. *Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 269 Of Antioch III. Paul of Samosata is deposed. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I. & Baluz. in nova Collect.*
- 273 Of Ancyra in Galatia, upon discipline. *Pithou in Collectione.*
- 277 Of Ancyra in Cœlesyria, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 277 Of Melopotamia, against Manes. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*

FOURTH CENTURY.

- 303 Of Sinuessæ in the Campagna. Pope Marcellinus confessed having offered incense to idols; but this council is thought to be forged by the Donatists. *Regia, Labbe & Harduin Tom. I.*
- 305 Of Circes in Numidia, in which they absolve the bishops, who in the time of persecution had remitted to the pagans the holy books. *Regia Labbe, Harduin Tom. I.*

- 251 St. Cornelius, a pope, of whom there are two epistles among those of St. Cyprian.
- 251 Novatian, a priest of the church of Rome. *An epistle among those of St. Cyprian, & Liber de Trinitate, cum Tertulliano Rigaltii.*
- 252 St. Gregory Taumaturgus, bishop of Neocæsarea in 240. *Ejus Opera Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1621 & 1722.*
- 252 St. Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria in 247, of whom there only remains some fragments, *apud Eusebium & Balzamonem.*
- 252 Origen, a priest of the church of Alexandria, born in the year 181, was one of the most learned fathers of the Greek church, and one of the most laborious. He made a great noise in the church. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina, ex recensione D. Caroli de la Rue, Monachi Benedictine, in folio. Paris 1733 & 1740. 3 volumes, and the fourth afterward sent to the press. Origenis Exapla; a D. Bernardo de Montfaucon, in folio. Paris 1719.* This last work, of which there only remains some fragments, contained the Greek versions of the old Testament in different columns.
- 254 St. Stephen, a pope. An epistle to St. Cyprian and to Firmilian on the baptism of heretics, but it is lost.
- 255 Eusebius, deacon of Alexandria, who composed some homilies.
- 257 Basilides, an Egyptian, bishop of Pentapolis in Lybia, of whom there are some fragments, *apud Zonaram & Balzamonem.*
- 257 St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage in Africa, from 248 to 258, afterward a martyr. *Ejus Opera per Nicol. Rigaltium & Priorium, edita in folio. Paris 1666. & a Steph. Baluzio, in Folio. Paris, Typogr. Regia 1726.*
- 259 St. Dionysius, a pope. Several epistles, of which there only remains some fragments, *apud Eusebium, in Histor. Ecclesiast.*
- 260 Ponces, deacon of Carthage, under St. Cyprian. The life of this martyr, *cum St. Cypriani operibus.*
- 265 Theognostus of Alexandria, a disciple of Origen, concerning whom see Photius in *Bibliotheca Codice 106.*
- 266 Malchion, an epistle against the errors of Paul, bishop of Samosata.
- 269 Methodius, bishop of Tyre in Palestine, and a martyr in 302. *Ejus Opera a Cambesio, Græc. & Lat. in folio. Paris 1644. . . . Ejus Convivium Virginum, in folio. Paris 1657. e Typogr. Regia.*
- 270 Anatolius, a philosopher of Alexandria. De Paschate; *vide Ægidium Bucherium, de doctrina temporum, in folio. Antverpiæ 1634.*
- 277 Archelaus, bishop of Cæsarea in Mesopotamia. A conference with Manes. See *Zacagni Monumenta Græca, in 4. Romæ 1698.*
- 285 Arnobius, an African. *Ejus Libri VII. adversus gentiles, in folio. Roma 1542. a magnificent edition. . . . Idem cum notis diversorum, in 4. Lugd. Batav. 1651 & 1657. a learned writer, but very difficult.*
- 295 Victorinus, bishop of Pettau in Styria. A comment, upon the Apocalypse. in *Biblioth. Patr.* and other works, which are lost.
- 297 St. Pamphilus, a martyr. An apology for Origen, inter *Ruffini Opera.*

FOURTH CENTURY.

- 304 Lucius Cælius Lactantius Firmanus, of Fermo in Italy. He wrote elegantly in favour of the Christian religion. *Ejus Opera in 8. Lipsiæ 1715. a good edition. . . . Idem de Mortibus Persecutorum, cum notis variorum, in 8. Ultrajecti 1692. . . . Idem Epitome Institutionum, in 8. Paris 1712. It must*

- 305 Of Cirtes in Numidia, in which they absolve the bishops, who in the time of persecution had remitted to the pagans the holy books. *Regia, Labbe, Harduin* Tom. I.
- 306 or 308 Of Alexandria, against the schismatic Miletus, bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. *Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 311 Of Carthage, to give a bishop to this city. *Baluz.*
- 311* Of Carthage, of the Donatists against Cæcilian. *Reg. Labb. H. T. I.*
- 312 Of Carthage, where Cæcilian, who was then bishop of it, was absolved. *Ibid.*
- 313 Of Rome, upon Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage. *Ibidem.*
- 313 Of Elvira (Illiberitanum) in the kingdom of Granada in Spain. It is thought rather to be a collection of canons plenitentiary of the churches of Spain and Africa, than a council. Its discipline is rigid against those, who fell away in persecution. It contains 81 canons, and is to be found with a great many commentaries and notes in the edition of P. Labbe Tom. *Regia & Harduin* Tom. I. & *d'Aguires in Concil. Hispaniæ.*
- 314 Of Arles in Provence, assembled by order of Constantine, in which the Donatists are condemned. *Regia* Tom. II. *Labbe, Harduin,* Tom. I. *avec plusieurs Aïcles dans l'Édition de Labbe.*
- 314 Of Ancyra. They received there those, who had fallen away upon their repentance, and they distinguished them into several sorts., *Regia* Tom. II. *Labbe, Harduin* Tom. I.
- 314 Of Neocæsarea, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid. & Bevereg.*
- 315 Of Alexandria in Egypt, against Arius. *Regia* T. II. *Labbe, Harduin,* T. I.
- 318* Of Palestine, in favour of Arius. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 319 Of Alexandria, against the Miletians, Collutians and Sabellians. *Regia* T. II. *Labbe* T. I.
- 320 Of Rome, against the Jews and upon discipline. The priests and the doctors of the Jews assisted at it. *Reg. Tom. II. Labbe & Hard. T. I.*
- 320 Of Laodicea in Lycia, upon discipline. *Regia* T. II. *Labbe* Tom. I. *Harduin* Tom. I. who refers it to the year 372.
- 321 Of Alexandria, by the priests of Alexandria, and of the Marcotis. *Harduin alone,* Tom. I.
- 324 Of Gangres in Paphlagonia, upon faith and discipline. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. *Beveregius.* Other authors refer this council to the year 325.
- 324 Of Rome, for the peace of the church. *Regia & Labbe* Tom. II. as spurious.
- 325 Of Nice. The first general council. 318 fathers, who composed it, acknowledged there against the Arians the word consubstantial in the eternal father. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I. *Beveregius.*
- 325 Of Rome, for discipline. *Regia, & Labbe* T. II. *Hard. T. I.*
- 328* or 329 Of Nicomedia or Antioch, by the Arians, against Eustathius, falsely accused of adultery. *Baluz. Harduin* Tom. I.
- 330 Of Alexandria, against Ischyra an Arian. *Only Harduin* Tom. I.
- 333 Of Carthage. *Only Harduin* T. I.
- 334* Of Caesarea in Palestine, against St. Athanasius. *Only Harduin* T. I.
- 335* Of Tyre, against St. Athanasius. *Regia, & Labbe* T. II. *Hard. T. I.*
- 335* Of Jerusalem, by the Eusebians. *Regia, & Labbe* T. II. *Hard. T. I.*

be remarked, that the edition of Holland *variorum* 1660 is falsified on the subject of usury.

- 305 Commodianus wrote in a poetic style against the heathens. *Instructio-
nes adversus paganos, cum Cypriano, in folio. Paris.*
- 311 Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, died in 325. Some letters, *apud
Socratem & Theodoret. in cxi. Eccles. Cottelerium in Monumentis Ecclesiæ,
Græce, in 4.*
- 314 Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine in 313, the most learned
writer of his time. He composed works of all kinds. His conduct was
equivocal in the history of Arianism.
*Ejus Historia Ecclesiastica, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1572. & in
folio. Oxonii 1720. 3 volum.*
*Ejus Præparatio & Demonstratio Evangelica, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris
1628. 2 volum.*
*Ejusdem Chronicon ab Arnaldo Pontaco, in folio. Burdigalæ 1604, & a
Josepho Scaligero, in folio. Lugduni Batavorum 1657.*
*Commentarii in Isaiam, in Collectione Græco-Lat. Patrum Bernardi de Mont-
faucon, folio. Paris 1706. 2 volum.*
- 325 Constantine, emperor, discourses and epistles. *Euseb. in Hist. Eccl.*
- 330 Juvenius, a Christian poet and Spanish priest. *Ejus Historia Evange-
lica in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 331 Rheticius, bishop of Autun, of whom nothing remains.
- 331 Eustathius, bishop of Antioch in 325, wrote against the Arians. There
remains only some fragments of his.
- 331 St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in 326, died in 373, a defender
of the divinity of J. C. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina, in folio. Paris 1698.
3 volum.* He is the first of the four Greek doctors.
- 332 St. James, bishop of Niseba in Mesopotamia, died in the year 340.
Divers tracts, of which nothing remains
- 332 Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, wrote against the Arians. There remains
nothing, but some fragments.
- 333 Osius, bishop of Cordoua in Spain, died in 358. He presided at the
council in Nice, in the name of pope Sylvester, against the Arians.
There remains only one epistle of his.
- 333 Julius Firmicus Maternus, bishop of Milan. *De errore prophanarum re-
ligionum, apud Cyprianum, Editionis 1666.*
- 334 St. Pacomus, chief of the Solitaries, a monastic rule, and eleven epistles.
In Regulis Benedicti Anianensis.
- 334 Orsiede, monk under St. Pacomus. Instruction for the monks.
- 335 Theodore, monk under St. Pacomus. Several epistles, one of which
is in *Regulis Benedicti Anianensis.*
- 336 St. Anthony, institutor of the monastic life, died in the year 356.
One constitution and seven letters, *in Biblioth. Patrum & in Codice Re-
gularum.*
- 337 Pope Julius. Some epistles, of which two *apud Athanasium.*
- 337 Basil, bishop of Ancyra in 336. Some Treatises of Divinity and Re-
ligion, of which nothing remains, but some epistles.
Pope Liberius. Some epistles, which are in St. Hilary, in folio. Paris
1693, & in *Epistolis Pontificum.*
- 341 Eusebius, bishop of Emessa in Syria. Several Treatises, which are
lost. His Homilies are spurious.

- 335 * Of the Marcotis in Egypt, against St. Athanasius. *Fabricius in Synodico Tom. XI. Biblioth. Græc.*
- 336 * Of Constantinople, by the Arians. *Regia & Labbe only, Tom. II.*
- 337 Of Rome, against the Arians, in favour of the Faith of Nicæa. *Regia, & Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.* It is thought to be spurious.
- 340 * Of Alexandria, by the Arians, against St. Athanasius. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 340 * Of Constantinople, against Paul, the Catholic bishop of this city. *Fabricius in Synodico.*
- 341 * Of Constantinople, against St. Athanasius. *Ibid.*
- 341 Of Antioch, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.* Emmanuel Schellstrate hath published a large commentary upon this council, printed in 4. at Antwerp.
- 341 * Of Antioch, another council, held by the Arians against St. Athanasius. *Regia & Labbe T. II.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 341 Of Rome, in which St. Athanasius is cleared of the accusations of the Arians. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 342 Of Rome, in which Athanasius is again cleared. *Regia & Labbe T. II.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 344 * Of Antioch, two councils by the Arians, against the faith of the council of Nice. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 344 Of Milan, in favour of the divinity of the word, by the Catholics. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
- 345 Of Antioch in Cœlesyria, on ecclesiastical discipline. *Pithou in Codice Canon.* Wanting in the other collections.
- 346 Of Cologne, to depose Euphrasas, bishop of this city, who denied the Divinity of J. C. *Regia & Labbe Tom. II. Hard. T. I.*
- 347 Of Sardica in Illyrica, against the Arians. It's canons are often attributed to the general council of Nice. *Regia Tom. III. Labbe Tom. II. Hard. Tom. I. Beveregius in Pandectis Canonum.*
- 347 * Of Sardica in Illyria, by the Demi-Arians. Some persons, who had confounded this council with the former, because it was in the same year, have said, that the council of Sardica was partly Catholic, and partly heretical. *Regia Tom. III. Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 347 Of Hadrumetta in Africa, upon discipline. Only *Harduin Tom. I.*
- 347 Of Latopolis in Egypt. *Ex sola vita St. Paschomii.* Wanting in the collection of councils.
- 347 Of Milan, by the Catholics, against Ursace and Valens, Arian bishops, who retract and reconcile themselves, at least, in appearance to the church by embracing the Nicene creed, *Regia Tom. III. Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 347 * Of Philippolis, against St. Athanasius. *Fabricius.*
- 347 Of Cordoua in Spain, by Osius. *Ibidem.*
- 347 * Of Antioch, by the Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 348 Of Carthage, upon Ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia Tom. III. Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 358 * Of the Donatists, but the place, where held, not known. It is known, that it was held, but we have not it's acts.
- 348 Of Jerusalem, in favour of St. Athanasius. *Regia Tom. III. Labbe Tom. II. Harduin Tom. I.*
- 349 Of Sumich, by the Catholics, against Photinus, in which Ursace and Valens

- Valens are received into the communion of the Catholic church. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II.
- 349 Of Rome, against the heresy of Photinus. Ursace and Valens are likewise admitted to the communion of the church. Only *Baluze*.
- 350 Of Jerusalem, for St. Athanasius. *Fabricius*.
- 350* Of Jerusalem, against St. Athanasius. *Ibidem*.
- 351 Of Malatia (Melitinense) in Armenia, of which there is but little known. Only *Baluzius*, and *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 351* Of Sirmich, by the Arians, against the heresy of Photin. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 351 Of Bazas among Gauls, against the heresy of the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin*, who sets it down so in *Indice*, Tom. II. but *la Lande* places it in 358.
- 352 Of Rome, for St. Athanasius. Only *Regia* Tom. III. and *Labbe* T. II.
- 353* Of Arles in Provence, by the Arians, against St. Paulinus, bishop of Trèves, defender of St. Athanasius. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I. Others place it in the year 355.
- 355 Of Poitiers, concerning the Arians. *La Lande* pag. 2.
- 355 Of Milan, for the faith of Nice. *Fabricius*.
- 355* Of Milan, by the Arians, under the protection of the emperor Constance. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I. *Baluze*.
- 356* Of Beziers among the Gauls, by the Arians against St. Hilary. *Reg.* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 356* Of Antioch, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius in nova Collect.*
- 357* Of Sirmich, by the Arians, who drew up a new formula of faith, which hath made a great noise in the church. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 357* Of Antioch, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius*.
- 358 Of Ancyra, against the heretical formula of Sirmich, assembled by the Arians the preceding year. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. and *Baluz.* in *nova Collect.*
- 358 Of Rome, against the Arians. Only *Baluzius*.
- 359 Of Sirmich, by the Demi-Arians against the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 359 Of Rimini, against the Arians, in favour of the faith of the council of Nice. *Ibidem*, & *Baluzius in nova Collect.*
- 359* Of Rimini, by the Arians, who separated themselves from the council of the Catholic bishops. *Regia* T. III. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I.
- 359* Two councils, held this year at Nice, in Bythinia, by the Arians. Only *Baluzius in nova Collectione*.
- 359* Of Seleucia by the Demi-Arians, against the Ætians and the Acacians. *Regia* T. I. *Labbe* T. II. *Harduin* T. I.
- 359* Of Constantinople, by the Acacians and the Arians, against the Demi-Arians. *Ibid.* & *Baluzius in nova Collectione*.
- 359 Of Achaia, against the Acacians and Demi-Arians. *Baluzius in nova Collectione*. . Omitted in three other Collections.
- 360 Of Paris, in which they reject the heretical formula, drawn up in the council of Rimini, assembled in 359 by the Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 360 Of Antioch, in which Miletius is elected bishop of this city. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* T. I.

- 362 Of Alexandria in Egypt, in which they treat about several things relating to faith, and receive the apostate bishops, but with different degrees of penance. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. *Baluz. in nova Collect.*
- 362 Of Constantinople, in which Macedonius, bishop of this city, is deposed, for his errors concerning the Holy Ghost. Only *Harduin* T. I.
- 363 Of Alexandria, in which St. Athanasius makes a confession of faith be drawn up. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 363 Of Antioch, in which the Arian bishops assembled with Meletius, received the faith of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 363 * Of Fevest in Numidia, by the Donatists. Only *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 364 Of Laodicea in Phrygia, upon discipline. *Pitbou in Codice Canonum Ecclesie.*
- 364 * Of Lampfac, by the Demi-Arians. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 365 Of Illyria, in which they confirm the creed of Nice. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I. But this last refers it to the year 374.
- 365 Of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, for the faith of the church. *Fabricius in Synedico veteri.*
- 366 Of Rome, in which they received the Macedonians, who abjure their errors. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 366 Of Sicily, for the creed of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 366 Of Thyria, for the creed of Nice. *Ibidem.*
- 367 * Of Antioch. They reject the term consubstantial. *Ibidem.*
- 367 * Of Singedun in Mæsia, by Ursace and Valens, Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 367 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 367 Another at Rome, to justify pope Damasius. *Baluz. ibidem.*
- 368 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 368 * Of Pura in Phrygia, by the Aëtians, upon the celebration of Easter. *Fabricius.*
- 369 Of Rome, against the Arians. *Ibidem.*
- 370 Of Rome, in the cause of Auxentius. *Ibidem.*
- 372 * Of Cyrica, in favour of the Demi-Arians, Macedonians and Eunomæans. Only *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 373 Of Rome, against Apollinairis, Vitalus and Timothæus, his disciples. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 374 Of Valence in Dauphine, touching the Ordinations. *Ibidem.*
- 375 Of Gangres, for the faith of the church. *Fabricius.*
- 377 Of Antioch, upon the faith and discipline, and against the schism of Meletius. *Ibidem* & *Baluz.* Others place it in 372.
- 378 Of Rome, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 379 Of Antioch, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 380 Of Milan, for Indica, a calumniated virgin. *Baluz. Hard. T. I.*
- 380 Of Saragossa, against the Priscillianists. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Hard. I.*
- 381 Of Constantinople, second general council, assembled under pope Damasius, and under the emperor Theodosius, to confirm the council of Nice, and acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost, attacked by Macedonius. There were 150 bishops. This council gives to the bishop of Constantinople the first rank, after that of Rome. *Ibidem, & Bevoeregius.*

- 342 Three Macarius's, one a monk of Seta, the other an abbot in the Thebaid of Egypt, and the third a disciple of St. Anthony. A Rule and some Homilies and small Treatises, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*, & in *Codice Regularum St. Benedicti Anianensi*.
- 355 St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers this year, a great defender of the divinity of the word, for which he was banished and persecuted. *Ejus Opera in folio. Paris 1693.* It is one of the best editions of the Benedictin fathers.
- 355 Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia. *Ejus Libri contra Arianos, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 356 Marius Victorinus Africanus. *Ejus Libri contra Arianus, in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 356 St. Pacian, bishop of Barcelona. Some epistles against the Novatians, and upon baptism and repentance, in *Bibliothecis Patrum.* There are a few separate editions.
- 359 Phebadius, bishop of Agen. *Libri contra Arianos, in 4. Paris 1570, & in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 368 Optatus, bishop of Milevia in Numidia. *De Schismate Donatistarum Libri VII, in folio. Paris 1679. . . . & 1700.*
- 370 Apollinaires, father and son, the first priest, and the second bishop of Antioch. A poetic version of the psalms of David, in Greek.
- 370 Titus, made bishop of Bostria in Arabia, in the year 362. A Treatise against the Manichæans. *In Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 371 Didimus of Alexandria, surnamed the blind, from the age of 5 years. A Treatise upon the holy spirit, upon the canonical epistles. *In Biblioth. Patrum, & Liber adversus Manichæos, Græc. & Lat. in Autuario Combescii.*
- 373 Peter, bishop of Alexandria, after St. Athanasius. Some epistles, *apud Theodoretum lib. 4. Historiæ, & apud Facundum Hermianensem.*
- 375 St. Cyril, elected bishop of Jerusalem in the year 386. His Catechisms, or Instructions. *Ejus Opera Græce & Latine, a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1720.*
- 375 St. Euphrema Syrian, deacon of the church of Edessa. Some Sermons and Discourses of Piety, translated from the Syriac into Greek. *Ejus Opera Græce, in folio. Oxonii 1704. & Romæ 1734 & 1737. 6 volum.*
- 375 Pope Damasus, a learned writer, of whom there are some letters, *apud St. Hieronymum*, besides many spurious writings, and some others, which are doubtful.
- 375 St. Basil, bishop in Cæsarea, born in 318, bishop in 369, died in 379. A great many Epistles, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some dogmatical Treatises. *Ejus Opera, in folio, a Benedictinis, Græce & Latine. Paris 1721. 3 vol.*
- 376 St. Gregory, bishop of Nazianzen, the most sublime of the Greek fathers. Some Homilies, Discourses, Epistles, and some Christian Poems. *Ejus Opera, in folio, Græce & Latine. Paris 1630. 2 volumes.*
- 379 Amphilocheus, bishop of Iconium, or Cogni, in Asia, was elected in the year 379, and died in 395. Several dogmatical works upon the Holy Trinity and the Holy Ghost. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine, in folio. Paris 1644.*
- 379 Eusebius of Vercell. Some letters, in *Fragmentis Hilarii.*
- 379 Miletius, bishop of Antioch in 361, died in the year 380. A Homily upon a passage in proverbs, *apud St. Athanasium, hæres 63.*

- 381 Of Aquilæa, by St. Ambrosius, against Palladius and Secundianus, Arian bishops. *Regia* Tom. III. *Labbe* Tom. II. *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 382 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 382 Of Constantinople, against Eunomius. Only *Harduin* T. I. and *Baluz.*
- 383 Of Sida in Pamphilia, against the Messalians, called Euchaites and Saccophores. *Baluz. in Collect.* and *Harduin* alone, Tom. I.
- 383 Of Constantinople, to restore peace to this church. *Ibidem.*
- 383 Of Antioch, against the Messalians. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 383 Of Nîmes among the Gaules, in favour of the Catholic faith. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 385 Of Bourdeaux, against the Priscillianists, chiefly Instantius and Salvianus. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Treves in Germany, in which they absolve Thacius, bishop of Spain, accused of having prosecuted the death of Priscillian. *Ibidem.*
- 386 Of Zel, upon discipline. *Harduin* alone, Tom. I.
- 388 Of Antioch, on the death of Marcellus. *Ibidem.*
- 388 Of Toledo. *Harduin* I. *ex Concilio Toletano anni 400.*
- 389 Of Capua in Italy, on the differences of the church of Antioch, referred to Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 389 Of Carthage, to prepare some matters for a general council. *Ibid.*
- 390 Of Rome, against Jovinian. *Ibidem.*
- 390 Of Milan, against Jovinian. *Ibidem.*
- 390 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 390 Of Constantinople, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricius.*
- 390 About this time was made the Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Africanæ. *In Justel & Harduin* Tom. I.
- 391 * Of Angari, by the Novatians. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 393 Of Carthage, for the peace of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 393 Of Bonne, or Hippona in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 393 Of Cabarsuffitanum in Africa, upon Primianus, bishop of Carthage. *Baluz. in Collect.* *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 394 Of Constantinople, upon the dispute of two bishops, concerning the bishopric of Bosra. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 394 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 Of Hadrumet in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 Of Caverne near Carthage in Africa, about the bishop Primianus. *Ibid.*
- 394 Of Hippona in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 394 * Of Baga in Numidia, against Maximianus. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
- 395 Of Hippo, upon discipline. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 397 Of Turin in Piedmont, for the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
- 397 and 398 Of Carthage, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th for discipline.
- 399 Of Africa, or Carthage, for the immunity of churches. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
- 399 Of Alexandria in Egypt, against the errors of Origen.
- 399 Of Cyprus, against Origen. *Baluz. in Collect.* *Harduin* Tom. I.
- 400 Of Constantinople, on the crimes of Antonius, bishop of Ephesus. *Regia* III. *Labbe* II. *Harduin* I.
- 400 Of Rome and of Milan, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 400 Of Toledo in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

- 379 Diodorus, priest of Antioch, bishop of Tarsus in Sicilia in the year 375. Divers dogmatical Treatises, of which there are some fragments, *apud Suidam & Photium in Biblioth.*
- 380 Hilary, deacon of the church of Rome. A Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud St. Ambrosium*, and Questions upon the old and new Testament, *apud St. Augustinum.*
- 380 Priscillian, head of the Priscillianists. Several Questions, of which nothing remains.
- 380 Matronianus, a Priscillianist, composed some Poems, } of which
 380 Tiberianus, of the same sect, composed one Apology, } nothing
 380 Dictinius, of the same sect, was author of some Treatises, } remains.
- 381 Ithacius or Idacius, a Spaniard. Against the Priscillianists.
- 381 Faustinus, Lucifarian. A Treatise against the Arians and Macedonians.
- 381 Philaster, bishop of Bressa. A Treatise upon heresies, *in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 382 Timotheus, bishop of Alexandria. Canonical Laws, *apud Balsamonem.*
- 385 Pope Siricius. Some Letters, *in Conciliorum Collectionibus.* St. Ambrose, who was born about the year 340, and died in 397, was author of many works, concerning the holy Scriptures, some dogmatical Treatises against heretics, Books of Morality and Letters. *Ejus Opera a Benedictinis*, in folio. Paris 1686. 2 volumes. It was reprinted.
- 386 St. Epiphanius made bishop of Salamine in the year 403. He wrote the History and Refutation of the heresies, and several other works. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine*, in folio. Paris 1622.
- 390 Evagre of Pontus, archdeacon of Constantinople, died in 406. Instructions for the monks, and other works, *in Bibliothecis Patrum*, in Cotelierii Tom. III. & *apud Bigotium.*
- 391 Mark, an hermit. A Discourse upon Morals. *In Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 392 Simplician, bishop of Milan. Epistles, *apud St. Augustinum.*
- 393 Vigil, bishop of Trent, a martyr in the year 400. Epistles concerning martyrs, *apud Survium*, 23 Maii.
- 394 Aurelius Prudentius Clement, of Saragossa in Spain, a Christian poet. *Ejus Opera ab Heinsio*, in 12. *Amstelodami Elzevir* 1667, & *ad usum Sere-nissimi Delphin.* in 4. Paris 1687.
- 398 St. John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, the most eloquent of the Greek fathers. A great many Homilies upon the holy Scripture. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Latine*, in folio, *a Bern. de Montfaucon.* Paris 1718. 13 vol.
- 398 Asterius, bishop of Amasæa, a city of Pontus. Several Homilies, *in Auctario Biblioth. Patrum* 1624, & *Cottelerii Monumentis*, Tom. III.

FIFTH CENTURY.

- 401 S. Gaudentius, bishop of Bressa. Sermons and Treatises, *in Bibl. Patrum.*
- 402 John of Jerus. Spurious works, in folio. *Brussels* 1643. 2 vol.
- 404 Theophilus of Alexandria. 3 Paschal Letters, *apud Balsamonem.*
- 407 Theodorus of Mopsuesta, in the year 407. Famous in three chapters.
- 407 Palladius. *Historia Lausiaca*, in *Vitis Patrum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ.*
- 407 Pope Innocent I. Some Epistles, *in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 408 St. Jerome, a priest, born in 345, died in 420, the most learned of the Latin fathers. Divers Treatises against heretics, above all Jovinian, Vig-

F I F T H C E N T U R Y.

- 401 Of Africa or Carthage. They address the pope and the bishop of Milan to have some missionaries. *Regia III. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 401 Another of Africa, or Carthage, for the reunion of the Donatists. *Ibid.*
- 402 Of Ephesus, against the crimes of Antonius, bishop of Ephesus. *Baluz.*
- 402 Of Milevia in Africa, against Cresconius and Quod vult Deus. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 403* Auchena, suburb of Chalcedonia in Asia, against St. John Chrysostome. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 403 Of Constantinople, for St. Chrysostome. *Fabricsius.*
- 403 Of Carthage, or Africa, for the reunion of the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 404 Of Carthage, or Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 405 Of Africa, upon some complaints, made against the bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 406 Of Toledo in Spain, on the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 407 Of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 408 Two councils of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 409 Of Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 410 Of Africa, against the liberty granted to the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 411 Of Ptolemais, against Andronicus. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 411 Conference of Carthage of Catholics and Donatists. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 411 Of Braga in Portugal. *Labbe II. Harduin I. Omitted in Regia.*
- 412 Of Carthage, against Celestius the Pelagian. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 412 Of Cirtha in Africa, against the Donatists. *Ibidem.*
- 415 Of Macedonia, confirmed by Innocent I. *Ibidem.*
- 415 Of Jerusalem, against Pelagius. *Labbe II. Harduin I. Omitted in Regia.*
- 415 Of Diespolis in Palestine, where Pelagius feigns to renounce his errors. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 416 Of Jerusalem. Pelagius is obliged to quit this city. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 416 Of Carthage, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Ibidem.*
- 416 Of Milevia in Africa, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Ibidem.*
- 417 Of Thufdritanum in Africa, upon discipline. *Baluz. in Collect. Hard. Tom. I.*
- About the same time were held five councils in Africa; but we do not know the years they were held in; to wit, Suffetulensis, Macarianensis, Septimunicensis, Thenitanum, Mazaranensis of Hippona. *Baluz. & Hard. I.*
- 417 Of Rome, against Pelagius and Celestius. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 417 Of Carthage, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 418 Of Africa, against Pelagius and Celestin, and upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 418 Of Telepta, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz.*
- 418 Of Carthage, or the general council of Africa, upon the appeals to the holy see. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Harduin I.*
- 418 Another of Carthage, and in the cause of Apiarius. *Ibidem.*
- 418 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Of Carthage, upon faith, discipline and appeals. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Another of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 419 Of Ravenna, upon the election of a pope. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 420 Of Carthage, upon the Manichæans. *Baluz. in Collect.*

- Vigilantius and Pelagius, and Commentaries upon Scripture. *Opera, a Benedictinis*, in folio. *Paris* 1693. 5 volumes.
- 410 Rufinus, priest of Aquileia. Some dogmatic Treatises. *Ruffini Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1380. very scarce.
- 410 Severus Sulpitius, priest of Agen in France. An Abridgment of sacred and ecclesiastical History, the Life of St. Martin. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Lipsiæ* 1705.
- 411 Synesius, a philosopher, a bishop. Divers works. *Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1612-1613 & 1640.
- 411 S. Paulinus. Poems and other works, in 4. *Paris* 1685.
- 411 Pelagius, a monk of England, chief of the Pelagian heretics. A Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud St. Hieronymum*.
- 411 Celestius, disciple of Pelagius. Some Fragments.
- 414 Isaac, a converted Jew. A Treatise of the Trinity and the Incarnation.
- 415 Helvidius, against the virginity of the holy virgin } some Fragments.
- 416 Vigilantius, a Spanish priest, wrote upon discipline }
- 416 Paulus Orosius, a Spanish priest, wrote a History against the Pagans and against the Pelagians, in 4. *Lugduni Batav.* 1738.
- 416 Lucian. Upon the Relics of St. Stephen, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 417 Evodius, bishop of Ufalia in Africa. An Epistle against Pelagius, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 417 Pope Zozimus. Several Epistles, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 417 St. Augustine, born at Tagasta in Africa in the year 355, baptized at Milan in 388, made a priest at Hippona in Africa in the year 391, was made bishop of Hippo in 395, and died in the year 430. He is one of those fathers, whose writings are distinguished for their genius and sublimity. Some excellent Epistles, moral Commentaries upon the holy Scriptures; Homilies or Sermons to the people; Dogmatic Treatises, and the City of God. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1679. 8 or 10 vol.
- 418 Boniface I. pope. Some Epistles, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 418 Polychronius. Fragments, *apud Johannem Damascenum*.
- 418 Atticus, bishop of Constantinople in the year 406. Epistle to St. Cyril, and some other Treatises, of which there remains only Fragments.
- 418 Tichonius, a donatist. Rules to explain the holy Scripture.
- 420 St. Isidore of Pelusia, or of Damietta in Egypt, a priest, wrote a great number of Epistles. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat.* in folio. *Paris* 1633 & 1638.
- 420 John Cassianus, a Scythian by nation, the first abbot of St. Victor of Marseilles. Divers works upon the manner of the monks living; Conferences; a Treatise on the Incarnation. *Ejus Opera* in 8. *Romæ* 1580 & 1611. & in folio. *Atrebat* 1628.
- 421 S. Nil, a disciple of St. John Chrysostome, died in 457. Epistles and Treatises upon Morality. *Ejus Opera Gr. Lat.* in folio. *Romæ* 1668 & 1673. 2 vol.
- 423 Pope Celestine I. Several Epistles, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 430 Possidius, or Possidonius. deacon, disciple of St. Augustine, whose life he wrote, and a Catalogue of his works, *apud St. Augustinum*.
- 430 Uranius, a priest. The life of St. Paulinus, *apud St. Paulinum*.
- 430 S. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, died in 444. Besides some Commentaries upon the Scripture, he hath wrote upon the incarnation of J. C. against Nestorius and against the Arians, also against Julian the apostate emperor. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1638. 7 volumes.

- 423 Of Cilicia, upon Theodore of Mopsuest and Julian the Pelagian. *Baluz.*
- 424 Of Africa, upon appeals to the holy see. *Reg. IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 426 Of Africa, on account of the monk Leporius. *Ibidem.*
- 426 Of Hippo, for a coadjutor to St. Augustine. *Baluz.*
- 426 Of Constantinople, upon Sisinnius, bishop of Constant. Only *Baluz.*
- 427 Of the East, against the Meffalians.
- 428 Of Constantinople, to present a bishop to this city. *Baluz.*
- 429 Of the Gauls, against Nestorius. *Regia IV. Labbe II. Hard. I.*
- 430 Of Rome, against Nestorius. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 430 Of Alexandria, by St. Cyril, against Nestorius. *Ibidem.*
- 431 Of Rome, against Nestorius. *Baluz. in Collect. Harduin alone T. I.*
- 431 Of Ephesus, the third general council, assembled under Theodosius. Pope Celestine presided there by his legates. It was composed of more than 200 bishops, who condemned Nestorius, who had admitted two persons in J. C. and who held, that the holy virgin was not the mother of God. They there condemned Pelagius. *Regia V. Labbe III. Hard. I. & Baluz.*
- 431 * Of Ephesus, by John of Antioch, a partisan of Nestorius, against the general council of Ephesus. *Ibidem.*
- 431 Of Constantinople, for the ordination of Maximian. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
- 431 * Of Tarsus in Cilicia, where St. Cyril is condemned. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 431 * Of Antioch, where they confirm the council of Tarsus. *Baluz. ibid.*
- 431 * Of Anazarba in Cilicia, against St. Cyril. *Baluz. ibidem.*
- 432 Of Antioch, for a reconciliation between St. Cyril and John of Antioch, who condemn Nestorius. *Regia VI. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
- 432 * Of Reugma in Syria, against the preceding council. *Baluz.*
- 433 Of Anazarba in Cilicia, upon the same subject. *Baluz. ibid.*
- 433 Of Rome, to justify Sixtus III. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Hard. I.*
- 434 Of Tarsus in Cilicia, upon the reconciliation between St. Cyril and John of Antioch. *Baluz. in Collect. Harduin Tom. I.* Omitted in two others.
- 434 Of Antioch, against Nestorius. *Fabricsius.*
- 435 Of Antioch, against the Nestorians. *Fabricsius.*
- 435 Of Armenia, against the Nestorians. *Baluz. & Hard. alone, T. I.*
- 435 Of Thessalonica. *Baluz.*
- 438 Of Constantinople, for the Catholic faith. *Fabricsius.*
- 438 Of Antioch, upon Theodore of Mopsuesta. *Fabricsius.*
- 439 Of Constantinople, upon the primacy, claimed by the church of Antioch. Only *Harduin T. I.*
- 439 Of Rier in Provence, upon discipline. *Baluz.*
- 440 Of Ephesus, upon the bishop of that city. *Baluz.*
- 441 Of Prange, upon discipline. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
- 442 Of Vaison and of Bazas. Their canons are confounded. *Ibidem.*
- 444 Of Rome, against the Manichæans. *Ibidem.*
- 444 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon Chelidonius, bishop of Bezançon. *Ibid.*
- 445 Of Rome, against Hilary, bishop of Arles. *Ibid.*
- 445 Of Antioch, in the case of Athanasius, bishop of Perrha. *Baluz.*
- 445 Of Hierapolis in Syria, upon a bishop for Perrha. *Baluz.*
- 446 Of Verulam or St. Albans, against Pelagius. *Regia VII. Labbe II. Harduin I. Wilkins Tom. I.* This is the first council of England.
- 447 Of Ephesus, upon Bassian, bishop of this city. Only *Baluz.*

- 430 Marius Mercator hath wrote upon the History and against the doctrine of the Pelagians and the Nestorians. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1673, and in 8. *a Baluzio*. *Paris* 1684.
- 430 Julian, a disciple of Pelagius, hath composed some works, of which there only remains Fragments. S. Augustin hath wrote against him.
- 430 Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in 428, an arch-heretic. Several of his letters remain.
- 430 John, patriarch of Antioch, died in 439. Several letters, in the acts of the council of Ephesus, and in the collection of the Epistles of P. Lupus, an Augustin of the low-countries.
- 432 Theodorus of Ancyra. Homilies to the council of Ephesus, and a Discourse upon the creed, by *Holstenius & Combefis*.
- 433 Sixtus III. Several Letters, in *Cottelerii Monumentis*.
- 433 Proclus, patriarch of Constantinople. Divers Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 433 Capriolus, bishop of Carthage. A Treatise upon the Incarnation, in *Sym.*
- 440 Antoninus Honoratus, bishop of Constantine in Africa. An epistle to Arcadius, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 440 Victor of Antioch. A Commentary upon St. Mark, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 440 Victorinus of Marseilles. A Poem upon Genesis, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 440 Sedulius. A Poem on the life of J. C. in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 440 Nicæus, bishop of Aquileia. A Treatise for a virgin, *inter Opera St. Hieronymi*.
- 441 Philostorges. A History of the church. Some Fragments. in *Photii Biblioth.* & in 4. *Genevæ* 1643.
- 441 Theodoret, bishop of Cyr in 420, died in 757, one of the most learned fathers of the Greek church, and whose name hath made a great noise in the affairs of the three chapters. Besides Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, he hath composed a History of the church, and one of the fathers of the desert. He hath wrote against pagans and heretics. *Ejus Opera Græco-Latina*, in folio. *Paris* 1642 & 1684. 5 volumes.
- 441 Pope S. Leo, elected in 440. Epistles, Sermons, dogmatic Treatises. *Ejus Opera, studio Paschat. Quesnel*, in 4. *Paris* 1675. 2 volumes.
- 442 S. Hilary, elected bishop of Arles in the year 429, and died in the year 454. Some Treatises, *apud St. Leonem, editionis Quenellianæ*.
- 445 S. Eucherius de Lerins, elected bishop of Lyons, in the year 454. Sermons and Treatises of piety, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 St. Maximus, bishop of Turin, died in 466. Several Homilies, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 St. Peter, surnamed Chrysologus, died in 451. Divers Sermons, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 450 Valerius or Valerian, bishop of Nice. Some Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 450 Victor, bishop of Cartenna in Africa. A Treatise on repentance, in *operibus St. Ambrosii*.
- 450 S. Prosper. Works upon Grace. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1711.
- 450 Euthalius, deacon of Alexandria. Upon the epistles of St. Paul, in *Zacagni Monumentis Eccles. Græcæ*, 4. *Romæ* 1698.
- 451 Flavian of Constantinople. Three epistles, in *Conciliis & in Cottelerii Monumentis*.

- 447 Of Astorga in Galicia, against the Manichæans. *Ibid.*
- 448 Of Constantinople, against Eutyches. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Hard. I.*
- 448 Of Antioch, upon Ibas, bishop of Idessa. *Ibidem.*
- 448 Of Tyre, and one of Berythea, wherein they absolve Ibas. *Ibidem.*
- 449^{*} Of Constantinople, in favour of Eutyches. *Ibid.*
- 449^{*} Of Ephesus, called Latrocinium Ephesinum, wherein they absolve Eutyches, the arch-heretic, and condemn Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, a Catholic. *Ibidem.*
- 449 Of Great Britain, against Pelagius. *Ibidem, & Anglicana, T. I.*
- 449 Of Rome, where the false council of Ephesus is condemned. *Ibidem.*
- 450 Of Constantinople. Anatolius signs a formula of faith. *Ibidem.*
- 451 Of Milan, where Eusebius subscribes the epistle, which S. Leo sends to Flavian of Constantinople, upon the incarnation of the word. *Regia VII. Labbe III. Harduin I.*
- 451 Of Chalcedonia IVth. A general council of 630 bishops and 4 legates of pope Leo. The emperor Marcian and the empress Pulcheria with a great number of Senators were present at it. They condemned the council of Ephesus of 449, as well as Dioscorus and Eutyches, who acknowledged but one nature in J. C. *Regia VIII. Labbe IV. Hard. II. & Bal. in Collect.*
- 451 Of Alexandria, upon the conversion of the Eutychæans. *Ibidem.*
- 451 Another of Alexandria, one of Thessalonica, of Constantinople, two of Rome, one of Antioch, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 452 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 452 Of Narbona, upon false accusations of adultery. *Baluz.*
- 453 Of Angers, upon discipline. *Regia VIII. Labbe VI. Harduin II.*
- 453 Of Jerusalem, for the preservation of the true faith.
- 454 Of Bourges, taken notice of by *Harduin* in Tom. I.
- 455 Of Arles, upon Faustus of Lerins. *Regia VIII. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 456 Of Ireland, upon discipline. *Wilkins in Conc. Angliæ I.*
- 459 Of Constantinople, against the Eutychæans and Symonians. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 460 Of Lyon. Only *Labbe* Tom. IV. *ex Symundo.*
- 463 Of Arles, against Mamertin. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Harduin notices it T. II.*
- 465 Of Vannes, in Brittany, upon discipline. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 465 Of Cambricum. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Omitted in Harduin. Angl. T. I.*
- 465 Of Rome, where they decree the causes of the bishops to belong to the holy see. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 465 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Baluz. in Collect.*
- 470 Of Chalons on the Soane, where they elect a bishop. Only *Labbe* IV
- 472 Of Antioch. They depose Peter the fuller. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 472 Of Bourges, for the election of Simplicius. Only *Labbe* IV.
- 474 Of Vienna. They establish the rogations. *Regia IX. & Labbe* IV only.
- 475 Of Arles, against the Predestinarians. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 475 Of Lyons, upon the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 478 Of Antioch, against Peter Gnaphea. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 478 Of Constantinople, against the same. *Ibidem.*
- 482 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 483 Of Rome, against Acacius and Peter Gnaphæus. *Ibidem.*

- 456 Anatolius of Constantinople. Two Epistles, in *Conciliis & apud St. Leonem*.
- 457 S. Loup de Troyes. Two Epistles, in *Conciliis & Spicilegio*.
- 457 S. Basil of Seleucia. 40 Homilies, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 457 Victor d'Aquitaine. Un Cycle Pascal, apud Bucherium, de *Doctrina temporum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1633.
- 460 St. Remius, bishop of Rheims. Some Epistles, in *Concil. Gallie*.
- 460 Vigil, a deacon. A Regulation for the monks, by *Holfstenius*.
- 460 Fastidius, an Englishman. A Treatise on the Christian life, inter *Opera S. Augustini*.
- 460 Draconce, a Spaniard. A Poem upon the Creation, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 465 S. Simeon Stylite. A Discourse upon Death, and Epistles, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 465 Salvien of Marseilles. Moral works. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. a *Baluz. Paris* 1684. A good edition, which also has *Vincentii Lirinensis Commonitorium*.
- 465 Arnobius the younger. Upon the Psalms, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 465 Honoratus of Marseilles. The life of St. Hilary of Arles.
- 466 Claudianus Mamertus. Of the state of the Soul, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 467 Idacius, bishop of Lugo. A Chronicle, in *Eusebio Scaligeri*, in folio.
- 467 Pope Hilarius. Some epistles, in *Conciliis*.
- 468 Pope Simplicius. Epistles, in *Collect. Conciliorum*.
- 470 Faustus, bishop of Riez. Upon the Incarnation, and Grace. He was a Semipelagian. In *Bibl. Patr.*
- 480 Sidonius, bishop of Clermont, died in 485. Epistles, Panegyrics and Poems. *Ejus Opera*, studio J. Syrmundo, in 4. *Paris* 1652.
- 480 Eugenius, bishop of Carthage. A Discourse to Hunneric, king of the Vandals, apud *Victorem Vitensem de Persecutione Vandalica*.
- 482 Victor, bishop of Vita in Africa. A History of the Persecution of the Vandals. *Edita per Theodoricum Ruinart*, in 8. *Paris* 1693.
- 485 Vigilius, bishop of Tapfa in Africa. Several works against the Nestorians and Eutychians. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Divione* 1664, & in *Bibl. Patr.*
- 485 Pope Felix, elected pope in the year 483. Several Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 490 Eleutherius, bishop of Tournay. A Sermon upon the Trinity, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 492 Pope Gelasius, a very learned man. His Letters and other small pieces, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*. He laboured very much to form the canon of the holy Scriptures, and to distinguish the canonical books from the apocryphical.
- 496 Pope Anastasius. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 496 Pascal, deacon of the Roman church. Two Books upon the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 496 Julian Pomeria, born in Mauritania, ordained priest at Arles in Gaul. There remains nothing of his but a Treatise on a contemplative life, attributed to S. Prosper, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 498 Gennade, priest of Marseilles. There remains nothing of him, but his Catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, and one of Rules relating to the church, in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 499 Æneus of Gaza. Upon the Immortality of the Soul and the Resurrection, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.

- 484 Of Rome, where they condemned Vitalius and Misenus, legates of the holy see, for having favoured Acacius and Peter the fuller. *Ibid.*
- 484 * Of Carthage, in favour of the Arians, by order of Hunneric, king of the Vandals, who exiled above 400 Catholic bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 487 Of Rome, upon the apostates of Africa, received upon their repentance. *Ibid.*
- 492 Of Constantinople, to receive the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 494 Of Rome, for the preservation of the faith, and concerning the canonical books of the holy Scripture. *Ibidem.*
- 495 Of Rome, where Misenus, condemned in 484, is absolved. *Ibidem.*
- 496 Of Rheims, mentioned by *Harduin*, Tom. II.
- 496 * Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 497 * Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 497 Of Constantinople, to receive the acts of the council of Chalcedonia. *Regia IX. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 499 Of Constantinople, in which Nestorius and Eutyches are condemned. *ib.*
- 499 * Of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Baluz.*
- 499 Conference of the Catholics and Arians, in presence of Gondebaud, an Arian king of Bourgogne. The head of the Catholics was Avitus, bishop of Vienna. *Dackeri in Spicilegio.*
- 499 Of Rome, against the ambition, the intrigues and the abuses, which were committed in the election of the popes. *Reg. IX. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 500 Of Rome, against the schism of Laurentius, and in favour of pope Symmachus. *Ibidem.*

SIXTH CENTURY.

- 501 Of Rome, against the schism of Laurentius. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. I.*
- 502 Of Rome, in favour of pope Symmachus. *Ibidem.*
- 503 Of Rome, against the schismatics. *Ibid.*
- 504 Of Rome, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Ibid.*
- 504 Of Byzacena in Africa, against king Trasimond, an enemy of the Catholic religion, who wanted to suppress the bishops. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Wanting in Harduin I.*
- 506 Of Agda, for discipline. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 507 Of Toulouse, mentioned by *Harduin* Tom. II.
- 511 Of Orleans, upon discipline, and concerning criminals, who retired into churches. Clovis, the first Christian king, caused this council to be assembled. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 512 * Of Saida or Sidon in Palestine, by the Eutychians Acephales, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.*
- 512 Of Great Britain. Only *Reg. X. Labbe IV. & Angl. I.*
- 515 Of Illyria, against the Eutychians. *Baluz.*
- 515 Of Agaune, for the foundation of this monastery. *Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 516 Of Epirus. They there received the 4 first general councils, and they also there condemned the heretical councils. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 516 Of Lyons, upon what account we are ignorant. *Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 516 Of Terragona, in Spain, upon discipline. *Reg. X. Labbe IV. Hard. II.*
- 517 Of Girone in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 517 Of Epona in France. They regulated divers estates of the church. *Ibidem.* The place, where this council was held, is disputed.
- 517 Of Lyons, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

500 Gelazius of Cyzica. A History, but not a very exact one, of the first council of Nice. *In Collectionibus Conciliarum.* It is also printed separately in folio.

S I X T H C E N T U R Y.

- 501 Pope Symmachus. Several Letters, *in Collectionibus Conciliarum.*
- 501 S. Cefaire, bishop of Arles, from the year 501 to 543. Some Homilies and pious Treatises, *in Bibliothecis Patrum, & Baluz. in Homeliis S. Cefarii,* in 8. Paris 1699.
- 502 Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus, bishop of Vienna, died in 525. Several Letters, some Treatises and Homilies, *in Biblioth. Patrum, & apud Syrmundum.*
- 504 Ennodius, bishop of Pavia. Several Letters and some scraps of History, *in Biblioth. Patrum, & apud Syrmundum.*
- 504 Pope Hormisdas. Several Letters, *in Collect. Conciliarum.*
- 510 Timotheus of Constantinople. Upon the heretics, who were converted. *Combesis & Cottelier, Tom. III. Monument. Græcor.*
- 514 S. Fulgentius, elected bishop of Ruspa in 508, died in 533. Letters upon grace and the incarnation. *Ejus opera,* in 4. Paris 1685.
- 514 Eugippius, an abbot in the kingdom of Naples. The life of S. Severinus, *apud Bollandum,* 28 Januar. An Abridgment of the doctrine of S. Augustin; a very scarce book.
- 515 Ferrand, deacon of Carthage, made a Collection of canons. *In Biblioth. Juris Canonici Juscelli,* in folio. Paris. . . . & *ejus opera* in 4. Divione 1649.
- 515 Peter, a deacon. Of the incarnation and of grace, *apud Fulgentium, & in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 517 John, patriarch of Constantinople. 3 Letters to pope Hormisdas, *in Collectionibus Conciliarum.*
- 517 Epiphanius, priest of Constantinople. Some letters to pope Hormisdas, *in Collect. Conciliarum.*
- 517 Possessor, bishop in Africa. A Letter to Hormisdas, *in Collectionibus Conciliarum.*
- 520 John Maxentius, monk of Scythia, and deacon of Antioch. Several Letters, a Profession of faith, and Treatises against the Nestorians and Eutycheans, *in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 520 Trifolius, a priest. An Epistle in verse against the Eutycheans, *in Collectione Conciliarum Labbæi,* Tom. IV.
- 520 Laurentius, bishop of Novarre. Some Homilies, *in Biblioth. Patrum, & Analectis Mabillonii.*
- 521 Orientius, bishop of Elvira in Spain. An Advertisement to the faithful in heroic verses, *in Bibliothecis Patrum, & apud Martene, in Tesouro Anecdotorum,* in folio.
- 521 Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius. This is the name of this writer, to whom we are indebted for several philosophical and theological writings, and a celebrated book of morality, of the consolation of philosophy. *Ejus Opera,* in folio. Basileæ 1570, & Venetiis 1571. *De consolatione,* in 8. *cum notis variorum* 1671, & *ad usum Serenissimi Delphini,* in 4. Paris 1680. very scarce.
- 522 Theodorus, lecturer of Constantinople. An ecclesiastical History, of which there only remains some Fragments, *apud Valsium, in Hist. Eccles.*

- 517 Of Rheims, as is believed, upon the faith. Only *Regia X. Labbe IV.*
- 518 Of Constantinople. This council is partly Catholic, and partly heretical. It is Catholic, in that it received the council of Chalcedonia, condemns the Severians and the Eutycheans. It is heretical, in that it did many things against the Roman church. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 518 Of Jerusalem, half Catholic, and half heretical, acting in conformity to the preceding council. *Ibidem.*
- 518 Of Tyre, half Catholic, and half heretical, for the same reason. *Ibid.*
- 518 Of Rome. They there concluded the union of the East with the West, upon condition, that the scismatical Acacius should be condemned. *Ibid.*
- 519 Of Great Britain, against the Pelagians. *Regia X. Labbe IV. Wanting in Harduin. Anglic. Tom. I.*
- 520 Of Constantinople, by Epiphanius, relating to his ordination. *Ibid.*
- 521 Of Sardinia, upon grace. *Labbe IV. Aguirre II.*
- 524 Of Lerida, upon discipline. *Regia XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 524 Of Valentia in Spain, relating to some ceremonies of the church. *Ibid.*
- 524 Of Arles, relating to ordinations. *Ibidem.*
- 524 Of Juncensa in Africa, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 524 Suffetanum in Africa. *Ibid.*
- 525 Of Carthage, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 527 Of Carpentras, against bishop Agricius, who had made some ordinances contrary to the rules. *Ibid.*
- 527 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. II.*
- 529 Of Orange, the first and second, against the Messalians and demi-Pelagians. The second council of Orange is one of those, in which they examined matters of grace. *Ibidem.*
- 529 Of Vaison, 2d and 3d, for discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 529 Of Valence in Dauphiny, upon matters of grace. *Ibid.*
- 529 Of Angers, upon discipline. Only in *Labbe*. It is reckoned doubtful.
- 530 Of Angers. It is mentioned in *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 530 Of Rheims, upon the reformation of manners. *Reg. XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 530 * Of Rome, in which pope Boniface elected his successor, contrary to the holy canons. *Ibidem.*
- 531 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 531 Of Larissa in Thessalia, to ordain a bishop there. Only *Baluz.*
- 531 Of Constantinople, on the right of the patriarchate of Constantinople. *Baluz. in Collectione.*
- 531 Of Rome, upon the government of Illyria. *Labbe IV. Harduin II. Wanting in Regia.*
- 532 Of Rome, upon matters of faith, against the Eutycheans. *Regia XI. Labbe IV. Harduin II.*
- 533 Conference between the Catholics and the Severians. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. IV. Harduin Tom. II.*
- 533 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 534 Of Africa, or Carthage, to recover the goods of the church, usurped by the Vandals. *Ibidem, & Mabillon in Anal. II.*
- 535 Of Auvergne, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Hard. II.*
- 536 Of Jerusalem, on the same subject. *Ibidem.*
- 536 * Of Thibe in Armenia, of Eutycheans. *Pagi ad Baren.*

- 523 S. Ephraim, bishop of Antioch, composed several religious Treatises against the heresy of the Eutycheans, of which there remains only some Fragments, *apud Photium in Bibliotheca.*
- 523 Procopius de Gaza. A Commentary on the Pentateuch, and some other Books of the holy Scripture; printed separately.
- 525 Count Marcellinus. Chronicles to the year 535, *apud Syrmundum & in Eusebio Scaligeri.*
- 527 Justinian, made emperor in 527. Several edicts, concerning ecclesiastical matters, and several other things concerning religion, which he caused to be made, and which he adopted. *In Corpore Juris Civilis, & in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 527 Agapus, deacon of Constantinople. A Treatise upon the government of states, *in Auclario Combescii, Tom. II.*
- 527 Dionysius the younger, monk of Scythia. A Collection of canons and letters of the popes, *in Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Justellii, in folio. Paris.*
- 530 Cassiodorus, called Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, became a monk, and died an abbot in the year 565. Several very instructive Letters, an History, some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and divers Treatises upon the sciences and history. *Ejus Opera, in folio. Rothomagi 1679. 2 volum.*
- 530 St. Benedict, the patriarch of all the monks of the West, died in 543. See *Mabillon, Annales Benedicti. Tom. I.* His Rule, which is translated and commented upon by his disciples.
- 530 Montanus, bishop of Toledo. Letters, in *Labbei Tom. IV. Conc.*
- 536 Zachary the school divine, bishop of Mytilene. A dissertation against the eternity of the world, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 538 Pope Vigilius. Some Letters, *in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 540 Micetius, bishop of Treves. A Treatise of Vigils and of Psalmody, and two Letters, *in Spicilegio Dacherii.*
- 540 Cosmo, an Egyptian. Christian Cosmography, *in Collectione veterum Patr. Græcor. D. Bernardi de Montfaucon, in fol. Paris 1706.*
- 542 Arator, intendant of the finances of Athalaric. The Acts of the Apostles in verse, and one Letter, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 544 Justus, bishop of Urgel. A Letter and a Commentary upon the song of songs, *in Spicilegio.*
- 546 Cyril, monk of Scythopola. The life of the abbot Euthymus, *in Surio.*
- 550 Facundus, bishop of Hermiana in Africa. A work to defend the three chapters, *in Bibl. Patrum, & apud Syrmundum.*
- 550 Prædestinatus. It is the title of a work, published by father Syrmond in 1643, and not of an author.
- 550 Paul Silentiaire. A Description of the temple of St. Sophia of Constantinople.
- 553 Liberatus, deacon of Carthage, hath given a concise History of the Nestorians and Eutycheans. *Liberati Breviarium, in 8. Paris 1675.*
- 555 Pope Pelagius I. Several Letters, *in Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 558 Agnellus, bishop of Ravenna. A Letter concerning the faith, *in Bibl. Patrum.*
- 560 Bandoninia, a nun. The Life of S. Radegunda, *in Surio.*
- 560 St. Germain, bishop of Paris. A Letter to queen Brunehaut, *in Collect. Concilior.*

- 536 * Of Constantinople, by the Eutychians. *Fabricius in Synodica.*
- 538 Of Syria, against the Origenists. *Ibidem.*
- 538 Of Constantinople, against the Origenists. *Garnier de V. Synodo.*
- 538 Of Orleans, for discipline. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe V. Hard. II.*
- 540 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 540 Of Barcelona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 541 Of Byzacena in Africa, to send a deputy to the emperor Justinian. *Ibid.*
- 541 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 545 Of Auvergne, for the preservation of the ancient rights of the church. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
- 545 Of Orleans, for the re-establishment of the bishop, Mark. *Ibidem.*
- 546 Of Lerida and Valentia, upon discipline. *Aguirre II.*
- 548 Of Constantinople, in which they condemn the three chapters, that is to say the writings of Theodore, bishop of Mopsuesta; Ibas, bishop of Edessa, and Theodoret, bishop of Cyr, *Ibidem.* A dispute, which hath made a great noise in the world even in these latter times.
- 549 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz. in Collect.* Wanting in the three other collections.
- 549 Of Auvergne, where they receive the council of Orleans of the same year. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Harduin II.*
- 550 Of Mopsuesta, against the memorial of Theodore, who was bishop of it. *Ibidem.*
- 550 Of Tulles in Limozine, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia Tom. XI. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
- 550 Of Metz, where they consecrate Cautinus bishop of Auvergne, in the same collections.
- 550 Of Illyria, upon the three chapters. Only *Baluz.*
- 551 Of Africa, where they excommunicate pope Vigilius. *Baluz. in Collect.* Wanting in the other collections.
- 552 Of Orleans, against the Nestorians and Eutychians. *Regia XI. Labbe V. Harduin II.*
- 553 Of Constantinople, the fifth general council, assembled under pope Vigilius and under the emperor Justinian. They condemned the errors of Origen and the three chapters. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III. & Baluz. in nova Collectione Conciliorum.*
- 553 Of Jerusalem, which received the general council of Constantinople, in the same collections.
- 553 * Of Aquileia. The bishops of the West declare themselves against the fifth general council of Constantinople, who oppose that of Chalcedonia; which occasioned a division, which lasted about an age.
- 553 Of Arles in Provence, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia Tom. XII. Labbe Tom. V. Harduin Tom. II.*
- 555 Of Paris, in which they depose Fastaracus, bishop of this city. *Ibidem.*
- 555 Of little Britain, against Maclou, bishop of Vannes. *Labbe V. Harduin III.* Wanting in *Regia.*
- 557 Of Paris, against those, who did not shew the respect due to the churches, and who troubled them by their ambition. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
- 560 Of Landaff in England. They excommunicated Mouric, king of Glamorgan, for an assassination. *Ibidem, & Anglic. T. I.*

- 560 John the school divine, patriarch of Constantinople. A Collection of canons, *apud Justellum, Biblioth. Juris Canonici.*
- 560 Victor, bishop of Tunnonia in Africa. A Chronicle, which begins in the year 444, and finishes in the year 565. He died in 569. *In Euf.*
- 565 Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers. Poems, several Lives of Saints. *Ejus Opera, 4. Paris 1624.*
- 570 Gregory, bishop of Tours in the year 574. The History of the Franks, eight books of miracles and other works. *Ejus Opera, in folio. Paris 1692.*
- 570 Ferreolus, bishop of Uzez, son of Ansbert and Blitilda. A Rule for the monks. *Holstenius in Codice regularum.*
- 578 Pope Pelagius II. Some Letters, *in Collectionibus Concilior.*
- 578 Anastasius Sinaitus, a monk of mount Sinah, afterward bishop of Antioch in 561, wrote against the Acephales and upon the creation, with some other Treatises, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 579 Evagerus, the school divine. An ecclesiastical History, *apud Valesium in Hist. Eccles.*
- 579 St. John, surnamed Climax, from the title he gave to his book Climax, or the Ladder of Christian or Religious virtues. *Ejus Opera, Græce & Lat. in folio. Paris 1633.*
- 580 John the faster, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Homilies, *apud Chrysostom.* and two Penitentials, *apud Morinum de penit.*
- 580 Eustratius, priest of Constantinople. Upon the souls of the dead, and the life of the patriarch Eutychius. *Allatius de Concordia Occidentalium & Orientalium, & Bollandus, in Aprilis mense, die 6.*
- 590 St. Gregory, one of the most learned popes, and one of the four doctors of the Latin church, hath left behind him a great many works. His letters are very instructive. In the Homilies upon the holy Scripture he attaches himself more to the moral than the letter. His Pastoral is an excellent treatise upon the duties of pastors, and his Sacramentarium is useful for the explanation of the liturgy. *Ejus Opera a Benedictinis, in folio. Paris 1705. 4 volum.*
- 590 St. Leander, bishop of Seville. Of different Treatises, composed by him, there only remains a Rule for virgins, and a Discourse on the conversion of the Goths, *in Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 590 John Philiponus, hath wrote on the Exameron, in 4to. *Vindobonæ 1630.* Of the eternity of the world, against the philosopher Proclus, in fol. *Venice 1535.* He also wrote other works.
- 593 St. Simeon Stylite, the younger, died in 595. A Letter, *in Concilio II. Nicæno. In Collectionibus Conciliorum.*

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 St. Isidore, elected bishop of Seville in 601, died in 636, of whom there is an Etymologicon, or the Originals of the profane sciences, some Treatises of grammar and philosophy, a Chronicle to the year 625, a History of the Goths and Vandals, some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some Treatises of morals. and some Lives of Saints. *Ejus Opera, fol. Paris 1580. 1601. a Jacobo du Breul, Benedictino, & Coloniae 1617.*
- 601 Nicephorus of Antioch. Life of St. Simeon, stylite, the younger, *apud Bollandum, Maio mense.*

- 560 Another of Landaff, in which king Mouric received absolution for a murder committed by him. *Ibidem*, & *Anglic. Tom. I.*
- 560 The third of Landaff, in which they excommunicated Guidnerth, who had assassinated his brother to obtain the crown. *Ibidem*, & *Anglicana Collect. Tom. I.*
- 560 * Of Constantinople, by the Eutycheans, followers of Julian of Hali-carnassus. *In Synodico veteri, apud Albertum Fabricium, Tom. XI. Biblioth. Græc.* This council is wanting in other collections.
- 560 Of Antioch, for the defence of the council of Chalcedonia, in *Synodo veteri, ibidem.*
- 561 Of Braga in Portugal, against the Priscillianists and some other heretics. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
- 562 or 563 Of Xaintes, in which Emmerius, the bishop, who had intruded himself, was deposed. *Ibid.*
- 567 Of Lyons, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 567 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 569 Of Lugo in Spain, for the division of the dioceses in Spain. *Ibid.*
- 570 Of Lyons, for the peace and preservation of the church. *Ibid.*
- 572 Of Braga, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 572 Of Lugo, upon discipline. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Wanting in Harduin.*
- 573 Of Paris, upon a difference of the bishop of Chartres. *Regia XII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 575 Of Lyons. This was an assembly of the estates. *Ibid.*
- 576 Of Paris, upon a difference of the kings Gontram and Childeric. *Ibid.*
- 577 Of Paris, against Pretextat, bishop of Rouen. *Ibidem.*
- 578 Of Auxerre, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 579 Of Chalons, upon the Saone. They depose Sagittarius and Salonius. *Ibid.*
- 579 Of Saintes, on the subject of count Angouleme. *Ibid.*
- 580 Of Brennes. Gregory de Tours was there absolved. *Ibid.*
- 581 Of Lyons, upon manners. *Ibid.*
- 581 Of Macon, upon manners. *Ibid.*
- 584 Of Rouen, concerning the abbey of St. Lucien de Beavais. *Bessin.*
- 586 Of Auvergne, on the bishop of Rhodes. *Reg. XIII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 587 Of Constantinople, in favour of Gregory of Antioch. *Ibid.*
- 587 Of Lyons, in favour of the poor Lepers. *Ibid.*
- 588 In Normandy, upon Pretextat, bishop of Rouen. *Bessin.*
- 589 Of Valentia, on the goods of the church. *Regia XIII. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 589 Of Toledo, in which the Goths abjure Arianism. *Ibid.*
- 589 Of Narbona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 589 Of Sauriacum and Gregoiry de Tours, Lib. IX.
- 589 Of Poitiers and Chalons, against the nuns. *Ibidem.*
- 590 Of Seville, for discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
- 590 Of Rome, for the re-union of the schismatics. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Poitiers, against two rebellious nuns. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Metz, against Giles, bishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
- 592 Of Saragossa, against the remainder of the Arians. *Ibid.*
- 592 * Of Numidia, rejected by St. Gregory. *Ibid.*
- 594 Of Chalons upon the Saone, on the divine office. *Ibid.*
- 595 Of Rome, for John, priest of Chalcedonia. *Ibid.*

- 603 St. Colomban, abbot of Luxeuil and of Bobio. Poems and Epistles, a Rule and Penitential for the monks, with some other Treatises of doctrine, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 610 Hefychius, priest of Jerusalem. A Commentary upon Leviticus and some Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*. It is also printed separately.
- 617 Sophronius, bishop of Jerusalem. A Synodical Letter and some Sermons, in *Auſtario Combeficii*.
- 617 Paul, deacon of Merida. The Life of the fathers of Merida, in 4. *Antwerp. 1635*.
- 617 John Moschus, a priest and monk. The spiritual Meadow on the life of the fathers of the deserts; but M. Arnaud d'Andilly retrenched a great many things in translating it into French. *Refweidius in Vitis Patrum*, in folio. *Antverpiæ 1615*.
- 618 John Philoponus, a Grammarian of Alexandria in Egypt. A Treatise on the work of six days, or the creation, and several other works, of which Photius speaks in his Bibliotheca. There are some Commentaries of this author upon the Philosophy of Aristotle.
- 620 Boniface V. Letters upon the conversion of the English.
- 620 George, patriarch of Alexandria. The Life of St. John Chrysostome, and other works, in *Operibus St. Joan. Chrysostomi*.
- 625 Pope Honorius. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 638 Braulion, bishop of Saragossa, finished the Etymologies of St. Isidore, and hath composed an Eulogium on this Saint, and the Life of some others. They have published some works under his name, the spuriousness of which the learned even in Spain acknowledge.
- 640 George, deacon of Constantinople. The History of the creation of the world in verse, a Treatise of the vanity of the world, also in verse. The Chronicon Alexandrinum and some Sermons are attributed to him.
- 640 Eugenius, bishop of Toledo. Some Poems, and two Treatises on the Trinity, one in verse, and the other in prose.
- 640 S. Eloy, bishop of Noyon. Some Instructions and Homilies, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 641 Apollonius, bishop of Novare. A Poem upon the destruction of Jerusalem, by the emperors Titus and Vespasian.
- 641 Pope John IV. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 641 George Eleusius, priest of Constantinople. The life of Theodore, abbot of Sica, and afterward bishop.
- 641 Thalafius, a Greek monk. Some Treatises of piety, in *Auſtorio Græca-Lat. Biblioth. Patr. Frontonis Ducai*, in folio. *Paris 1624*.
- 642 Pope Theodorus. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 646 Tayon, bishop of Saragossa. Instructions, drawn from pope S. Gregory.
- 649 Pope Martin I. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 650 Antiochus. Pandects of the holy Scripture upon the duties of Christians, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 650 Pentaleon. Some Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 651 Geofrid or Godefrid, abbot in England, upon Easter and the tonsure of the clergy, *apud Bedam*.
- 651 Adelme, abbot of Malmſbury. Treatises upon the virginity, in verse and prose, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.

- 597 Of Toledo, for discipline. *Ibidem*. It is thought supposititious.
 598 Of Huesca, to hold some synods. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 599 Of Barcelona, against Simony. *Ibidem*.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 Of Rome, called Latran, in favour of the monks. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 601 Of Rome, in which they condemn Andrew, an impostor. *Ibidem*.
 601 Of Worcester in England, upon discipline, assembled by Augustine, first archb. of Canterbury. *Ibidem, & Anglic. I.*
 602 Of Byzacena, against Clementius, accused of crimes. *Ibidem*.
 603 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for the deposition of Didier, bishop of Vienne. *Ibidem*.
 604 Of Numidia, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. only.*
 605 Of Canterbury, to confirm the foundation of the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, the first built in England. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Anglic. I.* Wanting in *Harduin*.
 605 Of London, by bishop Augustine. *Anglic. Tom. I.*
 606 Of Rome, upon the election of the popes. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. only.*
 610 Of Rome, in favour of the monks and upon the church of England. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
 610 Of Toledo, concerning the primacy of this church. *Ibidem*.
 614 Of Terragona, for discipline. This council is also called Egarenfis. *Ibid.*
 615 Of Paris, on account of the differences of some bishops. *Ibidem*.
 617 Of the province of Kent in England, against the barbarity of the Saxons. *Ibidem*.
 619 Of Seville, upon discipline and against the Eutycheans Acephales. *Regia Tom. XIV. Labbe Tom. V. Hard. Tom. III.*
 627 Of Macon, in favour of the rule of S. Colomban, founder of the abbey of Luxeuil and Bobio. *Ibidem*.
 628 Of Clichy near Paris (Clipiacum). *Labbe Tom. V. Hard. Tom. III.* Wanting in *Regia*.
 630 Of Rheims, for ecclesiastical discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 630* Of Scotland, where they directed the feast of Easter to be celebrated the XIVth of the month of March. See *Pagi ad ann. 633*.
 633* Of Constantinople, by the Monothelites. *R. XIV. L. V. H. III.*
 633* Of Alexandria, by Cyrus, the Monothelite. *Ibidem*.
 633 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 633 Of Clichy. *Labbe V. Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia*.
 634 Of Orleans, against a Greek heretic. *R. XIV. L. V. H. III.*
 636 Of Toledo. They there regulated the times for the litanies and prayers for the prosperity of king Chintilla. *Ibidem*.
 636 Of Clichy, near Paris. *Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia & Labbe*.
 637 Of Toledo, in which king Chintilla or Suintilla determines to chase the infidels from his territories. *Reg. XIV. Labbe V. Harduin III.*
 638 Of Paris. *Labbe V. Hard. III.* Wanting in *Regia*.
 638 Another of Toledo, upon discipline. *Regia XIV. Labbe V. Hard. III.*
 638 Of Jerusalem, to send to Rome the relicts of St. Ignatius, the martyr. *Tillemont Ecclesiast. Memoires Tom. II.*
 639* Two of Constantinople, wherein they confirm the Ectesa, or Edict of the emperor Heraclitus, in favour of the Monothelites. *Ibidem*.

- 651 Adaman, abbot in England. History of the holy land and the Life of S. Colomban. *Mabillon.*
- 652 Aponius. Upon the song of songs, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 652 Cresconius, bishop in Africa. A Collection of canons, in *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Justelli.*
- 652 St. Oüen, bishop of Rouën. The life of St. Eloy, bishop of Noyen.
- 652 S. Maximus, born at Constantinople in the year 580, was abbot of the monastery of Chrysopolis. He composed several works, both upon the holy Scripture and upon the spiritual life, and against the Arians and the Monothelites. *Ejus Opera, Græco-Latino, in folio. Paris 1675. 2 vol.*
- 656 S. Fructuosa, bishop of Braga. Two Rules, *apud Holst.*
- 657 Pope Vitalianus. Some Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 658 S. Ildefonso, bishop of Toledo. Upon the ecclesiastical writers, Letters and Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patrum, & in Spicilegio.*
- 671 St. Dorothea. Instructions for a religious life. They have been translated from the Greek into the French, by M. de Rancé, abbot of Trappe.
- 672 Anastasius, monk and disciple of St. Maximus. Letters against the Monotholites, *apud Syrmunum.*
- 672 Anastasius, priest of the church of Rome. Some Letters, *apud Syrmund.*
- 672 Marculphe, a French monk. Ecclesiastical Formulas, or Models of letters and other acts. in 4. *Paris 1666, & in Calce Capitulum Baluzii, in folio.*
- 672 Theodosius and Theodorus, brothers, disciples of S. Maximus. A Treatise upon the death of their master, and upon Anastasius, printed in *Collectaneis Anastasii Bibliothecarii, per Syrmundum.*
- 673 Adeodatus, a pope. A Letter to the bishops of France, upon the privilege of the monastery of St. Martin, in Tom. VI. of the councils of P. Labbe.
- 679 Pope Agatho. Several letters, one of which to the emperor Constantine, which is very important on the subject of the VIth general council, printed in Tom. VI. *Collectionis Conciliorum Labbæanæ.*
- 679 Mansuetus, archbishop of Milan. A Letter to the emperor Constantine on the Catholic faith, printed Tom. VI. *Collect. Labbæanæ.*
- 679 Pope Agatho. Some Letters, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 682 Pope Leo II. Some Letters, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 682 S. Julian, elected bishop of Toledo in 680, composed several Treatises, some of which are come down to us, as well on morality as history, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 682 Theodore, bishop of Canterbury, of whom there is a Penitential, the most ancient of those of the Latin church, in 4. *Paris 1677. 2 vol.*
- 685 Anastasius, monk of mount Sinah, and patriarch of Antioch. Several Treatises upon religion, in *Biblioth. Patrum.* The others still remain manuscripts.
- 685 Pope Benedict III. Some Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 686 Andrew, archbishop of Crete. They attribute to him a Commentary upon the Apocalypse, and some Sermons.
- 688 Valerius, a monk, afterward abbot in the province of the Asturias in Spain. The Life of S. Fructuosa, Sæculo II. *Benedictin. a Mabillonio.* He composed several other works.

- 640 Of Rome. They there condemn the preceding council. *Ibidem.*
 643 Of Cyprus, against the Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 645 Of Orleans, against the errors, which spread in France. *Ibidem.*
 646 Of Numidia, against the Monothelites. }
 646 Of Byzacena, against the same. } *Ibidem.*
 646 Of Mauritania, against the same. }
 646 Of Carthage, against the same. }
 646 Of Toledo, upon accidents, during the holy sacrament. *Ibidem.*
 648 Of Rome, against Paul and Pyrrhus, Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 649 Of Rome, against the Monothelites. *Reg. XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 650 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for discipline. *Ibidem.*
 650 Of Rouen, for discipline. *Bessin in Conc. Norman.*
 653 Of Toledo, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 655 Of Toledo, touching the goods of the priests after their death. *Ibid.*
 656 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *D'Aguirre Tom. II.*
 657 De Sens. See *le Cointe Annals Francor. ad ann. 657.*
 658 Of Nantes, against plurality of benefices. *Ibidem.*
 659 Of Clichy. Clovis II. confirms the exemption of St. Denys. *Ibid.*
 Of Toledo, upon the holy day of the annunciation. *Ibid.*
 663 Of Autun in Bourgogne, under bishop St. Leger.
 664 Of Phare, upon Easter. Only *Reg. XV. & Labbe VI. Anglic. I.*
 666 Of Merida in Spain, upon discipline. *Reg. XV. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 667 Of Rome, for John, bishop of Lappa in Crete, or Candia. *Ibid.*
 670 Of Sens, for exemption of the abbey of St. Peter at Sens. *Dacheri*
Spicileg. Labbe Tom. VI. Hard. T. III. Wanting in Regia.
 673 Of Hertford, upon the English discipline and Easter. *Regia XV.*
Labbe VI. Hard. III. Angl. I.
 675 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 675 Of Braga, against the superstition of certain priests, who wanted to
 consecrate with milk. *Ibidem.*
 678 Of Rome, upon Wilfred, bishop of York.
 679 Of Harfield in England, against the Eutychians and Monothelites.
Regia XVI. Labbe VI. Hard. III.
 679 Of Milan, against the Monothelites. *Ibidem.*
 679 Of the Gauls, against the Monothelites. *Ibid.*
 679 Of Rome, against the Monothelites. *Reg. XVI. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 680 Rom. Britannic. upon the state of the church of England. *Ibid.*
 680 Of Constantinople, the sixth general council, under pope Agatho and
 the emperor Constantine Pogonatus, ended in the year 681. They ap-
 proved the first five general councils, and they there decided against the
 Monothelites, who held two wills in J. C. *Ibid.*
 680 Of Harfield in England, against Eutyches and the Monothelites. *Angl. I.*
 680 Of Northumberland. *Angl. I.*
 681 Of Toledo, upon discipline. Ervige is acknowledged king. *Ibidem.*
 682 Of Rouen. See 693. It is the same council.
 683 Of Toledo, for the royal family. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
 684 Of Toledo, against the Monothelites, upon the two inseparable and
 perfect natures in J. C. *Ibid.*
 684 Of the province of Canterbury, in the *Monasticon Anglicanum,*
 Tom. I.

- 690 Ceolfred, abbot of Veremuth, who was the master of the venerable Bede. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 690 Baudemond, abbot of Blandin, near Ghent. The Life of S. Amand, bishop of Maestricht.
- 690 Ursin, a French priest and monk, composed the Life of S. Leger, bishop of Autun and a martyr to the public good, by Ebroin, mayor of the palace. It is to be found *Sæculo II. Benedictinor. a Mabillonio.*
- 691 Babolen, a priest and German monk. The Life of S. Germain, the first abbot of Grandval, in the diocese of Basil. It is to be found T. III. *Februarii apud Bollandum, & Sæculo II. Benedictinor. a Joanne Mabillonio.*
- 693 Felix, at first bishop of Seville, afterward archbishop of Toledo. The Life or Eulogium of S. Julian Pomere, archbishop of Toledo.

E I G H T H C E N T U R Y.

- 707 Felix, archbishop of Ravenna. Sermons, some of which are attributed to S. Peter Chrysologus.
- 710 John, patriarch of Constantinople. A Letter to pope Constantine, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 710 Germain, bishop of Constantinople. Some Letters, in *Collectionibus Concilior.* upon the six general councils, *apud Justellum, Bibliotheca Juris Canonici,* and some other Treatises, in *Bibliothecis Patrum.*
- 715 The popes Gregory II. and III. Some Letters, in *Conciliis.*
- 720 Cosmo of Jerusalem. Some Hymns, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 730 *Liber diurnus Pontificum Romanorum,* in which are the formule of some letters of the popes. An anonymous work, in 4. *Paris 1680.*
- 730 George Syncella hath left behind him a Greek and Latin Chronicle, in fol. *Paris, e Typogr. Regia 1655.*
- 730 *Ordo Romanus de Divinis Officiis,* anonymous, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 730 Egbert, archbishop of York. Of Ecclesiastical Instruction, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 730 Theodulphus, bishop of Orleans. Several Instructions and Poems. *apud Syrmundum.*
- 731 Bartholomew, monk of Edeffa in Syria. A Refutation of the Koran of Mahomet, printed by Stephanus the monk, in *variis Sacris,* in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum 1685.*
- 731 S. John Damascene, or of Damas, is the theologian of the Greek church, and a zealous defender of the images of saints. He also wrote several Treatises against the heresies. *Ejus Opera, a P. le Quien Dominiano, Græc. Latina,* in folio. *Parisiis 1712. 2 volum.*
- 735 S. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, the apostle of Germany. Some Lives of Saints, Sermons and Letters, in 4. *Moguntia, edita per Nicolaum Serrarium, Soc. Jesu, 1605.*
- 736 Bede, an English priest and monk, surnamed Venerable, composed a great number of works upon Grammar, Philosophy, History, the holy Scripture, and a Martyrology in verse. *Ejus Opera,* in folio. *Coloniae 1612. 4 volumes.*
- 750 St. Isidore, Pacensis, finished the Chronicle of Spain, begun by Idacius.
- 751 Anastasius, an abbot in Palestine. A Treatise against the Jews, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 755 St. Willebaud, bishop of Aichstat in Germany. The life of St. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, *cum S. Bonifacii operibus.*

- 685 Of Twiford, for the election of Cuthbert. *Ibid.* & *Anglic.* I.
 685 * Of Gauls. They depose S. Leger and other bishops by the intrigues of Ebroin. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Harduin* III.
 687 * Of Manaschiert in Armenia, for the Acephales. *Galanus.*
 688 Of Toledo, upon the two wills in J. C. They there receive the oaths of king Egica. *Ibidem.*
 688 Of the Gauls, in the palace of Thierry. *Labbe* T. VI. *Hard.* T. II.
 691 Of Saragossa, upon the consecration of the churches. *Regia* XVI. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 692 * Of Constantinople, named Quini-Sextus, or the Council in Trullo, at the palace of Constantinople. The bishops made there 105 canons, as a supplement to the 5th and 6th general councils. This council is rejected. *Regia* IX. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 692 Of Beaconsfield, upon the goods of the church. *Anglic. Collect.* I.
 693 Of Rouen, upon the exemption of Fecamp. *Bess.*
 693 Of Toledo, deposed bishop Sisbert. *Reg.* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 694 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 696 Of Berghamsted, upon discipline. *Anglic.* I.
 697 Of Auxerre, upon the divine office. *Hard.* Tom. I. alone.
 697 Of Beaconsfield in England, upon the immunities of the church. *Ibid.*
 697 or 719 Of Utrecht in the low countries, to send missionaries into the North. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III. Doubtful.
 698 * Of Aquilæa, where they made a schism upon the condemnation of three chapters, against the council of Chalcedonia. *Ibidem.*

EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 701 Of England, upon discipline. *Ibid.* & *Anglic.* Tom. I.
 701 or 704 Of Toledo. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 705 Of Rome, upon the council Quini-Sextus, and for Wilfred. *Ibidem.*
 705 Of the province of Mercia in England, upon Easter. *Ibid.* & *Angl.* I.
 705 Of Nidda in Northumberland, upon Wilfred of York. *Ibid.* & *Angl.* I.
 705 Of Addebourn in England, I. — Another of England. *Ibidem.*
 709 Of Alney in England, upon the monastery of Evesham. *Anglic.* I.
 712 Of Constantinople, by the Monothelites. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Harduin* III.
 712 Of London, about images — and another national one, for a peace. *Ibid.* & *Anglic.* I.
 714 Of Constantinople, against the Monothelites. *Regia* XVIII. *Labbe* VI. *Harduin* III.
 721 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Harduin* III.
 724 Of Rome. Corbinian was willing to abdicate the bishopric of Frising. *Ibidem.*
 726 Of Rome, against the Iconoclasts. *Ibidem.*
 731 Of Rome, against Gregory, the legate prevaricated. *Ibid.*
 732 Of Rome, two councils for images. *Ibidem.*
 738 Of Worcester, upon discipline. *Anglic. Collect.* Tom. I.
 742 Of Cloveshowen in England, upon the liberty of the church. *Angl.* I.
 742 Of Ratisbon, upon church discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 743 Of Leptines, a royal house, near the Binche, in Cambresis. It granted to the king the church revenues for the expence of the war, and against Aldebert, the heretic. *Ibidem.*

- 756 Gotdeschalchus, deacon and canon of Liege. Life of St. Lambert, published by Chapeauville.
- 760 St. Chrodegrand, bishop of Metz. Rules for canons, *in Spic.*
- 760 Fredegair. A Chronicle of the history of France.
- 760 Athanasius the younger. *Quæstiones in Scripturam, apud Athanas.*
- 760 Ambrose Authert, abbot of Bennevent, died 778. A Commentary upon the revelations, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 770 Paul, a deacon of Aquilæa. History of the Lombards, Life of St. Gregory, pope, and other historical works.
- 771 Alcuinus, a deacon of the church of York in England. Several Commentaries upon the holy Scriptures, a Treatise on the Trinity, and against Felix of Urgel, a sacramentarian. *Ejus Opera, in folio. Paris 1617.*
- 785 Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople in 785. Several Letters, *in Collect. Concilior.*
- 785 Theophanes of Constantinople. A Chronicle, in folio. *Paris, e typogr. Regia, 1665.*
- 787 Elias, archbishop of Crete. Commentaries upon St. Gregory of Nazianzum, *cum Gregorio Nazianzeno.*
- 794 Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa, wrote against the error of Felix, and of the archbishop Elipand, *printed with Alcuinus.*
- 794 Etherius, a Spanish priest. Two Letters against the error of Elipand.
- 797 St. Benedict of Anian. *Concordia Regularum, in 4. Paris 1663.*
- 798 Ledrade, archbishop of Lyon. A Treatise upon baptism, and several letters, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*

NINTH CENTURY.

- 801 Charlemagne, born in 747, king of France in 768, emperor in 800, and died 814. He made a great many ecclesiastic laws, under the name of the Capitularies, published *par Baluz. in folio. Paris 1677. 2 vol.* and the Codex Carolinus, or letters written in the name of that prince, published at Ingolstadt 1634, very imperfectly, by Gretzer.
- 806 Nicephorus, patriarch of Constantinople. An historical Abridgment, *Græc. Lat. in folio. Paris 1648.* Several Treatises against the Iconolasts, *in Biblioth. Patrum,* and other works.
- 806 Theodorus Studite, abbot in 800, and died 826. Several Sermons and treatises, one on the worship of images. *Combesic. in Auclario Bibl. Patrum.*
- 810 Amalarius Fortunatus, bishop of Treves. A Treatise on the ceremonies of baptism, *apud Canisum, in lectionibus antiquis.*
- 810 Jessé, bishop of Amiens, upon the ceremonies of baptism. *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 821 Claudius Clement, bishop of Turin. Commentary upon the epistle to the Galatians, *in Bibl. Patrum,* and several Prefaces to other commentaries, *in Analectis Mabillonii.* See Church History.
- 822 Dungale, a monk of St. Dennis, wrote, in favour of images, against Claudius of Turin, *in Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 822 Jonas, bishop of Orleans, wrote against Claudius of Turin, and a Moral Treatise, *in Biblioth. Patr. Spicilægio.*
- 823 Anségise, abbot of Vaudrille. A Collection of the Capitularies of Charlemagne and other emperors. *Capitular. Regum Francor.*

- 743 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 743 Of Rome, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 744 Of Soissons, for the extirpation of heresy. *Ibidem.*
 744 Of Germany, against the heretics Aldebert and Clement. *Ibidem.*
 745 Of Rome, against the same. *Ibidem.*
 747 Of Cloveshowen in England, upon church discipline. *Ibidem*, & *Anglic. Collect.* Tom. I.
 748 Of Duren. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. Wanting in *Hard.*
 752 Of Verberia, upon discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 753 Of Metz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 754* Of Constantinople, against images, called falsely the VIIth general council. *Ibidem.*
 755 Of Verneuil, the palace of Pepin, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 756 Of Canterbury. *Anglic.* I.
 756 Of Leptines, upon discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 756 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 758 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. Wanting in *Harduin.*
 759* Of Germany, against Othmar, abbot of St. Gal. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* VIII.
 761 Of Rome, about the monastery of St. Hilary. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. Wanting in *Harduin.*
 761 Of Volvic, near the Rion, in Auvergne. *Labbe* VI. only.
 761 An assembly at Duren, in the country of Juliers, by king Pepin, upon state affairs. *Regia* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 761 An assembly at Nevers, by king Pepin, in which it was determined the treacheries of Guifar, duke of Aquitaine. Tassillon took there the oath of fidelity for the duchy of Bavaria.
 764 Of Jerusalem, against the Iconoclasts, in favour of the holy images, *ex epistola Adriani I. Papæ.*
 764 Of Worms, where Pepin resolved to punish the treacheries of Gaifer, and Tassillon. *Reg.* XVII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 765 Of Attigni, upon discipline and other church affairs. *Ibidem.*
 766 Of Orleans, in which Pepin determined upon a war against Gaifer, duke of Aquitaine. and marched against him. *Ibidem.* These three last councils were assemblies of the state, as well as those of Nevers in 761 and 763.
 767 Of Gentilly, near Paris, by king Pepin, upon the H. Trinity, and the particle, *filiouque*, images. *Ibid.*
 767* Of Rome, by the anti-pope Constantine, but his acts were burnt by order of the council of Rome in 769.
 767 Of Bourges. *Labbe* only, Tom. VI.
 768 An assembly at St. Dennis, when Pepin divided his kingdom between his children Charles and Carloman. *Regia* XII. *Labbe* VI. *Hard.* III.
 769 Of Bourges, marked by *Hard.* Tom. I.
 769 Of Rome, about the election of the pope, and the worship of images. *Ibid.* and printed in folio at Rome, *ex Codice Veronensi*, 1735.
 770 Of Worms, upon the Rhine, by Charlemagne, upon church discipline; the name and date are only known *Regia* XVI. *Labbe* II. *Hard.* III.
 771 Of Valenciennes, by Charlemagne, but the acts are lost. *Ibid.*

- 823 Halitgaire, bishop of Cambray. A Penitential, in *Biblioth. Patrum* & *apud Morinum de Penitentia*.
- 824 Hilduin, abbot of S. Dennis. The *Areopagiticae*, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 830 Agobard, archbishop of Lyon, died in 840, wrote against the Jews, against Felix of Urgel, and several doctrinal tracts. *Ejus Opera a Steph. Baluzio*, in 8. Paris 1666. 2 vol.
- 844 Smaragdus, abbot of St. Michael of Barrois. A Treatise on the duty of princes, addressed to Lewis the mild, Sermons, a Commentary on the order of St. Benedict, another upon the procession of the H. Ghost, and other works, in *Spicilegio, Rabanus Maurus*, & in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 844 Amalarius, deacon of the church of Metz, wrote upon the offices of the church, and an Order of canons.
- 844 Amolon, or Amulon, archbishop of Lyon after Agobard, upon Grace and Predestination against Gottescalcus, and several other doctrinal works, in *Agobardo Baluzii*, 8. & in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 844 Haymon, a monk of Fuld, then bishop of Halberstat, in Germany. Upon the Psalms and St. Paul, and a Tract on the Body and Blood of our Lord. *Spicileg.* An Abridgment of Church history.
- 845 Rabanus Taurus, abbot of Fuld, archbishop of Mentz in 847. Several works upon the holy Scriptures, upon doctrine and discipline, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1627. 3 vol.
- 846 Methodius, a monk and patriarch of Constantinople. Canons of Penance, *apud Zonaram*.
- 846 Walfrid Strabo, a monk of Fuld, died abbot of Reichnaw, diocese of Constance, in 847. A Commentary on the holy Scriptures, several Lives of Saints, and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. Paris 1624. T. X.
- 848 Pascasus Rathbert, abbot of Corbie in Picardy, in 844. Some Commentaries on the holy Scriptures, a Treatise on the Body and Blood of our Lord, several Lives of Saints, and a Treatise *de Partu Virginis*. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1618, & in *Spicilegio*.
- 848 Ratramne, or Bertram, a monk of Corbie, then abbot of Orbais in 840. He wrote upon Predestination against the Greeks, upon the nativity of J. C. and a celebrate Discourse upon the Body and Blood of our Lord. *Biblioth. Patrum* & *Spicileg.*
- 850 Johannes Sctus, or Erigena, born in Scotland, retired into France, wrote upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, upon St. Matthew, and other works, either lost, or not printed; a Discourse upon Predestination, *apud Manguinum*, on the nature of things, in folio. *Oxonii* 1681.
- 850 Prudentius, made bishop of Troyes in 840, wrote upon Predestination, *apud Manguinum*, and other Treatises, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 850 Florus, deacon of the church of Lyon, wrote upon Predestination; he composed an Explication of the canon of the mass and a Commentary upon St. Paul, *apud Bedam, vide Manguinum*, & *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 850 Loup, elected abbot of Ferrieres in 842. Letters and Tracts on doctrine. *Ejus Opera, studio Baluzii*, in 8. *Lipsiæ* 1710.
- 850 Isidore Mercator, or Peccator, author of spurious Letters, or Decretals of the first popes.
- 850 Andrew, archbishop of Crete. The great Canon of the Greek church, *Græce & Latine, apud Cambesic.* in fol. Paris 1644.
- 850 Vandalbert, a monk of the abby of Pruym. A Martyrology in verse, and some Lives of Saints.

- 772 Of Worms, upon discipline, before Charlemagne begun the Saxon war. *Reg. XVII. Labbe VI. Hard. III.*
- 772 Of Bavaria, at Dingelfind, granted several rights to the church. This council was assembled by Tassillon, duke of Bavaria; with several acts regulated by the duke. *Ibidem.*
- 773 Of Rome, where pope Adrian granted, it is said, to Charlemagne the right of naming the bishop of Rome; though it appears in the decree of Gratian, distinct. 63. cap. Hadrianus, it is supposed to be at least doubtful.
- 773 Of Geneva, by Charlemagne, in the journey he made to Italy, in defence of the Roman church, against Desiderius, king of the Lombards. *Ibidem.*
- 775 Of Duren, when Charlemagne went to make war against the Saxons. *Ibidem.*
- 776 Of Worms, during the war of Charlemagne against the Saxons. *Ibid.*
- 777 Of Paderborn, to establish the faith in Saxony, cited only in *Hard. in Indice Tom. III.*
- 779 Of Duren, during Charlemagne's war with the Saxons. *Ibid.*
- 780 Of Lipstadt in Germany, to establish bishops in Saxony. *Regia XVII. Labbe VI. Wanting in Hard.*
- 781 Of Antioch, in favour of H. images, in *Hard.* only Tom. III.
- 782 Of Cologne, upon discipline, called by Charlemagne, recorded by the historian Eginbart. *Regia XVIII. Labbe VI. Wanting in Hard.*
- 782 Of Lipstadt, upon discipline. *Ibidem.* Wanting in *Hard.*
- 785 Of Litchfield, to make an archbishop. *Anglic. I.*
- 786 Of Worms, of the Saxon convents, and of Wittekind, their duke, but there are none of the acts. *Ibid.*
- 787 Of Chelchyth, in Cumberland, in England, upon discipline. *Ibidem. Anglic. I.*
- 787 Of Nice II. the VIIth general council, called under pope Adrian I. and the emperor Constantin, son of Leo and Irene. It was begun at Constantinople in 786, and removed to Nice in 787. The worship of H. images, in opposition to the Iconoclasts, was confirmed there. It was composed of 350 bishops. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 787 Of Worms, under Tassillon, duke of Bavaria. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 788 Of Ingelheim, in Germany, where Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, was convicted of treachery to Charlemagne, king of France, and obliged to retire into a monastery. *Ibid.*
- 788 Of Narbonne, against the heresy of Felix of Urgel. *Ibid.* doubtful. See *Pagi od ann. 788.*
- 788 Of Finckley in England. *Anglic. I.*
- 789 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, by order of Charlemagne, upon discipline. *Labbe only, Tom. VII.*
- 790 Of Worms.
- 791 Of Narbonne. *Labbe Tom. VII.*
- 791 Of Friuli, or Ciudad of Friuli (Foro Julienne) upon the mystery of the H. Trinity, the incarnation of the Word, and upon discipline. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.* who supposes it to be in 796.
- 792 Of Ratisbon in Germany, against the heresy of Felix. *Ibid.*

- 793 Of Verulam castle, upon the burial of St. Alban. *Ibid.*
 794 At the same place, to found the abby of St. Albans. *Ibid.*
 794 Of Francfort in Germany, against the heresy of Felix of Urgel. The second canon of this council sustained some difficulty, because it seemed contrary to the council of Nice. *Ibid.*
 794 Of Chelchyth in England, to endow the monastery of St. Albans. *Anglic. I.*
 796 Of Canterbury, upon church privileges. *Anglic. I.*
 797 A chapter of Theodolphus, bishop of Orleans, for the government of his diocess. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
 798 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, for founding the monastery of St. Paul at Rome. *Ibidem.*
 799 Of Finckley, upon the celebration of Easter. *Ibidem.*
 799 Of Beaconsfield, for the preservation of the goods of the church. *Ibidem. Anglic. I.*
 799 Of York, under the archbishop Eambauld.
 799 Of Urgel, against the heresy of Felix. *Baluz. in notis ad Agobard.*
 799 Of Rome, against Felix of Urgel and Elipand of Toledo. *Ibid.*
 799 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, where Felix of Urgel was deposed. *Ibid.*
 800 Of Mantes, upon discipline.
 800 Of Cloveshowen in England, for the preservation of the goods of the church. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
 800 Of Gaul, upon the justification of priests. *Ibid.*
 800 Of Tours, where Charlemagne divided his kingdoms among his children. *Reg. XX. Labbe VII. Hard. Tom. II.*
 800 Of Rome, where the pope solemnly justified himself. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*

NINTH CENTURY.

- 801 Of Altino, by Paulinus, bishop of Aquilæa, to emprove the assistance of Charlemagne against John, duke of Venice, who tyrannized over the bishops. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
 802 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the oath necessary to be taken by the emperor. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Baluz. in Capitular. Wanting in Reg.*
 803 Of Ratisbon, upon the Corovescii. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
 803 Of Cloweshowen, upon the church of Canterbury. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
 806* Of Constantinople, which restored Joseph the priest, justly interdicted by the patriarch Tarasius. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
 806 Of Salzbourg, upon tenths. *Ibidem.*
 806 Of France, where Charlemagne divided his kingdom. *Ibidem.*
 808* Of Constantinople, which confirmed the marriage of Constantin with Theodora, his concubine. *Ibidem.*
 809 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the procession of the Holy Ghost. *Ibidem.*
 809 A Conference at Rome, upon the particle, *filioque.*
 811 Of Mercia, upon the consecration of the church. *Anglic. I.*
 813 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 813 Of Tour, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Chalons on the Saone, for discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 813 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Consilio Norman.*
 814 Of Constantinople, for the H. images. *R. XX. L. VII. H. IV.*

- 814 * Of Constantinople, by the Iconoclasts, in which they deposed the patriarch St. Nicephorus. *Ibid.* & in *Synodico veteri Fabricii*.
- 814 Of Thionville, in favour of the abused priests. *Ibid.*
- 814 Of Noyon, to settle the bounds of the diocesses of Noyon and Soissons. *Ibidem.*
- 814 Of Troyes.
- 814 Of Lyon. Agoband elected bishop of this city. *Harduin II.*
- 816 Of Chelchyth in England, upon customs, or manners. *Angl. I.*
- 816 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, which settled the state of canons and religious. *Regia XX. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 817 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the order of St. Benedict. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 817 Of Ingelheim, against those, who had seized on church goods. *Ibid.*
- 818 Of Vannes, upon founding the abbey of Redon. *Ibid.*
- 820 Of England.
- 821 Of Thionville, upon discipline. *Reg. XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 821 An assembly at Nimeguen, where Lewis the mild divided his kingdoms among his children. *Chiffet solus, in quatuor opusculis. 8. Paris 1679.*
- 821 Of Oslaveslen in England. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Angl. I.*
- 822 Of Attigni, where Lewis the mild acknowledged his male-treatment of Bernard, and male administration of his kingdoms. *Ibid.*
- 822 Of Cloveshowen, upon manners or customs, and upon Wilfred. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
- 823 Of Compeigne, upon the abuse of holy things. *Ibidem.*
- 824 Of Cloveshowen, upon manners or customs, and upon Wilfred. *Ibid. Anglic. I.*
- 825 * Of Paris, concerning images, contrary to the VIIth general council. *Goldastus in Decretis Imperialibus de imaginibus, in 8. Francof. 1608.* Wanting in the three collections of councils.
- 826 Of Ingelheim, against those, who made depredations on the kingdom. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 826 Of Mantua, upon the patriarchs of Aquilæa and of Grado. *Ibid.*
- 828 Of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Ibidem.*
- 829 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 829 Of Worms, against divorce. *Ibid.*
- 830 Of Langres, upon founding the abby (Bervencis). *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 831 Of Noyon, where Jesse, bishop of Amiens, was deposed for high treason. *Ibidem. Wanting in Regia.*
- 832 * Of Constantinople, against H. images, *apud Fabricium.*
- 832 Of Paris, upon the monks of St. Dennis. *Labbe VII.*
- 832 Of Worms, upon the abbey of St. Remy de Sens. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 833 Of London, upon the depredations of the Danes, and the abby of Croyland. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Hard. IV. Anglic. I.*
- 833 Of Compeigne, in which the emperor Lewis was deposed. *Ibidem.*
- 834 An assembly at St. Dennis, in which Lewis the mild was received to the communion of the church, and repossessed of his kingdoms. *Ibidem.*

- 850 Angelome, a monk of Lexen. A Commentary upon the books of kings, in folio. *Romæ* 1565; and other works.
- 854 Eneas, bishop of Paris. An Answer to the objection of the Greeks, in *Spicilegio*, & in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 857 Hincmar, bishop of Laon, nephew of Hincmar of Rheims, wrote something, printed with Hincmar of Rheims.
- 860 Photius, falsely patriarch of Constantinople, composed a Biblioth. in which he preserved a great many fragments of ancient writers, and their most curious letters. He also made a Collection of canons, in *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Justelli*, in folio, & *apud Balzamonem*, and other doctrinal tracts. Vide *Photii Bibliothecam Græco-Latinam*, in folio. *Rothomagi* 1653. *Photii Epistolæ*, in folio. *Londini* 1651, & *Caniſſi Lectiones antiquas*, in folio.
- 860 St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Letters to the popes, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum.*
- 860 Nicetas David. Life of St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. *A Cambesio in Auſtario novissimo Biblioth. Patrum*, in folio. *Paris* 1672. 2 vol. and many Sermons.
- 860 Peter of Sicily. History of the Manichæans, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 861 Theodorus Abucara. On Religion, against the Mohammedans and different sects of the East, in 4. *Ingolſtadii, per Gretzerum*, 1606.
- 861 Uſuard, a monk of St. Germain-des-prez at Paris. A Martyrology, in 4. *Paris* 1718.
- 867 Basilus the Macedonian, emperor. Exhortations to his son, in 4. *Græc. Lat. Hamburgi* 1633. Several other works, in *Collect. Conc.* & in *Jure Græco-Romano.*
- 870 Michael Psellus. *De Operationibus Dæmonum.*
- 870 Metrophanes, bishop of Smyrna, opposed to Photius. A very valuable Letter, in the *Collection of Councils.*
- 870 Theophanes, the Ceramæan. Homilies upon the Gospels. *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1644.
- 870 Alfred, king of England, surnamed the great. A Paraphrase in the Saxon language of the ecclesiastic History of venerable Bede, in folio, *Cantabrigiæ* 1644. A Saxon version of Paul Verofus, still in MSS. The Psalter in Saxon, in 4. *Londini* 1640. Several Laws, with the paraphrase of Bede, and other works. There is a life of this prince in *Scriptoribus Anglicis.*
- Epiphanius, archbishop of Conſtance, in the isle of Cyprus. Several Sermons, with the works of St. Epiphanius, published by *P. Petau*, in folio. *Paris* 1622. 2 vol.
- 871 Notkerus, the stammerer, a monk of St. Gal. A Martyrology, and some Lives of Saints, printed in several collections.
- 871 Hincmar, a Benedictin monk, then archbishop of Rheims in 844, died 882; a great canonist and a bad divine; a man of a violent spirit. He wrote much upon doctrinal subjects, discipline and morality. *Ejus Opera studio Jacobi Syrmundi*, in folio. *Paris* 1645. 2 vol. There has since been found a great number of other works, more than make two volumes.
- 875 Eulogius of Corduba. Books of the Martyrs, in *Bibl. Patrum.*
- 875 Drutmare, abbot of Corbie. A Commentary upon St. Matthew, in *Bibl. Patrum.*

- 834 Of Metz, in which the emperor, excommunicated by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims, was absolved. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. only.*
- 834 Of Antigni, upon Lewis the mild. *Labbe only Tom. VII.*
- 835 Of Metz. *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 835 Of Mantua, upon the patriarch Grado. *Le Cointe Annal. T. VIII.*
- 835 Of Theonville, in which Ebbo was strip of his archbishopric of Rheims, for conspiring against Lewis the mild. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Hard. IV.*
- 836 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 836 Of Straminiac, near Lyon, upon the differences of the church of Lyon, and Vienne. *Ibid.*
- 837 Of Chierfi, Carifiacum.
- 838 Of Kingston in England, upon church goods. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 839 Of Chalons, on the Saone, upon church affairs, and Lewis the mild. *Ibidem.*
- 840 Of Kenet in Scotland. *Ibidem.*
- 841 Of Auxerre, in which a feast of three days was ordered on account of the then present affairs of the state. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Constantinople, in favour of images. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Germigny, in the territory of Orleans, upon the wants of the church and state. *Ibid.*
- 842 Of Bourges, which approved of the deposing of Ebbo. *Labbe VII. Harduin IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 843 Of Germigny. *Mabillon, Sæculo IV. Benedict. T. II.*
- 843 Of Couaine, in France, *Coloniense.*
- 844 Of Thionville. The children of Lewis the mild were present at it. *Ibidem.*
- 844 Of Verneuil, a palace of the kings, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 845 Of Beauvais. Hincmar elected archbishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
- 845 Of Meaux, upon discipline. They there found the canons of the council of Cologne, Launac, Thionville and Beauvais. *Ibid.*
- 846 Of Paris, where the council of Meaux was finished and published. *Ibid.*
- 846 Of Vannes, by Nomenoë, prince of the Bretons. *R. XXI. L. VII.*
- 847 Of Paris. They there confirm Hincmar in his archbishopric of Rheims; and upon the exemption of the abbey of Corbie in France. *Regia XXI. Labbe VII. Harduin IV.*
- 848 Of Vannes, mentioned by *Harduin Tom. II.*
- 848 Of Mentz, against Gottescalcus. *Ibid.*
- 848 Of Lyons, wherein they absolve the priest Godelcaire. *Ibid.*
- 848 Of Limoges, in which the canons of S. Martial demand to be put under a rule. *Ibidem.*
- 849 Of Tours, against Nomenoë, an enemy of the church. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 849 Of Chartres, in which they give the tonsure to Charles, a younger brother of Pepin, king of Aquitaine. *Ibidem.*
- 849 Of Chierfy, now called Tierfy, (Carifiacum) a royal house upon the Oise, in the diocess of Soissons, against Gottescalcus, who had relapsed. *Ibid.*
- 850 Of Pavia (Regia Ticina) for the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 850 Of Murrit, in the diocess of Sens. *Labbe VIII. Harduin V. only.*
- 850 Of Benningdon in England, against the Danes. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V. Angl. I.*

- 851 Of Kingsbury, upon the exemption of the abby of Croyland. *Ibid.*
Angl. I.
- 851 Of Soissons, wherein Pepin the young, king of Aquitaine, is deposed and shut up in the monastery of S. Medard. *Ibid.*
- 852 Of Cordoua, against the voluntary martyrs and the worship of them. *Ib.*
- 852 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Sens, upon the exemption of the abbey of Remy de Sens. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Sens, for the ordination of the bishop of Chartres. *Ibid.*
- 853 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 853 * Of Soissons. They there reject the ordinations made by Ebbo. *Ib.*
- 853 Of Chierfy, against Gottescalcus. *Labbe VII. Hard. V. only.*
- 853 Of Verberie, upon discipline. *Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 853 Of Rome. They there depose Anastasius, cardinal of St. Marcel. *Ibid.*
- 854 Of Constantinople. They depose Gregory, bishop of Syracuse. *Ibid.*
- 855 Of Bonnœuil, upon the Marne, 3 leagues from Paris, upon discipline. *Martene Tom. IV. Thesauri p. 59.*
- 855 Of Valence, in Dauphiny, against some Scotch heretics, and upon discipline. *Regia XXI. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 855 Of Pavia, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 855 Of Winchester, upon the abbey of Westminster. *Ibid. & Anglic. I.*
- 856 Of Chierfy (Carisiacum) upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 857 Of Mentz, for the rights of the church. *Regia XXII. Labbe VII. only.*
- 858 * Of Constantinople Photius is install d patriarch by the schismatic Gregory. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 858 Of Soissons, by Lewis, king of Germany. *Ibid.*
- 858 Of Chierfy. See *the Capitulars and Pagi, ad hunc annum.*
- 858 Of Tours, upon the archbishop Girard. *Labbe VIII.*
- 859 Of Toul, or Savonières, against Venillon, bishop of Sens. *Ibid.*
- 859 Of Metz, to reconcile Lewis of Germany and Charles the bald. *Ibid.*
- 859 Of Langres, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 859 Of Sitterce (Sisterciense) upon the privilege of an abbey. *Mabillon Sæculo IV. Bened. Part. II. p. 500.*
- 860 Two councils of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the cause of Thietberge, wife of Lothaire. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V.*
- 860 Of Toussi, near Toul in Lorraine, upon discipline. *Sjrmund. Tom. III. Concil. Galliae, Mabillon in Analectis.*
- 860 Of Coblentz. The peace was there concluded between Lewis of Germany, Lothaire, and the sons of Charles the bald. *R. XXII. L. VIII. H. V.*
- 861 * Of Constantinople. Photius excommunicates the pope. *Ibid.*
- 861 Of Rome, against John, bishop of Ravenna, who ill treated his diocessans. *Ibid.*
- 861 Of Pisters (Pistense) in Normandy, near the Pont-de-l'Arche, upon the misfortunes of the church and itate. *Bessin. in Conciliis Norman.*
- 861 * Of Soissons. Rothard is deposed, remarked by *Harduin T. II.*
- 862 * Of Aix-la-Chapelle, which favoured the marriage of Lothaire and Valdrade. *Regia XXII. Labbe VIII. Harduin V & XI.*
- 862 Of Sens, wherein they depose Herman, bishop of Nevers. *Ibidem.*
- 862 Of Savonières, near Toul, where the peace is concluded between Lewis, Charles and Lothaire, in presence of the bishops. *Ibid.*
- 862 Of Soissons, against Baldwin, earl of Flanders, ravisher of Judith, daughter of Charles the bald. *Ibid.*

- 862 * Another of Soissons, wherein they excommunicate Rothard, bishop of Soissons. *Ibid.*
- 863 * Of Metz, wherein the legates of the pope confirm the marriage of Lothaire with Valdrade, his concubine. *Ibidem.*
- 863 Of Rome. They there depose the archbishops Gontaire and Theudgand, who had acknowledged the marriage of Lothaire and Valdrade. *ib.*
- 863 Of Rome, where Zacharias, legate of the holy see, is excommunicated as a prevaricator, Photius condemned, and St. Ignatius re-established in the see of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 863 Of Schirwan in Armenia, wherein they condemn Nestorius, Eutyches, Dioscours, and other heretics. Only *Harduin* Tom. V.
- 863 Of Aquitaine, against Stephen, count of Auvergne. *R. XXII. L. VIII.*
- 863 Of Verberie, upon a difference of the bp. of Mans with some monks. *ib.*
- 863 * Of Senlis. Hincmar deposes Rothard, bishop of Soissons. *Ibid.*
- 863 Of Rome. Rothard is there re-established in his see. *Ibid.*
- 864 Of Pistres, for the affairs of the church and state. *Bessin.*
- 864 Of Rome, wherein they confirm the deposition of Guntarius, bishop of Cologne. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 865 Of Rome, wherein Rothard is re-established a second time. *Ibid.*
- 866 Of Soissons, in the affair of Wulfrad, bishop of Bourges, and upon the ordinations made by Ebbo, the deposed bishop. *Ibid.*
- 867 * Of Constantinople, wherein Photius hath the rashness to excommunicate pope Nicolas. *Ibid.*
- 867 Another of Constantinople, wherein Photius is deposed, and St. Ignatius re-established in the patriarchal see. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 867 Of Troyes, in Champagne, upon Wulfrad and Ebbo. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Rome, against Photius. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Chiersy, or Thiersy (Carisiacum) for the examination of Willebert, for the bishopric of Chalons. *Ibid.*
- 868 Of Worms, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 869 Of Constantinople, VIIIth general council, summoned under pope Adrian II. and the emperor Basil, against the schismatic Photius, who was deposed and sent into exile, and St. Ignatius, re-established in the patriarchal see of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 869 Of Pistres, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 869 * Of Metz. They there give the crown to Charles, in prejudice of Lewis II. *Ibid.*
- 870 * Of Verberie. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, deposed, appeals to the holy see. *Ibid.*
- 870 * Of Attiani. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, deposed, hath his eyes pulled out. *Ibid.*
- 870 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 870 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon the monastic privileges. *Ibid. & Marten alone IV. Benedict. Part II. pag. 296.*
- 871 * Of Douzi. Hincmar, bishop of Laon, is deposed. *Ibid.*
- 872 Of Rome, in the affair of the emperor Lewis against Aldegise, duke of Benevento. *Pagi ad ann. 873.*
- 873 Of Oviedo in Spain (Covetense). *Ibid. & d'Aguizze in Concil. Hisp.*
- 873 or 883 Of Toulouse, on the subject of the complaints of the Jews against the Christians. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 873 Of Chalons upon the Saone, concerning the church of S. Marcel. *R. XXIV. L. IX. II. VI.*

- 877 Reginon, abbot of Pruym. A Collection of canons, *a Baluxio*, in 8. Paris 1671, and a Chronology to the year 907, in *Scriptoribus Germanic*.
- 877 Adrevald, a monk of Fleury. On the Body and Blood of J. C. against J. Scotus, in *Spicilegio*.
- 877 Eginhart, secretary to Charlemagne. A History of this prince, in 4. *Ultrajecti* 1711, these annals reach to 829. And Letters, in *Collectione Andreae du Chêne*.
- 878 Ado, archbishop of Vienna, died in 880. A Martyrology, printed by Rosweide, a Jesuit, afterward by Baronius, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1613. A Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and some Lives of Saints.
- 880 Anastasius, abbot and librarian of the Roman church, made several translations from the Greek and Latin, and published several pieces of the Monothelites, History of the popes. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1718. 4 vol.
- 882 Aimon, a religious of St. Germain-des-prez. Paris. On the miracles of St. Germain, some Lives of Saints, and upon the translation of several relicts, Tom. III. & IV. *seculorum Benedictorum*, in folio.
- 882 George, archbishop of Nicomedia, a friend of Photius. Several Sermons, in *Auctario noviss. Bibl. Patrum Combeficii*, in fol. Paris 1648. Tom. I.
- 886 Leo the wise, emperor of the East. Some Discourses upon divers saints, and upon the mysteries, with some Letters. Vide *Combefic. in Auctario*, & in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 887 Abbo, monk of St. Germain-des-prez. History of the siege of Paris by the Normans in 887, and some other works, *apud Andr. du Chêne*, Tom. II. *Histor. Francor. & du Breul in Editione Aimoini*.
- 890 William, library-keeper to the Roman church. Lives of the popes, from Nicholas I. to Stephen V. *cum Anastasio Bibliothecario Fabrotti*, in fol. Paris 1648.
- 894 Auxilius, priest of Rome, ordained by pope Formosus. A Treatise upon the ordination of this pope, *apud Morinum de ordinationibus. Bibl. Patrum. & Mabillon in Analectis*.
- 895 Pope Formosus, called before Damasus, bishop of Porto. Lives of the popes, in *quibusdam Conciliorum Editionibus*, & in 8. *Venetis* 1547.
- 896 Herempert, monk of Mount-Cassin. History of the Lombards, in 4. *ab Antonio Caracciolo, Neapoli* 1626, and several works concerning ecclesiastical history.
- 896 Nicolas the mystic, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*, in *Jure Græco-Romano*, & *apud Baronium*.
- 896 Stephen VI. pope. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*.
- 897 Gregory, a Greek monk. Life of St. Basil, surnamed the young, whose disciple he was. *Bollandus* Tom. III. Martii.
- 897 Remy, monk of St. Germain of Auxerre. Several Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, some of which have been printed. The others remain in manuscript.
- 897 Alman, monk of Hauvillers in Champagne. Some Lives of holy bishops and monks, or solitaries. Vide *Mabillon Sæculo IV. Benedict. & in Analectis*.
- 898 Nicephorus, a philosopher and rhetorician. Life of St. Anthony of Caulée, patriarch of Constantinople. See *Bollandus* Tom. II. Februarii.
- 898 John IX. pope. Some Letters, in *Conciliis*.

- 873 Of Cologne, upon church discipline. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 873 Of Senlis, where Carloman, son of king Charles, and who was a deacon, was reduced to a layman. *Reg. XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 874 Of Douzi, against incestuous marriages, and the depredations of the goods of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 874 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 874 Of Ravenna, upon the contests of the patriarch of Grado, and doge of Venice. *Ibid.*
- 875 Of Chalons upon the Saone, concerning the goods of the abbey of Tournus. *Labbe IX. Hard. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 876 Of Pavia. Charles, son of Lewis the mild, is there proclaimed emperor. They there publish some capitulars of this prince. *Ibid.*
- 876 Of Pontyon, diocess of Châlons upon Marne, where the election of Charles was confirmed. *Ibidem.*
- 877 Of Rome, where they confirm the election of Charles the bald, for emperor. *Ibidem.*
- 877 Of Ravenna, by pope John VIII. upon ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 877 Of Compeigne, against idolaters.
- 878 Of Neustria or Normandy, against Hugo, natural son of Lothaire. *Ib.*
- 878 Of Troyes in Champagne. The pope, who was present at it, excommunicated the enemies of the holy see, and re-established Hincmar, bishop of Laon. *Ibidem.*
- 878 Of Rouen, upon discipline. Only *Harduin Tom. VI.*
- 879 Of Rome, for the election of an emperor, after the death of Lewis the stammerer; an election there was no necessity of then. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 879 Another of Rome, from whence they send Peter to absolve Photius, patriarch of Constantinople. *Ibid.*
- 879* Of Constantinople, wrongly called the VIIIth general council. Photius is there re-established in the see of Constantinople, after the death of St. Ignatius. They there suppress the word *filioque* in the creed. *Ibid.* but more exactly in *Harduin T. VI.*
- 879 Of Montala, diocess of Vienne, where they grant to Boson the title of king. *Ibid.*
- 879 Of Rheims. *Labbe Tom. IX.*
- 881 Of Macra, or Fimes, diocess of Rheims, on the authority of the princes and bishops. *Ibid.*
- 881 Of Rome, wherein they excommunicate Athanasius, bishop of Naples, who had made an alliance with the Saracens, mentioned by *Hard. T. VI.*
- 883 Of Toulouse, against the complaints of the Jews, that above, 873.
- 886 Of Italy, upon the affairs of the goods of the church of S. Martin de Tours. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 886 Of Chalons upon the Saone, for the exemption of the abbey of Charlieu. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 886 Of Nimes, or de Portes, against Selva, a Spaniard, who insulted the archbishop of Narbonne. *Ibid.*
- 887 Of Cologne, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical goods and incestuous marriages. *Ibid.*
- 887 Of Chalons upon the Saone, touching the goods and immunities of the church. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 887 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate Teudur. *Anglic. I. Other councils of the same year. Anglic. I.*

TENTH CENTURY.

- 902 Valerius, archpriest of Astorga in Spain. The Lives of the holy Fathers, very different from those printed; are to be found in manuscript in the library of the church of Toledo.
- 904 John Cameniata, reader of the church of Thessalonica. A History of the taking of this city. *Allatius in Symmiētis*, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1653.
- 904 Simeon Metaphrastus, an officer in the palace of the emperor Leo, hath composed the Lives of several Saints, not such as they really were, but such as he thought should have been, so that they are rather Eulogiums, than Lives, in *Menæis Græcorum*.
- 904 Stephen, made abbot of Lobes in the year 903. The Life of S. Lambert, *apud Surium*.
- 910 John Malela, of Antioch. An universal Chronicle, in 8. *Græc. & Lat. Oxoniæ* 1691.
- 911 Hughbaldus, a monk of the abbey of Annon. The Life of St. Rictruda, abbess of Marchienne, and other Lives of Saints. *Mab. Sæculo II. Bened.*
- 911 Bertharius, a priest of the church of Verdun. A History of the bishops of Verdun. *Dacheri in Spicilegio*.
- 911 Constantin Porphyrogenetus, emperor. History of the image of J. C. *apud Combeficium in Auclario*, and other works.
- 911 Notker, a monk of St. Gal in Switzerland, died in the year 912. A Martyrology, *apud Canisium*.
- 912 Bouvon or Bavon, abbot of Corbie. A History of his time.
- 915 John, archdeacon of Capua, afterward abbot of Mount-Cassin. The Persecutions of Mount-Cassin, and the Miracles, which were done there; a Chronicle of the counts of Capua. *Vide Chronicon Cassinense, & Peregrinus de Principibus Longobardicis*, in 4.
- 926 Odo, abbot of Clugny. Life of S. Geraud, count of Orilhac. Of the Translation of the relicts of S. Martin, from Bourgogne to Tours, and other works. *Vide Biblioth. Cluniacensis*, in folio. *Paris* 1614.
- 931 Hippolitus of Thebes. A Fragment of a Chronicle. *Vide Canisium in Lætionibus antiquis*, Tom. III. *editionis Basnagii*, in folio. *Amstel.* 1725. *Lambecius Lib. III. Biblioth. Vindobon. & Emanuelem Schelstrate in Appendice ad Opus Chronolog.*
- 932 Gerard, a monk of S. Medard of Soissons, as is supposed. The Life of S. Romain, of which father Mabillon hath given us the Prologue.
- 932 Ratherius, bishop of Verona and Liege. A Treatise upon the canons, and a Letter upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, in *Spicilegio*.
- 932 Odillon, monk of S. Medard of Soissons. Upon the Translations of the relicts of Saints, *apud Surium*.
- 936 Nicolas, patriarch of Constantinople. Several Letters.
- 937 Eutychius, patriarch of Alexandria. A History of his church, and a universal History, in 4. *Londini* 1642 — & *Oxonii* 1659.
- 940 Flodoard, canon of Rheims, died in 966. History of Rheims, and a Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, & *apud Syrmundum*.
- 940 Gregory, priest of Cæsarea. Life of St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other pieces, *apud Combefic. & in Operibus Greg. Nazianzen.*
- 940 John, monk of Clugny. Life of Odo de Clugny, in *Biblioth. Cluniacensi & Mabillonius Sæculo V. Benedictinor.*

- 888 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 888 Of Metz, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 888 Of Agaune, or St. Maurice, in which Rodolph is elected and crowned king of Burgundy. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 890 Of Valence, where they received Lewis, the son of Boson, for king of Arles. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
 890 Of Worms, upon the contest of the archbishop of Cologne and the bishop of Hamburg on account of the bishopric of Bremen, the superiority of which was claimed by these two metropolitans. *Ibid.*
 891 Of Canterbury, upon discipline, by Edward, king of England, to obtain the taking off the interdict, put by pope Formosus upon England. *Ibidem.* Doubtful.
 891 Of Meun upon the Loire, for the election of an abbot of S. Peter of Sens. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 892 Of Vienna, upon discipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 892 Of Rheims, in favour of Charles the simple, son of Lewis the stammerer, whom they declare king of France. *Ibidem.*
 893 Of Rome, under pope Formosus. *Flodoard Lib. IV.*
 894 Of Chalons upon the Sacne, where the monk Gerfroi clears himself of the accusation of assassination. *Ibidem.*
 894 Of Jonquieres, diocess of Montpellier.
 895 Of Nantes, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 895 or 897 Of Tribur, near Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 897 Of Portes, near Nimes, on account of the parish of St. John. *Baluz. in Conciliis Gall. Narbon. Harduin Tom. I.*
 897 * Of Rome, where pope Stephen unjustly condemns the memory of pope Formosus, and cruelly treats the dead body of this pope. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 898 Of Rome, wherein they cancel all that was done the preceding year in the council of this city, in respect to Formosus. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
 898 Of Ravenna, on the same subject. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
 899 Of Constantinople, against the four holydays. *Labbe T. IX.*
 900 Of Rheims, where they excommunicate the assassins of archbishop of Foulkes. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 900 Of Normandy, the time and place of which are uncertain, but it is thought to be about the latter end of the IXth or beginning of the Xth century, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Normanice.*
 900 Of Compostellia in Spain, for the election of the bishop of Terragona. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*

T E N T H C E N T U R Y.

- 901 Of Oviedo. This church made metropolitan. *Pagi ad hunc ann.* Doubtful.
 902 Of Narbonne, upon the abbey of Quarante. *Martene en Thes. T. IV.*
 904 Of Rome, for Formosus, against the council of this same city, of the year 807. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 904 Of England, about the new bishoprics. *Pagi ad ann. 894.*
 904 Of Ravenna, to re-establish the memory of Formosus. *Ibidem.*
 905 Of England, for king Edward. *Angl. I.*
 906 Judgment upon the canons of St. Vincent of Mâcon, and the monks of St. Oyant. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.* Wanting in *Regia.*

- 940 Joseph Genesius, or of Byzantium. A History of the Grecian empire from the commencement of Leo of Armenia, till the death of Basil the Macedonian, in 4. *Venetis* 1570.
- 941 John Cameniates of Thessalonica. A History of the taking of Thessalonica in 904, by the Saracens, *apud Allatium*.
- 942 Odo, archbishop of Canterbury. Ecclesiastic Constitutions.
- 948 Luitprand, bishop of Cremona. A History of his own time, and some Embassies. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Ant-verp.* 1640.
- 950 Atto, bishop of Vercell. Rules for his clergy, in *Spicilegio*.
- 950 Bernerus, monk of St. Remi of Rheims. Life and Translation of Saint Hunnegunde. Vide *Mabillonium Sæculo II. & V. Benedictinorum*.
- 955 George, a Grecian monk. Lives of the last Grecian emperors. In the writers after Theophanes, by father *Combesis*, in folio. *Paris* 1685.
- 955 Epiphanes, monk of Jerusalem. Syria and the holy city, in *Symmietis Allatii*. He also composed the Life of the holy virgin, and that of S. Andrew the apostle.
- 960 Abbo, abbot of Fleury upon Loire. An Apology and some Letters, and a Collection of canons, *apud Baluzium in Miscellaneis*, & *Mabillonium in Analectis*.
- 961 S. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury. A Concord of Rules, in 8. *Duaci* 1626.
- 963 S. Ulric, bishop of Augsbourg. Some Sermons and a Letter upon the celibacy of priests.
- 967 Edgar, king of England. Ecclesiastical constitutions.
- 968 Wittekind, monk of Corbie in Saxony. The History of the Saxons, and some Verses, in folio. *Francofurti* 1577, & in *Collectionibus Scriptorum Germaniæ*.
- 968 Rosweide, a German nun. Some Poems upon the emperor Otho and upon some Saints, in *Collectione Historicorum Henrici Meibomii*.
- 968 Notker, bishop of Liege. History of the bishops of Maestricht, or Liege, in 4. *Leodii* 1612.
- 969 Leontius of Byzantium. A Chronography, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, e Typographica Regia, cum Theophane*.
- 976 Fulcuin, or Folcoin, abbot of Lobbes. History of his abbey, and the Lives of some Saints, in *Spicilegio*.
- 977 Severus, an Egyptian. History of the Saracens, and of the church of Alexandria. Vide *Abraham Echellensem*.
- 978 Romerius. A Continuation of the History of Reginon, *ab ann. 907 ad 977*.
- 979 Suidas, a Grammarian. A Lexicon, a Dictionary, in which are contained a great many fragments concerning ecclesiastical matters, in folio, *Græco-Latine*. *Cantabrigiæ* 1705. 3 volum.
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- 906 Of Narbonne, against the archbishop Arnold. *Labbe Tom. IV.*
- 906 Of Rome, where they re-establish the bishop of Langres. *Labbe T. IX.*
- 907 Of Vienna upon discipline. *Martene Collectio nova Tom. VII.*
- 907 Of S. Tibery, against the archbishop of Narbonne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 907 Of Vienne, upon the differences among the abbots. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 909 Of Soissons, upon discipline. *Reg. XXIV Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 909 Of Maguelone, against Arnold, archbishop of Narbonne. *L. IX. & Bal.*
- 909 Of Trosley, diocesis of Soissons. *Reg. XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 911 Of Narbonne, against archbishop Arnold. *Mariana. Labbe VIII. C. V.*
- 912 Of Tours, upon the feast of S. Martin. *Labbe Tom. IX.*
- 915 Of Chalons upon the Saone, upon the disputes of some curates. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX Harduin VI. & Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 916 Of Althaim in Rhetia. See *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 921 Of Trosley, upon absolution of the dead. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 922 Of Coblentz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 924 Of Rheims, upon Charles the simple and Robert. *Ibidem.*
- 924 Of Trosley, in favour of the bishop of Cambray. *Ibidem.*
- 925 Of Tours, upon the Tenth. *Martene in Thesauro T. IV. & H. T. VI.*
- 926 Of Charlien, in favour of this abbey. *Reg. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 926 Of Duyzburg, for Bennon, bishop of Metz. *Ibidem.*
- 927 Of Trosley, against the plurality of wives. *Ibidem.*
- 928 Of Gratley in England, upon discipline. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
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- 932 Of Erford in Germany, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 932 Of Ratibon, upon discipline. *Martene nov. Collect. T. VII.*
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- 940 Of Cambridge. *Spelman. Tom. I.*
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- 942 Of Bonne, upon discipline.
- 944 Of London, upon discipline. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
- 944 Of Tournus (Trenorchianum) in favour of this abbey. *Ibidem.*
- 944 * Of Constantinople, against Trypho, real patriarch. *Ibidem.*
- 944 Of Elne, upon the bishops of Gironne and Urgel. *Aguir. T. III.*
- 947 Of Fontanis, diocesis of Elne, upon discipline. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 947 Of Verdun, upon the competitors for the church of Rheims. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 947 Of Astorga in Spain, the acts of which are lost.
- 948 Of Mouson, upon discipline. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 948 Of Ingelheim, for Artaud, archbishop of Rheims. *Ibidem.*
- 948 Assembly of St. Vincent de Laon, against count Hugo. *Ibid.*
- 948 Of Treves, against count Hugo, whom they excommunicate. *Ibid.*
- 948 Of London, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Angl. I.*
- 949 Of Rome, where they confirm the councils of Ingelheim and Treves - the preceding year. *Ibid.*
- 950 Of Landaff, upon the goods of the church. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*

- 952 Of Augsbourg, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
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 955 Of Landaff, upon an homicide. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
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 959 Of Brentford in England, upon the goods of the church. *Angl. I.*
 962 Of Meaux, upon the church of Rheims. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 963 * Of Rome, for the antipope Leo. *Ibid.*
 963 Of Constantinople, upon the marriage of Nicephorus Phocas with Theophanes, widow of Romanus, emperor of the East. *Ibidem.*
 964 Of Rome, against the antipope Leo. *Ibidem.*
 964 Of Brentford, against Edwin, brother of Edgar. *Ibidem.*
 965 * Of Rome, by the antipope Leo, against pope Benedict V. *Ibid.*
 965 Of Cologne, in favour of the chapter of S. Martin de Liege. *Martene Collectio nova Tom. VII.*
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 969 Of England, against the incontinence of priests. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
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 971 Of London, upon the privileges of the abbey of Glaston. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
 971 Of Rome, to confirm the privileges of Glaston. *Ibid.*
 971 Of Compostella in Spain. See *Pagi ad ann. 900.*
 972 Of Mount S. Mary, diocess of Rheims, upon the reformation of the abbey of Moulon. *Ibidem.*
 972 Of Ingelheim, the acts of which are not be found. *Ibidem.*
 973 Of Mazzaille, upon the differences between several bishops in Italy. *Ib.*
 973 Of Bath. They crown Edgar there. *Angl. I.*
 973 Of Modena, upon some differences of the bishop. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
 975 Of Rheims, against the usurper of the bishopric of Amiens. *Ibid.*
 975 Of Constantinople, against the false patriarch Basil. *R. XXV. L. IX.*
 975 Of Winchester, in favour of the monks. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. Angl. I.*
 977 Of Kingsington, for the pilgrimages of devotion. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 977 Of Ripoll. in Catalonia. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 978 Of Caln, against the monks, in favour of secular priests. *Angl. I.*
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 980 Of Sens, upon the goods of St. Pierre le Vif. *Ibid.*
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 980 Of Sens, upon discipline.
 988 Of Landaff. They excommunicate king Arthmail. *Ibid.*
 989 Of Rome, in favour of S. Adelbert, bishop of Prague. *Ibid.*
 989 Of Carofé, the diocess of Poitiers, in favour of this monastery. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
 989 Of Rheims. They elect for archbishop Arnold, son of Lothaire. *Ibid.*
 990 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
 990 Of Senlis, for Arnold, archbishop of Rheims. *Ibid.*
 990 Of Anse upon the Saone, between Lyon and Mâcon, upon the goods of the abby of Clugny. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*

- 991 Of Urgel upon discipline. *Aguirre* Tom. III.
 991 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl.* I.
 992* Of Rheims, in the abbey of S. Basil. They depose Arnold, and elect Gerbert. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 993 Of Rome, the canonization of S. Ulric of Augsbourg. *Ibidem.*
 994 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the church.
 994 Of Limoges.
 994 Of Anse, upon discipline. *Martene in Thesauro* Tom. IV.
 995 Of Moulon, against Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
 995 Of Rheims, against Gerbert of Rheims. *Regia* XXV. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
 995 Of S. Dennis, upon the Tenth.
 996 Of Rome, upon the affairs of the church. *Ibid.*
 996 Another of Rome, upon the election of the empire. *Ibid.* Doubtful.
 997 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 997 Of Pavia, against Crescentius, enemy of the pope. *Ib.*
 997 Of S. Dennis, upon the Tenth. Only *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 998 Of Rome, upon Robert, king of France. *Regia* XXV. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
 998 Another of Rome, upon discipline. *Baluz.* Tom. VII. *Miscellan.*
 999 Of Rome, against Gisler, bishop of Mersebourg. *R.* XXV. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
 1000 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. Only *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.

E L E V E N T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1001 Of Rome, upon the complaints of the bishop of Hildesheim. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1001 Of Tuder, on the same occasion, of which there are neither any acts or councils. *Harduin* only Tom. VI.
 1002 Of Rome, upon the exemption the abby of Perouse. *Reg.* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1002 Several councils of France, upon the fasts at Whitsuntide, upon the *Te Deum*, and other ecclesiastical matters. *Ibidem.*
 1005 Of Dortmund, or Trotmon, upon discipline, but without any act. *Harduin* Tom. VI.
 1007 Of Francfort, to erect the church of Bamberg into an episcopal see. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
 1008 Of the palace of Chelles (Kalense) in the presence of king Robert, in favour of the abbey of St. Dennis. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*
 1009 Of Barcelona, upon the gifts made to that church. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1009 Of Enham in England, upon church discipline. *Ibid.* *Anglic.* I.
 1011 Of Bamberg, upon disputes between some bishops. *Ibidem.*
 1012 Of Leon in Spain, upon discipline, under king Alphonfus V. *Ibid.*
 1012 Of Pavia, upon the contenance of the clergy. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*
 1012 Of Abamause, in England, upon discipline. *Anglic.* I.
 1014 Of Ravenna, upon what had happened under archbishop Adelbert. *Ib.*
 1015 Of Rome, upon the privileges of an abbey. *Ibidem.*
 1015 Of Rheims, upon church goods, in favour of the abby of Moulon. *Martene in Thesauro* Tom. IV.
 1017 Of Orleans, against two heretic Manchæans, burned by order of king Robert. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.*

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- 990 Alfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Some Letters and Sermons, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 990 Thomas, a Syrian and Monothelite. Some writings in favour of his sect, *apud Echellensem*.
- 990 John, abbot of Gorze. Life of S. Glodesinda, abbess of Metz.
- 991 Odillon, abbot of Clugny. Lives of Mayol, and the empress Adelaïde, with some Letters and Sermons, in *Bibliotheca Cluniacensi*, in folio. Paris 1614, & in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 992 Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims, afterward of Ravenna, and at length pope in the year 999. Several Letters and Discourses, in *Collectione Andr. Duchêne, Biblioth. Patrum*, & in *Collect. Conciliorum*.
- 992 Oswald, an English Benedictin monk. The Life of Oswald, archbishop of York.
- 992 John Smera, a Poland. A Letter upon the conversion of Russia to the Christian religion. *Sandius in Appendice ad Hist. Ecclesiasticam* p. 61.
- 993 Dudon, a canon, afterward dean of St. Quentin in Vermandois. A History of the first dukes of Normandy. *Duchêne in Scriptoribus Norman.*
- 994 Sisinnius, patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise of marriages between cousins, *apud Leunclavium in Juro Græco-Romano*, in folio.
- 996 Bruno, pope, under the name of Gregory V. Several Letters, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*.
- 996 Burchard, bishop of Worms. A Collection of canons, or decrees, as well of councils as popes; but in which there are some mistakes, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1548. Paris 1549.

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- 1002 Othlo, monk of Fulda. The Life of St. Pyrmín, reformer of the monastic order in Germany. *Mabillon Sæculo III. Benedictin.*
- 1003 Golbert, abbot of Tergerussæa. Some Letters, in *Analectis Mabillonii*.
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- 1007 Fulbert, bishop of Chartres. Some Letters and other works, in 8. Paris 1608. & in *Bibliothecis Patrum*.
- 1008 Adelbold, bishop of Utrecht. The Life of the emperor Henry II. *apud Canisium & Surium*.
- 1010 Maginfroid, monk of Fulda. The Life of St. Emmeran of Ratisbon.
- 1010 Syrus, monk of Clugny. Life of S. Mayeul, abbot of Clugny. *Mabillon Sæculo V. Benedictinor.*
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- 1011 Tangmar, priest of Hildesheim. History of the Bishops of Hildesheim, in *Syderibus Germania, a Browero*, in 4. *Moguntia* 1605.
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relics of several saints were removed there from different places. *Ibidem.*
- 1020 Of Pavia, upon discipline. *Labbe* Tom. X.
- 1020 Of Dijon, of Beaulne, and de Lyon. These councils are mentioned
in the history of the bishops of Auxerre.
- 1020 An assembly at Toulouse, against several enchanters. *Ibidem.*
- 1021 Of Winchester, to confirm the exemption of the abbey of S. Edmond.
Regia XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. *Angl.* I.
- 1022 Of Seligstad, or Mentz, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1022 Of Leyra in Navarre, upon the privileges of the abbey of S. Saviour.
Aguirre Tom. III.
- 1023 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon a difference between the archbishop of
Cologne and the bishop of Liege. *Regia* XXV. *Labbe* IV. *Harduin* VI.
- 1023 Of Mentz, in the cause of count Hanistein. *Ibid.*
- 1023 Of Poitiers, on the subject of S. Martial. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1024 Of Paris, upon the same subject. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1025 Of Anse, upon the ordination of the monks of Clugny. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
- 1025 Of Arras, upon discipline. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1027 Of Francfort, wherein they give the clerical tonsure to Godhard,
brother of the emperor Conrad. Only *Harduin* VI. *Labbe* IX.
- 1027 Autonenfe. *Aguirre* Tom. III.
- 1028 Of Mentz, upon the assassination of count Sigefroi. *Regia* XXV.
Labbe IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1028 Of Carrofe, upon the Catholic faith. *Ibid.*
- 1029 Of Limoges, upon the apostleship of S. Martial. *Ibid.*
- 1029 Assembly of Orleans, for the dedication of the church of S. Aignan.
Ibidem.
- 1029 Of Palithi, where they reconcile the archbishop of Mentz with the
bishop of Hildesheim. *Ibid.*
- 1030 Of Poitiers, upon the goods of the ecclesiastics. *Martens in Thesaur.*
Tom. IV.
- 1031 Of Limoges, upon the apostleship of Martial and upon discipline.
Regia XXV. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1031 Of Narbonne, in favour of the abbey of S. Martin du Mont Canigon,
en Roussillon. *Martens Collectio nova* Tom. VI.
- 1031 Of Bourges, upon the apostleship of St. Martial, and upon discipline.
Labbe IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1031 Of Beaulieu, near Limoges, of which there are no acts. *Ibid.*
- 1031 Of Tribur, near Mentz, upon the fast of Lent. *Ibidem.*
- 1031 Of France. There were divers councils held upon different subjects.
Ibidem.
- 1031 Of Compostella in Spain, upon discipline. *R.* XXV. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.
- 1032 Of Poitiers, upon the Catholic faith, and upon the preservations of
the goods of ecclesiastics. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1032 Of Pamphelune, upon the re-establishment of the see of this church.
Ibidem.
- 1032 Assembly of the bishops of Ripol in Catalonia, for the dedication of
this church. *Ibidem.*
- 1034 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate king Mouric. *Angl.* I.
- 1035 Of Tribur, upon ecclesiastical discipline. *R.* XXV. *L.* IX. *H.* VI.

- 1014 Bruno, monk of S. Gal. A Treatise of the office of the holy mass, and other works, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1014 Dithmar, bishop of Mersbourg. History of his time, in folio. *Francfurti* 1588, & in *Collectionibus Scriptorum Germaniæ*.
- 1029 Ademarus Aimar of Chabanois, monk of S. Cibar of Angoulesme. A Chronicle from 829 to 1029, apud *Labbæum* Tom. II. *Bibliothecæ Manuscript*.
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- 1032 Oderan, monk of S. Peter the lively, at Sens. A Chronicle, which concludes the year 1032, in *Collectione Andreæ Duchêne*.
- 1033 Eugesiprus. Geographical Treatise of the holy land, apud *Allatium* Tom. I.
- 1033 Bruno of Wortzbourg, upon the Psalms, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1035 Alexis, patriarch of Constantinople. Decrees upon ecclesiastical matters, in *Jure Græco-Romano Lexiclavii*, in folio.
- 1040 Herman le Raccourci, or Contractus. There remains of his a Chronicle, in *Biblioth. Patrum* & in *Scriptoribus Germanicis*, in folio.
- 1040 Dominic, patriarch of Grado. Upon the disputes between the Latin and Greek church, apud *Cottelerium* & *Allatium*.
- 1045 Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople in 1050. Letters and Treatises concerning the Roman church.
- 1045 Peter, patriarch of Constantinople. A Letter to Dominic of Grado and to Cerularius, upon the disputes of the Greek church. *Ibid*.
- 1048 Hugues de Breteuil, bishop of Langres. A Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger, apud *Lanfrancum*, & in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1048 Eusebius Bruno, bishop of Angers. } They have each written
Adelman, bishop of Bresca. } a Letter to Berenger upon
Ascelin, monk of S. Evroul. } the real presence, in *Bibl.*
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- 1049 Déodvin, bishop of Liege, upon the eucharist. *Mabillon in Analectis*.
- 1049 Nicétas, a monk of Constantinople, against the Latins, in *Lectionibus Antiquis Canisti*.
- 1050 Nilus, Doxopatrius, archimandrite. A Treatise on the great patriarchates, apud *Stephanum the monk*, *varia sacra*, in 4. *Lugduni Batav.* 1685.
- 1051 Simeon the younger, abbot of the monastery of Clerocerce at Constantinople, founder of the Taborite monks of Greece. Several Treatises of spirituality, extreme metaphysical.
- 1051 Leo, archbishop of Acre in Bulgaria. Some Letters against the Latins. See *Leo Allatius de consensu ecclesiæ Latinæ & Græcæ*, 4. Col. 1648.
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- 1057 Peter Damien, cardinal bishop of Ostia. Eight books of Letters, above 90 small Treatises of religion and piety, with some Lives of saints.

- 1036 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1037 Of Rome, upon the exemption of an abbey. *Ibid.*
- 1038 An assembly of bishops of Gaule Narbonnoise, for the dedication of the church of Gironne. *Ibidem.*
- 1040 Of Venice, upon discipline. *Hard. VI.*
- 1040 An assembly of bishops, for the dedication of the church d'Urgel.
- 1040 Assembly of bishops, for the dedication of the church de la Trinité de Vendome. *Ibidem.*
- 1040 Of Vannes, upon discipline. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1041 Of Cesena in Italy, for the establishment of a community of clergymen. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia. Ugbellus Tom. II.*
- 1041 Divers councils of Gauls, upon the peace of the kingdom. *Ibidem.*
- 1043 Of Narbonne, upon the goods of the abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa, in Roussillon, *Ibidem, & Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1043 Another of Narbonne of the same year, upon a donation made to the church of Carcassona. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV. See le P. Bouger Hist. de Carcassone, 1741.*
- 1044 Of Constance, to establish peace. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1045 Of Narbonne, upon the privileges of the abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa. *Hard. VI.*
- 1046 Of Sutri near Rome, where Gregory IV. abdicates the pontificate, and Clement II. elected. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1046 Assembly of bishops in the abbey of Arles en Roussillon, for the dedication of the church. Only *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1046 Of Pavia, of which there are no acts. *Ibid.*
- 1046 Of Rome, upon the rank of the bishops of Ravenna, Milan and Aquilæa. *Ibid.*
- 1047 Of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1048 Of Sens, to confirm the foundation of the abbey of Provins. *Ibid.*
- 1048 Of Mersbourg in Saxony.
- 1048 Of Senlis, in favour of S. Medard de Soissons. *Martene in Collectiones nova Tom. VII.*
- 1049 Of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Regia XXIV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1049 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1049 Of Mentz, against Simony. *Ibid.*
- 1049 Of Pavia, upon discipline. Only *Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1049 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1049 Of Rome, but the year uncertain. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1050 Of Narbonne, against the usurpers of the goods of the abbey d'Arles in Roussillon.
- 1050 Of Rouen, upon discipline. Only *Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1050 Of Rome, against the heresy of Berenger. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 1050 Of Brionne in Normandy, against Berenger. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1050 Of Verceil in Italy, against Berenger and John Erigena, called the Scot. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1050 Of Paris, against Berenger. *L. IX. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1050 Of Coyace in the diocess of Oviedo in Spain, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*

- 1050 Of Siponto (Sipontinum), against two Simoniac archbishops. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1051 Of Rome, against Gregory, bishop of Vercell, an adulterer, and against the Simoniacs. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1052 Of Limoges, upon the ordination of a bishop. *Labbe T. IX.*
- 1052 Of Mantua, interrupted by the refractory bishops. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1053 Of Rome, against Berenger, and for the canonization of S. Girard, bishop of Toul. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1053 Assembly of S. Denys, to acknowledge the relicts of this saint. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1054 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1054 Of Barcelona, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1054 * Of Constantinople, against the Roman church. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 1055 Of Mentz, where they elected pope Victor II. *Ibidem.*
- 1055 Of Florence, against Berenger and against the alienation of the goods of the church. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1055 Of Lyons, to depose several bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 1055 Of Tours, against Berenger. *Ibid.*
- 1055 Of Cologne, for the reconciliation of the count of Flanders with Henry, king of France. *Ibid.*
- 1055 Of Angers, against Berenger. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1055 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Conciliis Normaniz.*
- 1055 Of Lizieux in Normandy, against Malgerius, archbishop of Rouen. *Ib.*
- 1056 Of Toulouse, against the Simony of the archbishop of Narbonne. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI. & Baluz. in Conciliis Galliz Narbonensib.*
- 1056 Of St. Gilles in Languedoc, upon the peace and the truce. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1056 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate the royal family, for having insulted a physician, nephew of the bishop of Landaff. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1056 Of Compostella in Spain, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1056 Of Toulouse, in favour of the abby of Clugny. *Martene in Thes. T. IV.*
- 1056 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the canons of the Romans. *Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV.*
- 1057 Of Rome, upon the bishop of Marfi in Italy; a bishopric, which does not subsist. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1058 Assembly of the province of Narbonne, at Elne in Roussillon, for the dedication of it's church. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1058 Another at Barcelona, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1058 Of Saragossa, upon a league against the Moors. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1059 Of Sutri. They depose the antipope Benedict. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1059 Of Rome. Berenger abjures his heresy there for the third time, and upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Martene in Collect. Tom. VII. It appears there, that canoneses were then unknown on this side the Rhine.*
- 1059 Of Amalfi in Apulia. The bishop of Terni is deposed. *Ibid.*
- 1059 Of Landaff, where they excommunicate the royal family. *Angl. I.*
- 1059 Of Rheims, for the coronation of Philip I. king of France. *Ibidem.* Falsely called the council of Paris, by *Binius.*

- 1059 Of Beneventum, in favour of the abbey of S. Vincent. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1060 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Regia XXV. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1060 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, against the Symoniacs. *Ibidem, & Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1060 Of Jacca in Spain, where they abrogate the ecclesiastic rite of the Goths, to adopt that of Rome, and transfer the see of Huesca to Jacca. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1060 Of Avignon, upon the church of Cisteron. *Bouche Hist. of Provence.*
- 1061 Of Beneventum, for the rights of some abbeyes. *R. XXV. L. IX. H. VI.*
- 1062 Of Osbori in Germany, upon the question of the election of the pope, if the consent of the emperor was necessary to it. *Ibidem.*
- 1062* Of St. Jean de la Rocca in Arragon, who pretend, that the bishops of Arragon ought to be chosen out of this monastery. *Ibidem.*
- 1062 Of Pavia and Florence, against the antipope Cadalous.
- 1063 Of Rome, against Peter, bishop of Florence, accused of heresy and simony. *Ibidem.*
- 1063 Of Rome, against Peter, bishop of Florence, accused of heresy and simony. *Ibid.*
- 1063 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the abbey of Clugny. *Labbe IX. Harduin III. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1063 Of Rouen, against Berenger and upon discipline. Only *Harduin Tom. VI. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1063 Assembly of bishops, for the consecration of the church of Moyssac, in le Quercy. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1063 Of Jacca in Spain, where they recognized pope Alexander II.
- 1064 Of Bari, upon Arnold, vicar of pope Alexander II.
- 1064 Of Mantua, against the antipope Cadalous, and in favour of pope Alexander II. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI.*
- 1064 Of Barcelona, where they quit the rites and ceremonies of the Gothic Christians, to take up those of Rome. *Ibidem, & Pagi.*
- 1064 Of Bari, under archbishop André. *Anonym. Barrens.*
- 1065 Of Rome, I. and II. against the Incestuous, that is to say against the lawyers, who would reckon the degree of consanguinity by the civil, and not by the canonical law. *Ibidem.*
- 1065 Of Autun, for the reconciliation of the bishop of this city with the duke de Bourgogne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1065 Of Elne, en Roussillon, for the confirmation of the peace. *Ibid.*
- 1066 Of Westminster, for the privileges of this abbey. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Anglic. I.*
- 1066 Of Lillebonne in Normandy, before the expedition of William the bastard into England. *Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1068 Of Auch, for the tenths of the cathedral church of Gasconne. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1068 Of Toulouse, to re-establish the bishopric of Lectoure. *Ibidem.*
- 1068 Divers councils held in Spain, to abrogate the ecclesiastical ceremonies of the Christian Goths, and introduce those of Rome. *Ibidem.*
- 1068 Of Gironne in Spain, upon discipline. *Hard. Tom. VI. only.*
- 1068 Of Bourdeaux, in favour of the abbey de la Trinité de Vendome. *Martene in Thesauri Tom. IV.*

Ejus Opera, in folio. *Romæ* 1606—1608—1615—*Lugduni* 1623—& *Paris* 1642 & 1663.

1057 Alfano, monk of Mont Cassin, and archbishop of Salgina. Poems on divers pious subjects. *Ughellus* Tom. II. *Italiae Sacrae*.

1058 Wippo, chaplain to the emperor Henry III. hath composed the Life of the emperor Conrad, and the Panegyrick of Henry III. *apud Canisium*, & *in Scriptoribus Germaniæ*.

1060 Guitmund, bishop of Aversy in Italy. Upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, in three books, and an Exposition of faith concerning the Trinity and the Incarnation, *in Bibliotheca Patrum*.

1060 Alberic, monk of Mont Cassin, wrote against Berenger, and upon several other ecclesiastical matters.

1060 Michael Pfellus, senator of Constantinople. A Poetical Paraphrase and a Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles. Questions upon the Trinity and the Incarnation, Dialogue of the operation of Demons, and some other works.

1063 Lanfranc, abbot of Bec and S. Stephen in Normandy, at length archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. Several Letters, a Commentary upon S. Paul, a Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger. *Vide ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1648.

1068 Manasses, archbishop of Rheims. A Letter and his Apology, *Collect. Conciliorum*, & *apud Mabillonium in Diario Italico*.

1069 Guibert, archdeacon of Toul. The Life of pope Leo IX. *in Syrmund*.

1070 Theophylact, archbishop of Acrida in Bulgaria. Commentaries upon the new Testament and upon four lesser Prophets, in folio, *Paris* 1631, in folio, *Londini* 1636, and other works.

1071 Anselm of Lucca in Italy, wrote against the antipope Guibert, *apud Canisium*, & *in Biblioth. Patrum*.

1072 Samours, archbishop of Gaza. A Dispute, to prove, that the bread and wine are changed to the Body and Blood of J. C. *in Auctario Bibl. Patrum Frontonis Ducæi*.

1072 Durand of Troarn. A Treatise against Berenger of Angers.

1073 Pope Gregory VIII. A great many Letters, *in Collect. Concil.*

1074 Huguo, bishop of Die in 1074, and archbishop of Lyon in 1083. Several Letters to pope Gregory VII. *in Collectione Conciliorum*.

1075 Benno, cardinal. Two books against pope Gregory VII. in 4. *per Goldastum. Hanoviae* 1611. Scarce.

1078 Samuel de Maroc, a converted Jew. A Treatise of the coming of the Messiah, *in Biblioth. Patrum*.

1078 S. Anselm, abbot of Bec and archbishop of Canterbury in 1093. Several Letters, dogmatical Treatises, and works of Spirituality. — *Ejus Opera*, in fol. *Paris* 1675— & 1721. *Vide Spicileg. & Miscell. Baluz.*

1079 Eadmer, disciple of S. Anselm. A History of his own times, and some works of piety, *cum Anselmo, anni* 1675.

1079 Gaunillon, an English monk, hath wrote upon the existence of God.

1079 Nicetas Serron, archbishop of Heraclea. A Commentary upon S. Gregory of Nazianzen.

1080 Bonizon, bishop of Placentia in Italy, wrote in favour of pope Gregory VII, and composed other works.

1080 Osborn, monk and under chapter of Canterbury. Life and Miracles of S. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works.

- 1063 Of Mentz, upon the repudiation, which the emperor Henry IV. wanted to make of Bertha, whom he had espoused two years before. *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1069 Of Rouen, for the election of an archbishop of this city. *Bessin in Conciliis Norman.*
- 1070 Of Winchester, against Stigand, usurper of the see of Canterbury. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Angl. I.*
- 1070 Of Rome, upon the abbey of Vissegrad. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1070 Of Anse, upon a donation, made to the abbey de Isle-barbe. *Labbe IX. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1070 Of Windsor, upon the degradation of some prelates. *Ibidem.*
- 1070 Of Normandy, upon the consecration of Lanfranc, nominated archbishop of Canterbury. *Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1070 Of London, under Lanfranc, to re-establish the episcopal see in the cities. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1071 Of Pedredan, for the nomination of some bishops. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
- 1071 Of Mentz, against Charles, bishop of Constance, accused of simony and sacrilege. *Reg. XXV. Labbe IX. Harduin VI.*
- 1072 Of England, where the archbishop is declared to have the primacy superior to the archbishop of York. *Ibid.*
- 1072 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1072 Of Chalons upon the Saone, in favour of the Roman canons. *Martene in Thesaur. Tom. IV.*
- 1072 Of Rome, upon the church of Milan. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1073 Of Guyenne (Novem populonia) upon different complaints, carried to the pope. *Ibidem.*
- 1074 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 1074 Of S. Genes, near Lucques, against the canons of Lucques. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1074 Of Rome, for discipline, against the simony and incontinence of the clergy. *Ibid.*
- 1074 * Of England, where they unjustly depose S. Ulstan. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Rome, on the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Mentz, to publish there the council of Rome of the year 1074, against the concubinary priests. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of Beneventum, in favour of the abbey of Saint Sophia. *Ibid.*
- 1075 Of England, upon wives and virgins, whom religion has prevailed on to take the veil of religion. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1075 Of London, upon the manners of the clergy. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1075 Of Poitiers, against Berenger. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1075 Of S. Maixant in Poitu, against the heresy of Berenger. *Ibid.*
- 1076 Of Winchester, against the incontinence of the canons. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1076 Another at Winchester. *Angl. Collect. Tom. I.*
- 1076 * Of Worms, Mentz or Maestricht, against pope Gregory VII. *Regia XXV. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1076 Of Tribur, which is said to have been held about the deposition of the emperor Henry IV. *Ibid.*
- 1076 Of Rome, where Gregory VII. excommunicates Henry IV. *Ibid.*
- 1076 * Of Pavia, where they excommunicate Gregory VII. *Ibid.*
- 1077 Of Anse, near Lyons, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. alone. Baluz. Tom. VI. Miscellaneorum.*

- 1077 Of Autun, upon discipline. *Harduin* Tom. VI. & *Pagi*.
 1077 Of Auvergne, or Clermont, upon discipline. *Baluz. ibidem*.
 1077 Of Westminster, upon this abbey. *Anglic. I*.
 1078 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *L. X. H. VI*. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1078 Of Rome, where they excommunicate the partisans of the emperor Henry IV. *Regia XXV. Labbe IX. Hard. VI*.
 1078 Another of Rome, against the Symoniacs. *Ibidem*.
 1078 Of Rome, wherein Berenger abjures. *Mabillon in Analectis*.
 1078 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. Only *Harduin T. VI*.
 1078 Of London, wherein they establish bishops in several cities. *Labbe X. Hard. VI*. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1078 Of Gironne in Spain. Only *Hard. Tom. VI*.
 1078 Of Poitiers, against Simony.
 1079 Of Rome, wherein Berenger abjures his heresy for the fourth time. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. & Martene in Thesauro T. IV*.
 1079 Of Britany in France, against the external appearances of a false repentance. *Ibid*.
 1079 Of Bourdeaux, where Berenger explains himself upon his creed. *Ibid*.
 1080 Of Rome, where they excommunicate the partisans of Henry IV. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI*.
 1080 Of Wurtzburg, where the emperor is received into the community of the church. *Ibid*.
 1080* Of Mentz, in favour of the emperor. *Ibid*.
 1080* Of Bressanon or Brixen. They elect the antipope Guibert. *Ibidem & Pagi*.
 1080 Of Lyon, against Manasses, an intruder into the church of Rheims. *Ib*.
 1080 Of Sens, whose acts do not remain.
 1080 Of Meaux, where Arnold is made bishop of Soissons. *Ibidem*.
 1080 Of Avignon, where Huguo is made bishop of Grenoble. *Labbe X. Hard. VI*. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1080 Of Langres, against the investitures of the Laics. *Ibid*.
 1080 Of Burgos in Spain, where they abrogate the Gothic ceremonies. *Ib*.
 1080 Of Saintes, in favour of the abbey of Fleury. *Ibidem, & Martene in Thesauro Tom. IV*.
 1080 Of Lillebonne, upon discipline and polity. *Ibidem, & Martene Thesauri Tom. IV. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman*.
 1081 Of Rome, against the emperor Henry. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. & Martene in Collectione Tom. VII*.
 1081 Of Issoudun (Exoldunense) near Bourges, in favour of the abbey of Marmoutier. *Labbe X. Hard. VI*.
 1082 Of Carosé, in the diocess of Poitiers, against Boson, bishop of Saintes, whom they depose. *Ibidem*.
 1082 Of Meaux, for the ordination of Robert, bishop of this city. *Ibid*.
 1082 Of Oissel (Oxella) near Rouen, upon a dispute of the archbishop of Rouen and the abbot of Fontenelles. *Bessin*.
 1083 Of Rome, against the emperor Henry and the antipope Guibert. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI*.
 1084 Of Rome, against the antipope Guio and Henry IV. *Regia XXVI*.
 1085 Of Quedlinburs, against Henry and his partisans. *Ibidem*.
 1085* Of Mentz, against pope Gregory VII. and for the antipope Guio. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI*.

- 1085 Of Compeigne, in favour of the abbey of St. Corneille of this city, and S. Acheul d'Amiens. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1085 Of Gloucester, for the election of a bishop. *Anglic. I.*
- 1085 Divers councils, held by Lanfanc. *Anglic. I.*
- 1086 Of Ravenna, in favour of this church, by the antipope Guibert and the emperor Henry. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Troye, in Apulia, upon the different degrees of relations. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Amalfi, in Apulia, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1089 Of Saintes, to give an archbishop to Bourdeaux. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1090 Of Narbonne, in favour of the abbey of Grasse, and against Simony. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Baluz. in Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1090 Of Toledo, falsely called of Toulouse in some Collections, upon discipline, and to reform the ceremonies of this archbishopric. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1090 Of Bezier, upon the goods of the church. *Martene Thesauri T. IV.*
- 1091 Of Leon in Spain, to follow in the ceremonies the ritual of S. Isidore of Seville. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1091 Of Rouen, for the election of an archbishop of Seez. *Bessin.*
- 1091 Of Benevento, upon discipline, and against the antipope Guido. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1092 Of Soissons, against the Tritheism of Roscelin of Compiegne. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1092 Of Rheims, against Robert, count of Flanders, who seized to himself the good of all the defunct ecclesiastics. *Ibid.*
- 1092 Of Estampes, against the ordination of Ives of Chartres. *Ibid.*
- 1092 Of Paris, upon the abbey of St. Corneille of Compiegne. *Ibidem.*
- 1092 Of Worcester, upon the privilege of the church of S. Helena. *Angl. I.*
- 1093 An assembly of the bishops of England, to ordain S. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1094 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1094 Of Brives, upon the abbey of Marmoutiers, near Tours. *Ibidem.*
- 1094 Of Dol, upon the same subject. *Ibid.*
- 1094 Of Autun, upon discipline. *Baluz. Tom. VI. Miscellaneorum, & Reg. XXVI. Labbe X.*
- 1094 Of Rockingham, where it is decided, that Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, should not without the consent of the king demand the *Pallium* from pope Urban II. as the king had not yet acknowledged it. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI. Anglic. I.*
- 1094 Of Constance, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1095 Of Placentia in Italy, against Henry IV. who had repudiated Praxeda his wife; to give aid to the emperor of the East against the antipope Guibert, and other heretics. *Ibid.*
- 1095 Of Clermont in Auvergne, upon discipline, against king Philip; the Croisade was there resolved on. *Ibid.*
- 1095 * Of England, where they send away Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, for having taking part with the pope.
- 1095 Of Limoges, for the Croisade. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1095 Of Auvergne, to establish a truce in the kingdom. *Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*

- 1080 John Scylitzes. Curopalates. A History from the year 813 to 1081. *Græc. Lat. in fol. Paris, e Typogr. Reg. 1648.*
- 1080 John Xiphilin, patriarch of Constantinople. Some Decrees, in *Jure Græco-Romano*, and several Homilies.
- 1080 Antonius Melissa, a Greek monk. Some Sermons, in *Bibl. Patrum*, and other works of piety.
- 1080 Berthold of Constance. Tracts in favour of Gregory VII.
- 1081 Peter, cardinal and library keeper of the Roman church. Life of pope Gregory VII.
- 1082 Nicetas, archdeacon of the church of Constantinople, wrote against John the philosopher, placed here above in the rank of heretics. See *Lambecius Lib. III. Bibliothecæ Vindobonensis.*
- 1082 Gregory and Deus dedit, both cardinals. A Collection of canons, which are among the manuscripts of the Vatican.
- 1083 Cosmo, dean of the church of Prague. A Chronicle of the kingdom of Bohemia, in *Scriptoribus Hist. Bohemiæ*, in folio. *Hanoviæ 1602.*
- 1083 George, a Greek monk. A Chronicle from Adam to the year 1081, in folio. *Paris, in Scriptoribus post Theophanem, 1685.*
- 1084 Paul, provost of Benriede of the order of S. Augustin. History of pope Gregory VII. in 4. a *Gretzero. Ingolstadii 1610.*
- 1085 Robert, abbot of S. Vigor of Bayeux. A Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles, *apud Casimir Oudin. Tom. II. in Scriptoribus Eccles. in folio. Lipsiæ 1722.*
- 1088 Urban II. A great number of Letters, in *Collectione Conciliorum, & apud Martene Tom.*
- 1088 Micrologus. A famous work, but anonymous, upon the office of the church, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1089 Nicolas, bishop of Methune. A Treatise of the reality of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist, in *Auctario Biblioth. Patrum*, in folio, 1624, and a Treatise of the procession of the Holy Ghost. *Vide Allatium.*
- 1090 S. Bruno, founder des Chartres. Two Letters and a Confession of faith. *Vide Mabill. in Analectis.* There are attributed to him other works, a Commentary upon the Psalms and upon S. Paul, &c. but they are by S. Bruno de Segni.
- 1090 John, patriarch of Antioch. A Treatise upon the donations, made to the monks, *apud Cottelerium in Monumentis Ecclesiæ Græcæ.* Questions upon the old and new Testament, *apud S. Athanasium*, and several other works.
- 1090 Anastasius, archbishop of Cesarea in Palestine. Divers Treatises upon fasting, *apud Cottelerium in Monumentis Græcis.*
- 1093 Irene, Ducas, wife of the emperor Alexius Commenus. A Rule for the nuns. *Montfaucon Analect. Græc. in 4. Paris 1688.*
- 1099 Nagold, monk of Clugny. Life of Odo and of S. Mayol de Clugny. *Mabillon & Bollandus.*

T W E L F T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1101 Lambert, bishop of Arras in 1093. History of the bishops of Arras. *Baluz. Tom. V. Miscellaneor.*
- 1101 Geoffroi, abbot of Vendome, from the year 1093. Letters and divers Treatises. *Ejus Epistolæ, in 8. Paris 1610, & apud Syrmundum.*

- 1096 Of Tours. King Philip is there absolved, and the Croisade resolved on. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1096 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. & Bessin in Concil. Norman. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1096 Of Saintes, in favour of the abbey of Vendome, and upon the fasts of the vigils of the feasts of the apostles. *Ibid.*
- 1096 Of Nimes, upon a donation, made to the abbey of Clugny, and upon discipline. *Ibidem, & Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1096 Of Clermont, upon monastic discipline. *Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscell.*
- 1097 Of Bari, upon the re-union of the Greeks. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1097 Of Ireland. The demand, that Anselm of Canterbury ordain the bishop of Waterford. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1097 Of Gironne, for the ecclesiastic liberty. *Ibid.*
- 1098 Of Rome, upon a truce in the cause of S. Anselm. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1098 Another of Rome, against the antipope Guibert. *Ibid. Pagi pretends, there was but one council at Rome this year.*
- 1098 Of Bourdeaux, of which there are no acts. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1099 Of Rome, against the symoniacs and the antipope Guibert. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1099 Of Jerusalem, wherein they establish the patriarch of this city, Theobert, in the room of Arnold the usurper. *Ibid.*
- 1099 Of S. Omer, for the preservation of the peace. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1099 Of Estampes, upon discipline. *Harduin VI. ex Ivone Camot. Ibidem.*
- 1100 Of Valence, against Nerigaud, bishop of Autun, and Huguo, abbot of Flavigny, symoniacs. *Ibidem.*
- 1100 Of Poitiers, upon discipline, and against Philip, king of France, who had taken again Bertrade. *Ibidem.*

T W E L F T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1101 Of Milan, against the archbishop of Milan, a symoniac. *Reg. XXVI. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1101 Of Windsor, about the church of Norwich. *Anglic. I.*
- 1102 Of Latran, or of Rome, against the emperor Henry IV. *Ibidem.*
- 1102 Of London I. upon discipline. They there depose many ecclesiastics of bad morals. *Ibidem, Anglic. I.*
- 1102 Of London II. to reform discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1103 Of Rome, where they maintain the archbishop of Milan in his see, although a reputed symoniac. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. V.*
- 1103 Of Marseilles, upon the privileges of the abbey of Clugni. *Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1103 Of London, upon investitures. *Anglic. I.*
- 1104 Of Troyes. Bishop of Senlis justifies himself there from the crime of simony. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1104 Of Latran, or of Rome, in which they excommunicate those, who favour the laic investitures. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1104 Of Beaugenci, upon the Loire, in the cause of Philip, king of France, and of Bertrade. *R. XXVI. L. X. Wanting in Harduin.*

- 1101 Ives of Chartres. Letters, a Collection of decrees and councils. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1647.
- 1101 Radulphus Ardens. The holy War, and Sermons. *Coloniæ* 1602.
- 1102 Hildebert, bishop of Mans and archbishop of Tours. Letters and several other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1708.
- 1102 Bruno, monk of Italy, afterward bishop of Signi, disputed against the heretic Berenger. He hath composed some Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and some Treatises of doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetiis*.
- 1105 Odo, abbot of S. Martin de Tournay, bishop of Cambray in 1105. Exposition of the canon of the mass, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1105 Guibert, made abbot of Nogent. History of the first Croisade. A Treatise upon the relicts of saints. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. Paris 1652.
- 1106 Gilbert or Gilesbertus, abbot of Westminster in the year 1106. A Treatise of faith against the Jews, *inter Opera S. Anselmi*. Paris 1675.
- 1106 Huguo, abbot of Flavigny. Chronicles of Verdun.
- 1107 Euthymius Zigabenus, a Greek monk. Panoplia, or a Collection of passages of the holy fathers upon religion, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1112 Sigebert of Gemblours. A Chronicle.
- 1120 Stephen of Autun. Of the Body and Blood of J. C. in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1120 Michael Glycas. Annals to the year 1118, in folio. Paris 1660.
- 1120 Nicephorus Brienensis. History of his time, in folio. Paris 1661.
- 1120 George Cedrenus, a monk. Universal History, in folio. Paris 1661.
- 1120 John Zonaras, a Greek monk. Annals of the world, in folio. Paris 1685. 2 vol. Commentaries upon the canons, in folio. Oxford. 1672.
- 1121 Guignes, prior de la Grand Chartreuse. Statutes of his order, in fol. *Basil.* 1510. Very scarce.
- 1124 Peter Alphonsus, a converted Jew. A Dialogue against the Jews, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1124 Peter de Honestis. A Rule for the canons, *inter Opera S. Petri Damiani*, in folio. Paris 1642.
- 1124 Peter, surnamed the venerable, elected bishop of Clugny in 1123. A Treatise against the Jews, another against the Alcoran, several Letters and Treatises, in *Bibliotheca Cluniacensi*, in folio. Paris 1614.
- 1124 Anacletus, antipope. His Letters, published by father Lupus, after the council of Ephesus, in 4.
- 1128 Dreux or Drogo, abbot of St. John of Laon, cardinal and bishop of Ostia in 1136. A Treatise of the divine office, one of the seven gifts of the Spirit, and some other Treatises.
- 1129 Albert or Alberic, canon of Aix. History of the first Croisade. *Geste Dei per Francos*, in fol. *Hanoviae* 1611.
- 1130 Foucher de Chartres. History of the Croisade. *Ibid.*
- 1130 Gautier, History of the Croisade, of 1115 to 1124. *Ibid.*
- 1130 Alger, deacon of the church of Liege, afterward monk of Clugny, died in 1130. A Treatise of the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1130 Elias of Crete. A Commentary upon St. Gregory Nazianzen, cum operibus S. Gregorii, in folio. Paris 1609 & 1630.
- 1130 Huguo de Fleury. Of the royal and sacerdotal power. *Balar.* Tom. IV. *Miscellan.*

- 1104 Of Fussel in Spain, upon the limits of the diocesses of Burgos and Osma. Only in *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1105 Of Rome, against the investitures. *Eadmer* Lib. IV. *Hist.*
- 1105 Of Florence, against the bishop of this city, who said, that antichrist was already born. *Regia* XXVI. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1105 Of Quedlinbourg, for the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1105 Assembly of Mentz, where Henry IV. resigns the empire to his son Henry V. *Ibid.*
- 1105 Of Paris, where they absolve Philip, king of France, and Bertrade. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1106 Of Poitiers, to send aid to Palestine. *Ibid.*
- 1106 Of Guastalla, against the investitures. *Ibid.* & *Martene* Tom. VI.
- 1106 Of Lizieuz, for the peace of Normandy. *Ibid.* & *Bessin*.
- 1107 Of Jerusalem, for the patriarch Daibert. *R.* XXVI. *L.* X. *H.* VI.
- 1107 Of London, against the investitures of the laics. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1107 Of Troyes, upon discipline, and upon the symoniacs. *Ibidem*, & *Martene Collectis nova* Tom. VII. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1107 Assembly of the bishops at l'abbaye de Fleury, upon the Loire, to receive there the body of St. Benedict, brought from Mount-Cassin. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1107 Of London, against the incontinency of the clergy. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1108 Of Rouen, upon the necessities of the church. *Hard.* VI.
- 1108 Of Benevento, against the investiture of the laics. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1109 Of London, in the cause of the archbishop of York. *Ibidem*, *Angl.* I.
- 1109 Of Rheims, in the cause of Godfrey, bishop of Amiens. *Ibid.*
- 1109 Of Loudun, for the church of Tornus. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. alone.
- 1109 Of Poitiers. Robert d'Arbrissel subjects to the bishop of Poitiers the monasteries of his new order. *Jian de la Mainferme*, *Clypeus Fontebrald*, in 1. T. I. P. 2. pag. 128, 129.
- 1110 Of Rome, or of Latran, in favour of the episcopal authority. *Ibid.*
- 1110 Of Clermont, for the church of Mauriac. *Ibidem*.
- 1110 Of Fleury, upon the same subject. *Ibid.*
- 1110 Of Toulouse, whose acts are lost. *Ibid.*
- 1111 Of Jerusalem, against the investitures, and against the emperor Henry. *Regia* XXVI. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1111 Of Lateran or of Rome, upon the same subject. *Ibidem*.
- 1112 Of Vienna in Austria, upon the same subject. *Ibidem*, & *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
- 1112 Of Anse, against the investitures. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. alone.
- 1112 Of Aix in Provence, upon discipline. *Martene Thes.* T. IV.
- 1112 Of Usneach in Ireland, upon manners. *Angl.* I.
- 1113 Of Benevento, in favour of the abbey of Mont-Cassin. *Regia* XXIV. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1114 Of Beavais, against the emperor Henry V. *Ibidem*.
- 1114 Of Ceperano, in the campania of Rome (Ciperanum), to cancel the monastic vows made by violence. *Ibid.*
- 1114 Of Windsor, for the election of Rauol, archbishop of Canterbury. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.

- 1114 Of Palentia in Spain, where they chose a bishop for the see of Lugo. Only *Hard. VI.*
- 1114 Of Compostella, upon Jurisdiction. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1114 Of Elne in Rouffillon, upon the dispute, which was between the abbey of S. Michael de Cuxa and d'Arles. *Marten. in Thesaur. T. IV.*
- 1115 Of Syria or Palestine, for the deposing of Arnold, patriarch of Jerusalem. *Regia XXVI. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1115 Of Troye in Apulia, for the peace and truce. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Rheims, against Henry V. emperor, and to oblige Godfrey, bishop of Amiens, to return into his diocesis. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Soissons, upon the same account. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. only.*
- 1115 Of Cologne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Chalons upon Marne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Tornus (Trenorciense), upon the differences between the churches of St. John and S. Stephen of Bezançon. *Ibidem.*
- 1115 Of Dijon, upon the same account. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1115 Of Oviedo in Spain, upon discipline. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1116 Of Cologne. Henry V. is excommunicated. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1116 Of Lateran, where they confirm that of the year 1111. *Ibid.*
- 1116 Of Rome, who permit the abbey of Mont-Cassin, to name itself the abbey of abbeys. *Ibid.*
- 1116 Of Salisbury, where William and his son Henry mutually bind themselves. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1116 Of Langres, upon divers ecclesiastical matters. *Ibid.*
- 1117 Of Tornus, in favour of the church of St. Stephen of Dijon. *Ibidem.*
- 1117 Of Milan. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1117 Of Benevento, against the antipope Burdin. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1118 Of Capua, against the emperor Henry and the antipope Burdin. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1118 Of Cologne, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Fritslar, against Henry V. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Rouen, for discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1118 Of Toulouse, for a Croisade in Spain, against the Saracens, and against Peter de Bruys. *Ibidem.*
- 1118 Of Angoulême, for the confirmation of some bishops. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Vienne, of which there remain no acts. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1119 Of Toulouse. Peter de Bruys delivered to the secular power and burnt, and upon discipline. *Ibidem,* but the canons are wanting in *Regia.*
- 1119 Of Rome. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Rouen, against the incontinence of the priests. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Benevento, against the robbers. *Ibidem.*
- 1119 Of Beavais, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1120 Of Napoli in Samaria, upon discipline. *R. XXVII. L. X. H. VI.*
- 1120 Of Soissons, against Abelard. There is a very fine account of it in this author. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1121 Of Quedlinbourg, upon the state of the empire and investitures. *Ibid.*
- 1122 Of Worms, upon investitures. *Ibid.*
- 1122 Of Rome, in favour of Mont-Cassin. *Reg. XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1122 Of Lateran, IXth general council, under pope Calixtus II. for recovering the holy land and upon discipline. *Ibid. & Mart. in Collect. T. VII.*

- 1122 Of Gloucester, to make an archbishop of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1123 Of Rome. The pope and the emperor are reconciled.
- 1123 Of Bourges. *Simeon de Dunelm de Gest. Angl. I.*
- 1124 Of Toulouse, upon the sacraments. *Harduin* mentions it Tom. XI.
- 1124 Divers councils of Chartres, Clermont, Beavais.
- 1124 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, in favour of the church of the Romans. *Mart. Thesauri* Tom. IV.
- 1126 Of London or Westminster, upon the reformation of manners. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1126 Of Rochborough in Scotland, for the peace of the church. *Angl. I.*
- 1127 Of Nantz, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. only.*
- 1127 Of London, upon manners. *R. XXVI. L. X. H. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1127 Of Orleans, upon discipline. *Pagi ad hunc annum 1126.*
- 1127 Of Nantz, upon marriage between relations.
- 1128 Of Troyes. They give the white habit to the knights templar. *Ibid.*
- 1128 Of Ravenna. Archbishop of Venice and Aquilea deposed. *Ibid.*
- 1128 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin in Conciliis Normaniae.*
- 1128 Of Dol in Britany. *Baluz. Tom. I. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1129 Of Paris, on the priory of Argenteuil. *Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1129 Of Orleans, the occasion not known. *Ibidem.*
- 1129 Of Toulouse, against heretics. *Ibid.*
- 1129 Of London, upon the incontinence of the clergy. *R. XXVII. L. X. H. V. Angl. I.*
- 1129 Of Placentia. Merida given to the church of Compostella.
- 1129 Of Chalons, against Henry, bishop of Verdun. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1130 Of Wurtzburg, against the antipope Anacletus. *Baluz. Tom. VII. Miscellaneorum.*
- 1130 Du Puy and d'Etampes, against the antipope Anacletus. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1131 Of Liege, against the antipope Anacletus. *Ibidem*, but the canons upon discipline are Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1131 Of Liege, in favour of Otto, bishop of Halberstadt, and against the antipope Anacletus. *Ibid.*
- 1131 Of Mentz, against Bruno, bishop of Strasbourg. *Ibid.*
- 1132 Of Cressi, near Narbonne. *Labbe IX. App.*
- 1132 Of Placentia, against the antipope Anaclet. *Ibid.*
- 1132 Of Rheims, in favour of the abbey of Marmoutier. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1132 Of London, for the peace of the church. *Anglic. I.*
- 1133 Of Jouarre, diocess of Meaux, upon the immunities of the church. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. Pagi ad ann. 1135.*
- 1133 Of Northampton, for the consecration and benediction of the bishops and abbots. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*
- 1134 Of Pisa, against the antipope Anaclet. *Ibid.*
- 1134 Of Narbonne, on the misfortunes of the diocess of Elne in Rouffillon, exposed to the incursions of the Saracens. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1136 Of Antioch, wherein they depose the patriarch Radulph, who had intruded himself into this city. *Ibid.*
- 1136 Of Jerusalem, upon the contested articles between the Catholics and Armenians. *Ibid.*

- 1130 Domnizon, a priest. Life of the countess Matilda in verse. A Teugnagelio, in 4. *Ingolstadt*. 1612.
- 1130 Herman, abbot of S. Martin de Tournai. A Chronicle of his abbey, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1130 Baldric de Dol, in Bretagne. History of the holy war, printed by Bongars, in *Gestis Dei*, fol. *Antwerp*. 1611.
- 1130 Stephen Harding, an Englishman, abbot of Citeaux. Constitutions of his order, in *Menologia Cisterciensis*, in fol. *Antwerp*. 1635.
- 1130 Hugo Metel, abbot of S. Leon de Toul, Premontré. Letters, published by the abbot Hugo, in fol.
- 1130 Bernard de Compostella. Register, of whose there is something printed in *Hispania illustrata* Tom. IV.
- 1130 Hariulphe, monk of S. Requier. His Chronicle, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1130 Simeon, monk of Durham. History of his abbey, *inter Scriptores Hist. Anglicanæ*, in folio. 1652.
- 1130 Hervé, monk du Bourg de Dol. A Commentary upon S. Paul, *inter Opera Anselmi*.
- 1130 Hugo, canon of S. Paris. Commentaries upon Scripture, and other Treatises. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Rothomagi* 1648.
- 1132 Anna Comnena, daughter of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, wrote the History of her father, *Græce & Latine*, in folio, 1651.
- 1132 Isaac, Catholic bishop of Armenia. Two Treatises against the Armenians, *apud Combesicium in Auctario* Tom. II.
- 1135 Rupert, abbot of Duitz. Commentaries upon the Scripture, Treatises on the Trinity, &c. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1638. 2 volum.
- 1140 Philip de Haruing, abbot of Good Hope. Letters, Commentary upon the Song of Songs. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Duaci* 1620.
- 1140 Nilus, or Nicolaus, monk, afterward secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise of patriarchates. *Allatius de Concordia, & Steph. the monk, varia sacra*, T. I.
- 1140 Theophanes. Some Homilies, in fol. *Græc. Lat.* *Paris* 1644.
- 1140 Benedict, canon of S. Peter at Rome. Ceremonies of the Roman church, Tom. II. *Musæi Italici Mabillonii*, in 4. 1689.
- 1141 Anselm de Gemblours, continued the Chronicle of Sigebert.
- 1142 Peter Abelard, monk of S. Denys, afterward of Clugny, died in 1142. Letters, a Treatise upon the Trinity, and some other works. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Paris* 1616.
- 1142 S. Bernard, monk of Citeaux, afterward abbot of Clerveaux in 1115. Very curious Letters, Treatises of doctrine and spirituality, and Sermons. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1690, &c. 2 vol.
- 1142 Orderic Vital. An ecclesiastical History, *apud Andreæ du Chêne in Scriptoribus Historiæ Normanicæ*, in folio. *Paris* 1619.
- 1142 Suger, abbot of S. Denys, and minister of state. His Letters and his History, *apud And. du Chêne, in Collect. Scriptorum Franci.*
- 1142 Samson, archbishop of Rheims. Letters to pope Innocent II.
- 1143 William of Somerset, monk of Malmesbury. History of England to 1143, and the History of the bishops of this kingdom, *inter Scriptores Angliæ*, in fol. *Londini* 1596, & *Frankfurti* 1601.
- 1144 Eugenius III. pope. A great number of Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*

- 1136 Of Burgos in Spain. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1136 Of Westminster, to elect a bishop of London. *Anglic. I.*
- 1137 Of Hertford. *Angl. I.*
- 1137 Of Vallalodid in Spain. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
- 1137 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
- 1138 Of London, upon discipline. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI.
but the canons are wanting in *Regia*. *Angl. I.*
- 1138 Of Northampton, upon discipline. *Ibidem*; but others place it in the year 1333. *Angl. I.*
- 1138 Of Westminster, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1138 Of Carlisle in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1138 Another of Westminster, upon the canonization of S. Edward. *Angl. I.*
- 1139 Of Lateran, Xth general council, assembled by Innocent II. against the antipope Anacletus, and for the preservation of the ecclesiastical goods. *Ibidem*, & *Martene Thesauri* T. IV.
- 1139 Of Winchester, for the immunity of the churches. *Ibid.*
- 1140 Of Sens, against Peter Abelard. *Ibid.*
- 1140 Of Constantinople, against some heretics. *Allatius de Consensione Eccles.* *Græc. & Lat. Lib. II. Cap. II.*
- 1140 Of Veroli, Compag. of Rome (Verulense) upon ecclesiastic obedience. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI. *Mabillon in Diar. Italico* T. I.
- 1141 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1142 Of Winchester, for the liberty of king Stephen. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1142 Of Westminster, on the complaints of king Henry. *Angl. I.*
- 1142 Of Antioch, against the patriarch Radulph, accused of simony. *Ibid.*
- 1142 Of Lagni, upon the differences of the bishop of Arras and the abbey of Marchienne. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1142 Of Westminster, wherein king Stephen complains of the vexations of his people. *Ibidem*.
- 1143 Of Jerusalem, against the errors of the Armenians. Only *Hard.* T. VI.
- 1143 Of Constantinople, wherein they depose two bishops ordained, contrary to the canons of the church, and against the Bogomiles. *Ibidem*.
- 1143 Of London, against the violences done to the church. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1143 Of Winchester, upon the church of Canterbury. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*. *Angl. I.*
- 1145 Assembly of Bourges. It fixed the council of Vezelay. *Ibid.*
- 1146 Of Vezelay en Bourgogne, for the Croisade against the Turks. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1146 Assembly in Bavaria, upon the same account.
- 1146 Of Laon in Picardy, on the same account.
- 1146 Of Chartres, on the same account.
- 1146 Of Terragona, the acts of which are not come down to us. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1147 Of Etampes, on the Croisade. *Ibidem*.
- 1147 Of Paris, against Gilbert Porretan, or Porrée, bishop of Poitiers. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1147 Of Constantinople, against the errors of the Bogomiles. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.

- 1144 Robert Pullus, or Pulleynus, an English cardinal. There remains nothing of his, but a book of Sentences, or Scholastic Theology, and some Sermons. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. Paris 1655.
- 1146 Otho, bishop of Freisingen. A Chronology to the year 1146, and the History of Frederic Barbarossa, in *Scriptor. German.*
- 1149 Nicetas of Constantinople. An Apology for the council of Chalcedonia, against the Armenians. *Allatius Græcia Ortod. & de Consensu.*
- 1150 Philip, bishop of Tarentum. Letters, in *Bibliothec. Cisterciensi*, in fol.
- 1150 Constantine Herménopules, judge of Thessalonica. Profession of faith, and a Treatise of the sects of the heretics.
- 1150 Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris. Commentary upon the Psalms and upon S. Paul, and the book of Sentences in four parts, which has served as a groundwork to all the scholastics, in 4. Paris 1564 & 1577.
- 1150 Gratian, a Benedictine monk at Boulogna in Italy. A Collection of the decrees of the popes and councils, which makes the first part of the body of canonical law, printed several times, but more especially at Rome in 1582 — and at Paris in 1685.
- 1150 Arnold, or Arnolphus, bishop of Lizieux. A Collection of very useful Letters, in 8. Paris 1585 — & in *Spicilegio*.
- 1151 Anselm, bishop of Havelberg in Brandebourg. Dialogues upon the differences of the Greek and Latins, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1151 Arnold de Bonneval, in the diocess of Chartres. Some Treatises of Spirituality, in *Editione S. Cypriani*, folio. Oxonii 1682.
- 1151 Gilbert, abbot of Hoiland, hath continued the Commentary of S. Bernard on the Canticles, and hath composed some Treatises of Spirituality, in *Operibus S. Bernardi* 1690.
- 1151 Stephen, bishop of Paris. Several Letters, in *Spicilegio*.
- 1152 S. Elizabeth, abbess of Schonaw. Letters and her Visions, in folio. Colonia 1628.
- 1152 Ekbert, abbot of S. Florin. Life of St. Elizabeth of Schonaw, who was his sister.
- 1152 Hugo, archbishop of Rouen. Three books against the heretics of his time.
- 1153 Nicolas, monk of Clervaux, secretary to S. Bernard. Sermons and Letters, in *Biblioth. Cisterciensi*, & in *Baluzii Miscellaneis*.
- 1154 Henry of Huntingdon, canon of Lincoln. History of his nation, and a Treatise of the contempt of the world, in *Spicilegio*, & in *Collect.* *Histor. Angliæ*, in fol. Londini 1596, & *Francofurti* 1601.
- 1154 Pope Adrian IV. Several Letters, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1154 Robert, monk of S. Remi. History of the first Croisade, from 1095 to 1099. *Gesta Dei per Francos*, in folio.
- 1155 Lucas, Chrysoberges, patriarch of Constantinople. Statutes upon discipline, *apud Leunclavium*, *Jus Græco-Romanum*. Besides, *Ascetic Institutions in Manuscript*, in the library of Vienna.
- 1160 Baudry, Baldericus, bishop of Noyon. A Chronicle of the bishops of Cambray and Arras, in 8. Duaci 1655.
- 1160 Athelred, an Englishman, died in 1166. Sermons and Treatises of doctrine, in *Biblioth. Patrum*.
- 1160 Leo de Marfy, cardinal, bishop of Ostia.
- 1160 Richard, canon of S. Victor at Paris. Books upon the spiritual life,

- 1148 Of Rheims, against Gilbert de la Porrée, and upon discipline. *Ibid*
Et Martene Thesauri Tom. IV.
- 1148 Of Treves, wherein the pope permits St. Hildegarde to put his revelations in writing. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
- 1148 Of Lincoping in Sweden, for the establishing the bishopric of Lund into an archbishopric. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
- 1151 Of Beaugenci, wherein they break off the marriage of Lewis the young, king of France, and Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Aquitaine on account of consanguinity, with the consent of the parties. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* IX. *Hard.* VI.
- 1151 Of London, upon discipline. *Baluz.* Tom. VII. *Miscellaneorum*, & *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Anglic.* I.
- 1151 Of Hibernia, wherein they establish four metropolitans for Ireland *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Angl.* I.
- 1152 Of Treves, in favour of the chapter of Remiremont in Lorrain *Martene in Collectione* Tom. VII.
- 1152 Of Milford in Ireland. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1154 Of London, where they confirm divers laws of England, as well ecclesiastical as political. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. only. *Angl.* I.
- 1154 Of Soissons, upon the peace of the state. *Ibidem.*
- 1154 Of Constantinople, against some priests of Antioch, who were in error. Only *Harduin* Tom. VI.
- 1155 Of Valladolid, provincial. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*
- 1157 Of Northampton. *Anglic.* I.
- 1157 Of Chester, upon the exemption of some abbeys. *Labbe* IX. *Hard* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* *Anglic.* I.
- 1157 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Martene Collectio nova* T. VII.
- 1158 Of Waterford in Ireland, upon the arrival of the English in this Island. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia.* Wanting in *Anglic*
- 1158 Of Roscomon in Ireland, upon discipline. *Ibid.* *Augl.* I.
- 1158 Of Rheims, upon the difference of the bp. of Laon with the abbot. *Ib*
- 1160* Of Pavia, of the antipope Victor. *Regia* XXVII. *L. X. H. VI.*
- 1160 Of Nazareth in Palestine, where the Easterns acknowledged the primacy of the apostolic see of Rome. Only *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1161* Of Lodi in Italy, for the antipope Victor. *R. XXVII. L. X. H. X*
- 1161 Of Oxford, against the errors of the Vaudois, which they had introduced into England. *L. X. H. VI.* Wanting in *Regia.* Wanting in *Angl.*
- 1161 Of Toulouse, for pope Alexander III. Only *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI.
- 1161 Of Newmarket, against the antipope Victor. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Hard.* VI. *Angl.* I.
- 1161 Of Beavais, against the same. *Ibidem.*
- 1161 Of Toulouse, against the antipope Victor. *Labbe* X.
- 1162 Of London, where Thomas Becket is elected archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*
- 1162 Of Montpellier, against the antipope Victor. Only *L. X. H. VI.*
- 1163 Of Tours, against the antipope Victor and upon discipline. *Regia* XXVII. *Labbe* X. *Harduin* VI. *Et Martene Thesauri* T. IV.
- 1163 Of Clermont, against the antipope.
- 1164 Of Clarendon, where they establish Maxims conformable to the laws of England, which are disapproved by the pope. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.

- mentaries upon the holy Scripture, &c. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Rothomagi* 1650.
- 1170 Peter, of Poitiers, chancellor of the church of Paris, composed a book of Sentences. A scholastic divine.
- 1170 Sylvester Girald, bishop of S. David. Upon the conquest of Ireland, *inter Scriptores Angliæ*, in folio. *Francofurti* 1601.
- 1170 Saint Hildegrade, abbess of mount S. Rupert upon the Rhine. Letters and Visions, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1170 Adam de Premontr . Treatises upon the spiritual life, Morality. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1659.
- 1170 Pelagius, bishop of Oviedo. A general Chronicle of the world, *ad ann.* 1170. *Concil. Hispan. Cardinal Aguirre*, in folio. *Romæ*.
- 1170 S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Ejus Epistolæ*, in 4. *Bruxell.* 1682.
- 1178 John of Salisbury, bishop of Chartres. Letters, in 4. *Paris* 1611. Policraticus, in 8. *Lugd. Batav.* 1639.
- 1179 Geoffrey, abbot of Clairvaux. The third book of the Life of S. Bernard. Treatises against Gilbert de la Porr e, and other works, *inter Opera S. Bernardi*.
- 1179 Constantine Manasses. Chronicle to 1081, in folio. *Paris* 1655.
- 1179 Peter de Celles, abbot of Celles at Troyes, bishop of Chartres in 1182, *apud Symundum*, in 8. *Paris* 1611.
- 1180 Arsenius, a Greek monk. Collection of canons. *Jussell. Cott.*
- 1180 George, archbishop of Corfu, against the Latins. *Baronius ad hunc ann.*
- 1180 Theodorus Balzamon. Upon the canons, in fol. *Oxonii* 1672.
- 1182 John Cinnamus. History of the emperors of the Greeks, in folio. *Paris* 1670.
- 1182 William of Tyre. History of the Croisade, in folio, *Hanov.* 1611.
- 1183 Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury. Treatises of piety. *Bibl. Patr.*
- 1187 John Phocas, a Greek monk. Travels in the holy land, in *Symniæ Leonis Allatii*, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1653.
- 1190 Peter Comestor, dean of Troyes in Champagne, died in 1198, hath composed a scholastic or ecclesiastic History, in 8. *Lugduni* 1543.
- 1190 Stephen, abbot of S. Genevi ve at Paris, elected bishop of Tournay in the year 1192. Several Letters, in 8. *Paris* 1682.
- 1190 Geoffrey of Viterba. An universal Chronicle, called Panth on, from the creation to 1186, in fol. *Francofurti* 1584, & *inter Scriptores German.*
- 1191 Walter or Gautier, canon of St. Victor's at Paris. Against the four Labyrinths of France, viz. Peter Abelard, Peter Lombard, Peter of Poitiers and Gilbert de la Porr e. Vide *Mabillon in Anale tis*.
- 1192 Otho of St. Blaise. A Continuation of the Chronicle of Otho Frisingua, to the year 1190.
- 1192 Gautier of Chatillon. The Alexandriad, and Dialogues against the Jews. *Oudin in Opusculis sacris*, in 8. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1692.
- 1192 William of Newbridge in England. History of England from 1066 to 1198, in 8. *Paris* 1610.
- 1193 Peter de Blois, died in England 1200. Letters, Sermons, some Treatises of piety and doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1667.
- 1194 Gervas, a monk of Canterbury. A Chronicle of the archbishops of Canterbury, from 1122 to 1199.

- 1164* Of Northampton, against S. Thomas of Canterbury, whom they condemn, because he did not observe what he had signed at the council of Clarendon. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1164 Of Rheims, to succour Palestine. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*
- 1166* Of Wurtzburg in Germany, for the antipope Paschal. *Ibidem.*
- 1166 Of Constantinople, upon the calumnies advanced by some Theologians Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1166 Of Oxford, against the Vaudois. *Angl. I.*
- 1167* Assembly of Chinon in France, upon the disagreement of Henry II king of England, and S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Labbe IX. Hard. VI* Wanting in *Regia. Pagi.*
- 1167 Of England, wherein the bishops wanted to prosecute S. Thomas of Canterbury before the pope. *Ibid. Pagi.*
- 1167* Of S. Felix, in Lauragais, assembled by Niquinta, the pretended pope of the Albigois. *Le P. Bouges Hist. of Carcassonne p. 541.*
- 1167 Of Lateran, wherein the emperor Frederic is excommunicated. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1168* Of Constantinople, where the schism of the Greeks is entirely formed. Only *Hard. Tom. VI.*
- 1170 Of Paris, against a proposition of Peter Lombard, bishop of Paris, called master of the sentences. Only *Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1170 Assembly of the bishops for the dedication of the church of S. Aman de Brescia. *Ibidem.*
- 1170 Of Angoulême, upon a donation made to this church. *Ibidem.*
- 1170 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1171 Of Armagh in Ireland, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1171 Of Cassel in Ireland, for discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1172 Of Avranches, wherein Henry II. king of England, is absolved of the assassination of S. Thomas of Canterbury. *Reg. XXVII. Labbe X Hard. VI. & Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1173 Of Westminster, for an archbishop of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1173 Of Caen, upon Henry II. king of England. *Bessin.*
- 1175 Of London or Westminster, upon discipline. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X Hard. VI. Angl. I.*
- 1175 Of Windsor, where the king of Ireland submits himself to the king of England. *Labbe X. Harduin VI. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1176 Of Dublin. *Angl. I.*
- 1176 Of Northampton, where the church of Scotland separates from that of England. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1176 Of Westminster, where they put an end to the dispute between the archbishops of Canterbury and York. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of London or Westminster, upon the war of the kings of Castile and Navarre. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of Edinburg or Scotland. They suspend a bishop. *Ibidem, Angl. I.*
- 1177 Of Venice, to regulate the accommodation of pope Alexander III. and the emperor Frederic. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*
- 1178 Of Toulouse, against the Albigois.
- 1178 Of Hohenau in Germany, without acts. Only *Labbe X. Harduin VI*
- 1179 Of Lateran, XIth general council, assembled by pope Alexander III against the Vaudois and Albigois, and against the schismatics, ordained by

by the antipope Victor III. *Regia XXVII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. & Martene in Collectione T. VII.*

1182 Of Caen, to maintain peace in England and Normandy. *Bessin in Conc. Norman.*

1182 Of Marleberg. *Angl. I.*

1182 Of Segni, where they canonize the bishop S. Bruno. *Pagi ad ann. 1125.*

1183 Of England. *Angl. I.*

1183 Of Dublin. *Angl. I.*

1184 Of Windsor. *Angl. I.*

1184 Of Verona in Italy, to reconcile those who had been ordained by the antipopes. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*

1184 Of Aquilæa, against incendiaries and sacrilegious persons. *Ibidem.*

1185 Of London. See *Pagi ad hunc annum.*

1186 Of Paris, for the Croisade. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*

1186 Of Charrou, upon discipline. *L. X. H. VI. Wanting in Regia.*

1186 Of Egensham. *Angl. I.*

1186 Of Ireland, or Dublin, upon discipline.

1186 Of Mouson, on the schism of Trèves. *Pagi ad hunc annum.*

1187 Of Parma, against the violencies committed by the laity against the ecclesiastics. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI.*

1188 Assembly of Gisors, for the reconciliation of the kings of France and England, to engage them in the Croisade. Only *Labbe X. Harduin VI.*

1188 Assembly of Mans, where the bishops and nobles of England grant an aid for the holy land. *Ibid.*

1188 Of England, at Huntingdon in Northamptonshire, concerning the levies for the holy war. *Ibid. Angl. I.*

1188 At Paris, for the establishment of the Saladine tenths, in order to succour the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Hard. VI.*

1189 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Harduin only Tom. VI. & Bessin.*

1189 Of Pipewell in England, upon some differences among the bishops. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe X. Harduin VI. Angl. I.*

1189 Of Cracow in Poland, concerning the impositions of the clergy for the holy war. *Ibidem.*

1189 Of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*

1190 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*

1190 Of Gloucester. *Ibid.*

1190 Of Rouen, for the Croisade. *Pagi ad hunc ann.*

1191 Of London, for an archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*

1193 Of Canterbury. *Ibidem.*

1195 Of York in England, upon the reformation. *Ibid. Angl. I.*

1195 Of Montpellier, upon discipline, and to determine the war against the Saracens. *Labbe X. Hard. VI. Wanting in Regia.*

1196 Of Paris, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus. *Ibid.*

1197 Of Lanciski, upon the incontinence of the clergy and their marriages. *Ibidem.*

1198 Of Sens, against the Publicans, a sect of the Albigenes. *Ibid.*

1199 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*

1199 An assembly for the peace of France. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VI.*

1199 Of Dioclea in Dalmatia, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*

- 1199 Of Dijon and Vienne, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus. *Mart. Tbes.* IV.
 1200 Of London, upon manners. *R.* XXVIII. *L.* X. *H.* V. *A.* I.
 1200 Of Nivelles, upon the interdict of France. *L.* XI. *H.* 5. these only.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1201 Of Soissons, upon the marriage of Philip Augustus, king of France. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1201 Of Paris, where a gentleman, called Elgaud (one of the sect of the Bulgarians or Waldenses) was condemned. *Ibidem*.
 1201 Of Perth in Scotland, upon the reformation of the clergy. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1202 Of London, upon discipline.
 1203 Of Scotland, upon the celebration of the sabbath. *Regia* XXVIII. *Labbe* IX. *Harduin* VI.
 1204 Of Meaux, upon the peace between the kings of France and England. *Labbe* XI. *Hard.* VI. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1205 Of Antioch, against the king of Armenia. *Raynaldi ad ann.* 1201.
 1206 Of Perth. *Angl.* I.
 1206 Of Lambeth (the diocess of Canterbury), upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1206 Albanensis, or S. Albans. *Angl.* I.
 1206 Of Reading in England, no acts. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1207 Of London and of Oxford. *Angl.* I.
 1208 Of the province of Narbonne, upon the Albigenes. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Montil (Montilense) in the province of Narbonne, where the count de Thoulouse, protector of the Albigenes, had a penance imposed on him. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Avignon, upon faith and discipline. *Ibid.*
 1209 Of Paris, upon the errors of Amaurus. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of Avignon, against the Albigenes. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of S. Giles, against Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *L.* XI.
 1210 Of London. *Anglic. Collect.* I.
 1210 Of Arles, upon the fruitless proposals made to Raymond, earl of Thoulouse, for his absolution.
 1210 An assembly at Narbonne, on occasion of the earls of Thoulouse and Toix. *Ibid.*
 1210 Of Rome. The emperor Otho deposed. *R.* XXVIII. *L.* XI. *H.* VI.
 1211 Of Northampton, upon discipline. *Angl.* I.
 1211 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl.* I.
 1212 Of Paris, upon the discipline for the different orders of the church. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI. *Martin Collect.* T. VII. Wanting in *Regia*.
 1212 The assembly of Pamiers, where the bishops and nobility put themselves under the protection of Simon, earl of Montfort. *Ibid.*
 1213 Of St. Albans. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of London. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Westminster. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Lavour, upon the cause of Peter, king of Arragon, protector of Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VI.
 1213 Of Reading. *Angl.* I.
 1213 Of Muret in Languedoc, where measures were concerted to appease Peter, king of Arragon. *Ibid.*

- 1194 George Xiphilin, patriarch of Constantinople. Ecclesiastical Ordinances, in *Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1195 James de Vitry, curate of Argentueil, afterwards cardinal. The State of the Eastern and Western churches, in 8. *Duaci* 1597, & in *Gesta Dei per Franc.* in folio. *Hanoviae* 1611.

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- 1201 Odon, abbot of St. Martins of Tournay. An Explanation of the canon of the mass, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
 1201 The abbot Joachim. The Agreement of the old and new Testament, and Notes upon the holy Scripture, in folio. *Venetis* 1519.
 1202 John de Citri, bishop of Macedonia in the year 1203. Upon church ceremonies and customs, *apud Leunclavium in Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1202 Demetrius Chomatenus, archbishop of Bulgaria in the year 1203. A Treatise upon marriage, in *Jure Græco-Romano Leunclavii*.
 1203 Mark, patriarch of Alexandria. Questions and Answers upon the canon law, in *Jure Græco-Romano*.
 1206 Michael Choniates, bishop of Athens. A History of the East, from the year 1118 to 1206, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1647.
 1207 Joel, a Greek historian. His Chronicle to the year 1204, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, Typographia Regia* 1651.
 1207 William de Segnelai, made bishop of Auxerre in 1206, died at S. Cloud in 1223. A Collection of Divinity, in folio. *Paris* 1500, and a Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
 1207 Gervas, bishop of Seez. His Letters, in 4. *Montib.* 1662.
 1207 Stephen Langton, chancellor of the church of Paris in 1206. Several Comments upon the holy Scripture, the Translation of S. Thomas of Canterbury, *cum Epistolis S. Thomæ*. *Brussels*, in 4. 1682. The Constitutions of Synods, in *Collect. Concil.*
 1209 Gervasius Tilberienfis. A Chronicle of all the kings of Europe, in 4. *Helmstad.* 1678.
 1209 Gunthier, a monk of Citeaux. A History of the taking Constantinople by the French, *apud Canisium*.
 1212 Peter des Vaux of Cernay. History of the Albigenses and the Croisade, in 8. *Trecis* 1615, & in *Biblioth. Cisterciensis* T. VII.
 1213 Roger of Croydon. The Martyrdom of S. Thomas of Canterbury. This is extant in Manuscript.
 1213 Robert, a canon of Auxerre. A Chronicle to the year 1212, in 4. *Trecis* 1608.
 1215 Alan of the Isles (de Insulis), a doctor of Paris, afterwards a monk of Citeaux. His Commentary upon Solomon's Song. A Treatise against the Waldenses and other heretics. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Ant-verpiæ* 1653.
 1217 St. Anthony of Padua, of the order of S. Francis. Sermons and Comments upon the Scripture. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1641.
 1220 Germanicus, patriarch of Constantinople. A Discourse upon the dedication of a church to the blessed virgin, and other Discourses, *apud Combesicium & Frontonem Duceum*.
 1223 Jourdain, of the order of S. Domenic, and the first general after the holy founder. The History of his order and a Treatise upon piety, in 8. *Placentiæ* 1599, and in 4. *Romæ* 1587.

- 1214 Of Dunstable in England, where there was an appeal from the legat to the pope. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1214 Of London. King John absolved. *R. XXVIII. L. IX. H. VI. A. I.*
- 1214 Of Montpellier, upon discipline. *Baluz. lonc. Gal. Narbon.*
- 1214 Of Rouen, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Bessin.*
- 1215 Of Montpellier. Simon, earl of Montfort, is here declared sovereign of the lands, from whence he had driven the Albigenſes. *Ibid.*
- 1215 Of Bourges, ordered by the pope's legate, but without effect. *Ibid.*
- 1215 Of Spain, upon discipline. *Martene Theſauri T. IV.*
- 1215 Of Lateran XII. general council, under pope Innocent III. and the emperor Frederick II. againſt the errors of the Albigenſes and the abbot Joachim. This is the firſt general council, where the term *Transubſtanti-ation* is to be found, tho' it be in authors of 100 years prior to this council. There aſſiſted 1283 prelates, of whom 673 were biſhops. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1216 Of Briſtol, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1217 Of Melun, upon discipline. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VI.*
- 1219 Of Thoulouſe, upon discipline. *Martin. Collett. Tom. VII.*
- 1220 Of Canterbury. Removal of the body of S. Thomas. *Angl. I.*
- 1220 Of Durham, upon the discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1221 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
- 1222 Of Canterbury. *Angl. I.*
- 1222 Of Oxford, upon the discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1222 Of Salisbury, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1223 Of Rouen. The Lateran council is acknowledged. *Hard. only VII. Martene Theſauri Tom. IV. Bessin.*
- 1223 Of Paris, againſt the Albigenſes. *Labbe IX. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1224 Of Paris, in the caſe of Raymond, earl of Thoulouſe, protector of the Albigenſes. *Ibid. & Baluz. Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 Of Montpellier, upon the ſame occaſion. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 and 1225 Three councils held at Paris, upon the Albigenſes and upon the diſpute of France with England. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1225 Of Melun, upon eccleſiaſtic juriſdiction. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of Bourges, where the county of Toulouſe is ſurrendered to Raymond, head of the Albigenſes. *Ibidem.*
- 1225 Of Germany, againſt ſimony. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of S. Quentin, about the reliſts of that Saint. *Renaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1225 Of London, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1225 Of Weſtmiſter. *Angl. I.*
- 1225 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1226 Two councils of Paris, againſt the Albigenſes. *Labbe X. Hard. VII.*
- 1226 Of Cremona, upon the extirpation of hereſies in Italy, and upon the Croiſade to the holy land. *Ibidem.*
- 1226 Of Liege, againſt the brother of the emperor Frederic, who had put to death the archbiſhop of Cologne. *Ibidem.*
- 1226 Of Foix, where Bernard, earl of Foix, was absolved of hereſy. He feigned to do penance.
- 1226 Of Weſtmiſter, here the pope cauſed to be demanded the revenue of three prebends in each cathedral, and alſo the places of two monks in each abbey. *Regia XXVII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Angl. I.*

- 1225 Cefarius, a monk of Citeaux. A Treatise of miracles and visions of his time; a book full of fables, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1591.
- 1225 Rigordus, a monk of S. Dennis. His History of Philip Augustus, in *Collectione Andreæ Duchêne, & de Martini Bouquet*, in folio.
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- 1244 Roderic Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo. His History of Spain T. II. *Hispan. illustrata*, and a History of the Arabs.
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- 1214 Of Dunstable in England, where there was an appeal from the legate to the pope. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
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- 1216 Of Bristol, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1217 Of Melun, upon discipline. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VI.*
- 1219 Of Thoulouse, upon discipline. *Martin. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1220 Of Canterbury. Removal of the body of S. Thomas. *Angl. I.*
- 1220 Of Durham, upon the discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1221 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
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- 1224 Of Paris, in the case of Raymond, earl of Thoulouse, protector of the Albigenſes. *Ibid. & Baluz. Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 Of Montpellier, upon the same occasion. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gall. Narbon.*
- 1224 and 1225 Three councils held at Paris, upon the Albigenſes and upon the dispute of France with England. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1225 Of Melun, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of Bourges, where the county of Toulouse is surrendered to Raymond, head of the Albigenſes. *Ibidem.*
- 1225 Of Germany, against simony. *Ibid.*
- 1225 Of S. Quentin, about the relicts of that Saint. *Renaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1225 Of London, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1225 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
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- 1226 Of Cremona, upon the extirpation of heresies in Italy, and upon the Croisade to the holy land. *Ibidem.*
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- 1227 Of Narbonne, against Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1227 Of Treves, upon discipline. *Martene in Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1228 Of Rome, against Frederic II. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1228 The assembly of Bassege, adjourned to Meaux, and ended at Paris, where Raymond, earl of Thoulouse, is admitted to the communion, and to favour with S. Lewis, king of France. *Ibid.*
- 1228 Of Bourges, where the archbishop of that city is suspended from his metropolitan jurisdiction. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Thoulouse, against heretics and upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Orange, to admit to penance the Albigenſes, or such as were suspected of heresy. *Ibid.*
- 1229 Of Lerida. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1229 Of Tarrazona in Arragon, upon the marriage of John, king of Arragon, and Leonora of Castile. *Ibidem.*
- 1229 Of Westminster. *Anglic. I.*
- 1229 Of Terragona, where several councils were held about this time. *Hard. only Tom. VII.*
- 1230 Of France, upon the wars of the kingdom. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1231 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, upon discipline, and in the case of Miles, bishop of Beavais. *Hard. only Tom. VII.*
- 1231 Of S. Albans in England. *Angl. I.*
- 1231 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Hard. only T. VII. Mart. Thes. T. IV. Bessin in Concil. Norman.*
- 1231 Of Castle Gontier, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1231 Of S. Quentin, of Laon and of Noyon, in favour of Miles, bishop of Beauvais. *Ibidem.*
- 1231 Of Tours, upon discipline.
- 1232 Of Melun, against Raymond, earl of Thoulouse. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1233 Of Beziers, against the heretical Albigenſes. *Ibidem.*
- 1233 * Of Nympha in Bythinia, for the re-union of the Greeks and Latins. *Ibid. (without success.)*
- 1233 Of Mentz, against a kind of Manichæens or Albigenſes, named Stadings, from the town of Stade in Germany. *Ibid.*
- 1233 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. novæ T. VII.*
- 1234 Of Rome, or Spoletta, about the expedition to the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1234 Of Arles in Provence, upon discipline. Here the Lateran council of 1215 was received. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1234 * Of Mentz, where the Stadings got absolution, without being converted. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Narbon, where means was concerted for extirpating the heresy of the Albigenſes. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Scherung in Denmark, upon discipline. *Ol. Magn. Hist. Gctb. L. 19.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin in Vermandy, upon the liberty of churches. This occasion'd an assembly at Melun. *Ibidem.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at Compiègne, about making remonstrances to the king. *Ibid.*
- 1235 Of Rheims, held at Senlis, to obtain the consent of the bishops of the Province.
- 1236 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, for the Immunities of the church. *ib.*
- 1236 Of Tours, upon discipline.

- 1237 Of London, for the reformation of manners. *Angl. I.*
- 1238 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1238 Of Coniac in Angoumois, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1238 Of Treves, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. VII. Thes. IV.*
- 1239 Of Sens, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1239 Of London. *Angl. I.*
- 1239 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1239 Of Rheims, held at S. Quentin, concerning the immunities of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 1239 Of Edinburgh. *Angl. I.*
- 1239 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1240 Of Terragona, upon the archbishop of Toledo. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1240 An assembly at Paris. Erroneous tenets condemned.
- 1240 Of Worcester in England, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
- 1240 Of Mentz, against the emperor Frederic.
- 1240 Of Senlis, to grant the pope an aid in money.
- 1240 Of Reading. *Angl. I.*
- 1240 Of Northampton. *Angl. I.*
- 1240 Of Valencia in Spain, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. IV.*
- 1241 Of Oxford. *Angl. I.*
- 1242 Of Terragona, against the Waldenses. *R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.*
- 1242 Of Laval, held at Mans, upon discipline. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1242 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1242 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre T. III. Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1144 Of Rochester, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
- 1244 Of London, to assist the king. *Angl. I.*
- 1245 Of Othomentz in Denmark, against the usurper of the effects of the church. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
- 1245 Of Lyons XIII. a general council, under Innocent IV. concerning the expedition to the holy land. Here the emperor Frederic was intended to be deposed, and here the red hat was granted to cardinals. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe IX. Hard. VII.*
- 1246 Of Lanziski in Poland, against Conrad, duke of Muscovia, usurper of the churches effects. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1246 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Ibid. Harduin sets it down Tom. XI.*
- 1246 Of Beziers, for the extirpation of heresy.
- 1246 Of London. *Anglic. I.*
- 1246 Of Lerida in Spain, where the excommunicated king of Arragon was absolved for having caused the bishop of Gironne's tongue to be cut out. *Harduin only Tom. VII. Aguirre T. III. Marca Hisp.*
- 1246 Of Terragona. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1247 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thesauri Tom. IV.*
- 1248 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. ibid.*
- 1248 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. T. VII.*
- 1248 Of Scheninghen in Sweden, against the marriage of the clergy. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1248 Of Valence in Dauphiny, upon the faith and the immunities of the church. *Ibidem.*
- 1248 Of Breslaw in Silesia, where the pope had granted to him the 5th part of the revenues of the Polish clergy. *Ibidem.*

- 1250 Of Oxford, upon the privilege of the royal chapels. *Anglic. I.*
 1251 Of Lilles in the province of Arles. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. H. VII*
 1251 Of Provins, upon excommunication. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
 1251 Of Rheims.
 1252 Of Sens, to compel Theobald, earl of Champain, to restore the effects of the church. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
 1252 Of London. *Anglic. I.*
 1252 Of York, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
 1253 Of Ravenna, for the immunities of the churches of that province. *Ib.*
 1253 Of Paris, upon the chapter of Chartres. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
 1253 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1253 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1254 Of Albi, for the extirpation of heresy. *Ibid.*
 1254 Of Coniac, upon discipline. *Labbe XXI.*
 1255 Of Paris, upon the assassination of the chanter of the cathedral of Chartres. *Ibid. Mart. Collect. T. VII.*
 1255 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1255 Of Beziers, for the extirpation of the heresy of the Albigenes, and upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gal. Narbon.*
 1255 Of Norwich, upon the revenue of the vacant churches. *Anglic. I.*
 1255 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1255 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1256 Of Westminster. *Angl. I.*
 1256 Of Durham, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
 1256 Of Sens, upon the killing an ecclesiastic. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1257 Of Lerida, for the privileges of bishops. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
 1257 Of Pontaudemer in Normandy, upon discipline. *Bessin.*
 1257 Of Denmark, concerning the bishops of that kingdom. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1257 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1257 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. I.*
 1257 Of Lanciski, against Boleslas, duke of Silesia, who kept the bishop of Breslaw prisoner. *Labbe IX. Harduin VII.*
 1258 Of Montpellier, upon the liberty of the church. *Labbe XI.*
 1258 Of Melton in England, to revoke the tithes granted to the pope. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
 1258 Of Ruffec, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1258 Of Ravenna, upon the orders of S. Dominic and S. Francis. *Ibidem.*
 1258 Of Oxford. *Angl. I.*
 1259 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
 1260 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1260 Of Coniac (Copriniacum) upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1260 Of Paris, in order to oppose the Tartars. *Labbe XI.*
 1260 Of Arles, against the abbot Joachim, and upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1260 Of Cyprus. *Harduin only T. VII.*
 1260 Of Bourdeaux, to oppose the Tartars. *Mart. Collect. VII.*
 1261 Of Lambeth, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Angl. I.*
 1261 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1261 Of Pontanum. *Angl. I.*

- 1254 Humbert the Roman, general of the Dominicans. Several Treatises upon the state of the clergy, in *Bibl. Patrum*.
- 1254 Theodore Lascaris the younger, wrote against the Latins, upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost; and other doctrinal tracts.
- 1254 Nicephorus Blemmidas, a Greek monk, wrote against the Latins upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost. *Raynaldus in Continuazione Baronii*.
- 1256 S. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest divine and most fertile writer of his age, doctor of Paris and of the order of S. Dominic, surnamed the Angelic doctor, published abundance of pieces of Divinity, Philosophy and Morals, but his master piece is his Body of Divinity, in folio. *Paris*, the new edition 1638. 2 volum. in fol. *cum Notis Nicholai*, in fol. *Paris* 1663. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1570. 17 volum. an edition much esteemed. *Idem*, in fol. *Venetiis* 1594. & *Antverpiæ* 1612, each of which are more full than that at Rome. *Idem*, in folio. *Paris*.
- 1256 S. Bonaventure, of the order of S. Francis, called the Seraphic, doctor and cardinal. His Commentary upon Divinity, and other works, in fol. *Romæ* 1588. 8 volum. a good edition.
- 1257 Thomas Cantinpré, a Dominican. His Collection of cases. *Bonum universale de Apibus*, in 8. *Duaci* 1597—1605—1627.
- 1257 Richer, a monk of S. Peter le Vif at Sens, has made a Chronicle of the church of Sens, in *Spicilegio Dacheri*.
- 1257 Albert the great, a native of Germany, of the order of S. Dominic, and bishop of Ratisbon. Comments upon the holy Scripture, Comments upon the sentences, and other treatises. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1651. 21 volum.
- 1257 Bonaventure Brocard of Strasbourg, a Dominican. His Description of the holy Land, in 8. *Ingolstadi* 1604, & *Coloniæ* 1624.
- 1258 Albert, a Benedictine monk. A general Chronicle to the year 1256. in *Wittenberg* 1608.
- 1258 John of Galles, an English monk, and doctor of Paris in 1260. *Margarita Doctorum*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1612. *Collectio Decretalium ab Anton. Augustino*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1570, & *Paris*.
- 1260 Gilbert, or Guibert, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. Upon the duty of bishops, and some Treatises of Morality, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1261 George Acropolites. A History of Constantinople from 1203 to 1261, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1651. Scarce.
- 1262 Henry of Segusio, bishop of Embrun and cardinal bishop of Ostia. A Body of canon law. *Summa aurea Hostiensis*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1588 & 1597, and upon the decretals, in folio. *Venetiis* 1581.
- 1263 Bernard, a monk and abbot of Lerins, after of Mont Cassin, wrote upon a monastic state, *Speculum Monachorum*, in *Venetiis* 1520.—A Commentary upon the institution of S. Bennet, and upon the benefices, in the nomination of the abbey of Mont Cassin.
- 1270 John Beccus or Veccus, register of the church of Constantinople, upon the union of the two churches, viz. Greek and Latin, and upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, *apud Leonem Allatum*.
- 1274 Martin of Poland, a Dominican and archbishop of Gnesne in Poland, in the year 1277, wrote a Chronicle from Julius Cæsar's time to the year 1271, in 8. *Antverpiæ* 1574, & *Coloniæ* 1616, a celebrated Chronicle, known by the name of the Martinian Chronicle.

- 1261 Several councils were held to oppose the incursions of the Tartars, namely at London, at Beverlac, at Mentz, and other places.
- 1261 Of Mentz.
- 1261 * Of Constantinople, where the patriarch Arsenius was unjustly deposed. *Pachimer Lib. III.*
- 1262 Of Coniac, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1263 Of Paris, to send succours to the holy land. *Ibid.*
- 1263 Of Viterba. Pope Urban grants the kingdom of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, brother to S. Lewis. *S. Antonin. Hist. 3 Part. tit. 19.*
- 1263 Of Bourdeaux, upon ecclesiastic ceremonies. *Labbe T. XI.*
- 1264 Of Nantes, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1264 Of Paris, against oaths and blasphemies. *Ibid.*
- 1264 Of Bullen upon the sea coast, for Henry, king of England.
- 1265 Of London. The kings enemies are excommunicated.
- 1265 Of Northampton. *Angl. I.*
- 1266 Of Cologne, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1266 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1267 Of Sedan (Sedenensis) province of Arles. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1267 Of Seines in Dauphiny, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. IV.*
- 1267 Of Pontaudemer in Normandy, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. & Bessin in Conciliis Norman. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1267 Of Northampton, where the enemies of Henry III. king of England, were excommunicated. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1267 Of Breslaw in Silesia, to grant some succour to the Christians in the holy land. *Ibidem.*
- 1267 Of Vienna in Austria, upon the reformation. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Lambecius gives us some corrections on it.*
- 1268 Of Château Gontier, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1268 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. I.*
- 1269 Of Canterbury. *Anglic. II.*
- 1269 Of Angiers, upon the amendment of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1269 Of Sens, against the incontinence of clergymen. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of Ravenna, against the usurpers of the bishopric of Cesenne.
- 1270 Of Compiègne, against the usurpers of the effects of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1270 Of S. Quentin, upon discipline. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. H. VIII.*
- 1271 Of Noyon, upon discipline.
- 1272 Of Canterbury. The king has the tenths granted him. *Angl. I.*
- 1272 Of Norwich, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1273 Of Rennes, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1274 Of Lyons XIV. a general council under Gregory X. against the errors of the Greeks for the re-union and for the holy land. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VIII. Mart. Collect. VII.*
- 1274 Of Saltzburg. The council of Lyons received. *Ibidem.*
- 1275 Of Arles, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1275 Of Perth in Scotland, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
- 1276 Of Durham, upon ecclesiastic immunities. *Ibid.*
- 1276 Of Saumur, upon the abbot of S. Florence.
- 1276 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Labbe X. Harduin VII.*
- 1276 Of Bourges, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1276 Of Tribur, upon discipline. *Lambert of Aichaffenburg.*

- 1276 Geffrey of Beaulieu, a Jacobin. The Life of S. Lewis, king of France. Tom. V. *Andreae Duchene*.
- 1276 Raymond Martin, a Jacobin, learned in the Hebrew. His Treatise against the Jews, entitled, *Pugio fidei* (or the Shield of Faith) in folio. *Paris* 1651, & in folio. *Lipsiæ* 1686.
- 1277 Henry of Ghent, a doctor of Paris. A Theological Summary upon the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1518—1520
- 1280 Gregory, or George of Cyprus, patriarch of Constantinople in 1284. His History of letters and decrees. *Vide Allatium*.
- 1280 S. Matilda, a Benedictin nun. Several Revelations, in folio. *Paris* 1513 — & *Coloniæ* 1536.
- 1280 Rhodolphus of Habsburg, emperor, and head of the august house of Austria. 149 of his Letters, which remain in manuscript in the library of that house at Vienna.
- 1280 John, metropolitan of Ephesus. A Treatise against the schismatic Greeks, MSS. in the library of Vienna in Austria.
- 1280 Peter Ducros, or of Auvergne, a Dominican, and bishop of Clermont, a Jacobin. A Supplement to the Body of Divinity, of S. Thomas, whose disciple he was.
- 1281 Walter of Bruges, bishop of Poitiers. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences. It is to be found in manuscript at Bruges.
- 1281 Richard, or Ricold of Florence, a Dominican. His Refutation of the Mahomedan errors, in 4. *Venetiis* 1607.
- 1281 John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury. An Office for the Holy Trinity, Constitutions for his diocess, and several other works.
- 1281 Johannes Januensis, of Balbis, a Jacobin. His Catholicon, or Dictionary, in folio. *Mogentiæ* 1460, a work extreme scarce.
- 1281 Guy Colomnus, of Messina in Sicily. A History of Troy, which has been translated into French.
- 1281 Peter John of Olive, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the revelations, in which some errors have been found.
- 1263 William Durand, bishop of Mandes. His Mirror and Table of law. A Treatise upon the divine office.
- 1286 Thiery of Apoldia, a German Dominican. His Life of S. Elizabeth, queen of Hungary, *apud Canisium*. Also his Life of S. Dominic, *apud Surium*.
- 1287 Augustin Triumphus, a hermit of the order of S. Augustin. A Treatise upon the power of the church, in folio. *Romæ* 1474 & 1582. An Extract from the works of S. Austin. *Milleloquium S. Augustini*, in folio.
- 1283 John Paris, a Dominican and doctor of Paris. A Treatise upon the power of the king and of the pope, wherein he maintains the authority of the one and the other, in 8. *Paris* 1506, & in *Goldasti Monarchia Imperiali*. Also a Treatise shewing in what manner Christ is contained in the sacrament, in 8. *London* 1686, and Remarks upon the doctrine of S. Thomas, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1524.
- 1290 Roland of Cologne, a canon of Chartres, upon the transferring of the empire of the Greeks to the Romans. *Vide Goldastum Monarchiæ Imperialis*, in folio, Tom. II.
- 1290 James Voragine, a Dominican and archbishop of Genua. His Legend, or Life of the Saints, stuffed with fables. *Historia Longobardica, seu Legenda Aurea Sanctorum*, in folio. *Norimbergiæ* 1478 & 1493. *Venetiis* 1483.

- 1277 Of Compiègne, upon the canons of cathedrals. *Ibid.*
 1277 Of Constantinople, for the extinction of schism. *Ibid.*
 1277 * Of Constantinople, by the schismatics. *Pachimer. Lib. V.*
 1277 Of Constantinople, where those who shall reject the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches, are declared excommunicate. *Ibidem.*
 1278 Of Langès, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1278 Of Aurillac, against exemptions. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1278 Of Windsor in England, upon discipline. *Anglic. I.*
 1279 Of Beziers, for holding a parliament. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Baluz. Conc. Gal. Narbon.*
 1279 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1279 Of Auch, upon the rights of the church of Bazas. *Ibidem.*
 1279 Of Pontaudemer, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Bessin.*
 1279 Of Avignon, upon the Croisade and the privileges of the regular clergy. *Ibid.*
 1279 Of Reading, upon discipline and the learning at Oxford. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 1279 Of Bude, upon discipline, which was interrupted by Ladislaus, king of Hungary. *Ibidem.*
 1279 Of Angers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1279 Of Terragona, for the canonizing St. Raymond of Pegnasfort. *Regia XXVII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1280 Of Cologne, upon discipline, and the administration of the sacraments. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Wanting in Regia.*
 1280 Of Lambeth, upon ecclesiastic discipline. *Ibid. & Angl. I.*
 1280 Of Beziers, upon the metropolitan of Narbon. *Ibid. & Baluz.*
 1280 Of Constantinople, upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost. *Ibid.*
 1280 Of Ravenna, of which we have not the acts.
 1280 Of Saintes, upon several church matters, and particularly in favour of monastics. *Ibidem.*
 1280 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1280 Of Noyon, upon discipline. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
 1280 Of Sens, about some violation committed in a church belonging to the diocess of Chartres. *Marten. Collect. Tom. VII.*
 1280 Of Perth. *Angl. I.*
 1281 Of Saltzburg, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1281 Of Lambeth, upon discipline, and the independence of the churches. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia, & Angl. I.*
 1282 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Saintes, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Tours, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1282 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Marten. Thes. IV. & Coll. VII.*
 1284 Of Paris, upon discipline, of which there remain no acts. *Labbe XI. Hard. T. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
 1284 Of Nîmes, upon the sacraments and upon discipline.
 1284 Of Poitiers, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1284 * Of Constantinople, by the schismatics. *Raynaldi & hunc ann.*
 1284 Of Melie, upon the word *Filioque*. *Mart. Collect. novæ T. VII.*
 1285 Of Lanciski, upon the immunities of the church. *L. XI. H. VII. only*
 1250 Of Mâcon,
 1285 Of Constantinople. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*

Basileæ 1486. *Argentorati* 1496. These are the best editions. A book upon the adoration of the blessed virgin. *Mariale aureum, de Laudibus Matris Dei*, in folio. *Venetiis* 1497. Her Legend has been translated into Italian and French.

1290 Richard of Mediavilla, or Middleton, of the order of S. Francis and doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences. Some Notes upon the Scripture, and other tracts of theology.

1291 Guy, a monk of S. Germain of Auxerre. A History of his abbey, from 1189 to 1277, in Tom. I. of the *Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum Philip Labbei*, in folio. *Paris* 1657.

1291 Henry Suso, of the order of S. Dominic, composed several mystical Treatises upon the spiritual Life. Some Letters and Sermons.

1291 Peter of Belleperche, chancellor of France, who died in 1308. His Commentary upon the law.

1291 Guy of Castres, abbot of S. Dennis in France in the year 1294, wrote the Lives of Saints, but which carries with it very little authority. It remains in manuscript.

1291 Richard of S. Ange, a monk of Mount Cassin. A Commentary upon the institution of S. Bennet, a manuscript at S. Germain-des-Prez.

1292 Nicholas of Fractura, abbot of S. Vincent of Volturno. A Commentary upon the institution of S. Bennet, a manuscript at S. Germain-des-Prez.

1292 Athanasius of Macedonia, made patriarch of Constantinople. Several Letters upon the residing of bishops, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and other writings. See *Banduri in Imperio Orientali*, & *Boisvin ad Nicephorum Gregoram*.

1293 Suffridus, a German priest. A universal Chronicle to the year 1307. See *George Fabricium in Historia Saxonica, edita Lipsia*, in folio, 1519, & in folio. *Jenæ* 1598.

1293 Constantin Acropolitus, a great orator of Constantinople, son of George Acropolitus, the historian. His Elogium of S. Theodicea, virgin and martyr of Constantinople, Tom. VII. *Mensis Maii Actorum Bollandi*. Vide *Lambecium Lib. IV. Biblioth. Vindobonensis*.

1294 Bartholomew Cotton, a monk of Norwich. His History of England, of Normandy and of Norwich. *Warton in Angliæ* Tom. I.

1294 Sozomenes, an Italian priest. A universal Chronicle to his time. A MS. in the custody of the canons regular of Fiosoli, near Florence. See *Mabillon in Itinere Italico*.

1294 Pope Boniface VIII. Several Letters of his, in *Collectione Conciliorum*, & *apud Bzovium*. Statutes for doctors and students in divinity. *Romæ* 1579. The sixteenth book of Decretals in the canon law, in 8. and in some editions of the canon law.

1295 Gregory of Armenia. A Letter concerning the Armenian church, and Hymns agreeable to the custom of his church. See *Clement Galanus Conciliato Ecclesie Armeniæ* Part I.

1295 Engelbert, a monk of S. Bennet in Styria. A History of the origin, progress and end of the Roman empire, in 8. *Basileæ* 1553, in 8. *Offenbachii* 1610, & Tom. XXV. *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Panegyric of the emperor Rhodolphus of Habsburg, in *Scriptoribus Germanicis*.

1296 Giles Colomne, of the order of Hermites of S. Augustin, and doctor of Paris, wrote against Boniface the VIII, in favour of Philip the fair, upon

- 1285 Of Reiz, in Provence, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1286 Of Ravenna, upon manners. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1286 Of Bourges, against exemptions. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1287 Of Oxford, upon discipline, the customs and the holydays of the church. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1287 Of Rheims, in favour of those of the order of St. Dominic and St. Francis. *Ibid.*
- 1287 Of Wurtzburg. The pope and the emperor were here denied the contributions they required. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1287 Of Milan, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Tom. VIII. Collect. Ital. Muratori.*
- 1287 Of Rheims, upon the affairs of that metropolis. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1288 Of Lile, in the province of Arles, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1289 Of Chester, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1289 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon discipline, of which there remain no acts. *Ibid.*
- 1290 Of Nougaro in the diocess of Auch, of the church effects. *Ibid.*
- 1290 Of Paris, upon discipline, whereof no acts remain.
- 1290 Of Ambrun in Dauphiny, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1290 Of S. Leonard the lordship (Nobiliacum) in the diocess of Limoges, upon church revenues. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1291 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. nova Tom. VII.*
- 1291 Of Salzburg, for uniting the Templers and Teutonic knights. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1291 Of London, for driving the Jews out of England. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1291 Of Milan, for succouring the Christians of the holy land. *Ibid.*
- 1292 Of Aschaffenburg in Germany, concerning discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1292 Of Lyons, about discipline.
- 1292 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1292 Of Chester, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1294 Of Saumur, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1294 Of Aurillac in Auvergne, to assist the king in the occasions of the state. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1295 Of Clermont in Auvergne. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1297 Of London, against the usurpers of the goods of the church. *Labbe XI. Harduin. VII. Wanting in Regia. Angl. I.*
- 1297 Of Lyons, against those princes, who laid impositions upon the clergy. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Wanting in Harduin. Father Labbe believes it imaginary.*
- 1298 Of Saintes, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1299 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1299 Of Beziers, upon discipline, and upon the disagreement between the archbishop of Narbonne and the viscount. *Ibidem, & Baluzius in Concil. Gall. Narbonn. & Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1300 Of Meun, upon manners. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1300 Of Milton in England, upon discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
- 1300 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1300 Of Bayeux, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1300 Of Auch, upon the constitutions of the province. *Ibidem.*

upon the authority of the pope and of the king, in *Monarchia Imperiali Goldasti*, in fol. Tom. II. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Romæ* 1523, and several other books of divinity.

1299 Thomas Wick, an Englishman. His Chronicle of England, in *Scriptoribus Historicor. Angliæ*.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1301 John the monk, a cardinal. His Commentary upon the sexte (one of the canonical hours so named) in the decretals, in folio. *Paris* 1535, & in folio. *Venet.* 1586.

1301 Gervas Ricobold of Ferrara, a canon of Ravenna. His Chronicle of the world to his time. It remains in manuscript.

1302 Mathew of Westminster. A History of England, in folio. *Londini* 1576. *Francofurti* 1601.

1302 John Scot, or John Dunn, a Scotchman and Franciscan, doctor of Paris, called the subtile doctor, wrote upon divinity and the philosophy of Aristotle. His Comments upon the Scripture were never printed. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1639. 12 volum. Died 1308.

1302 Andrew of Newcastle, an English Dominican, others make him of Newcastle in Lorrain. His Commentary upon the book of sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1514.

1303 Renier of Pisa, a Dominican. An Abridgment of Divinity. *Pantheologia, seu Summa universæ Theologiæ*, in folio. *Tiguri* 1574, in 4. *Brixia* 1581. 2 vol.

1303 Theodore Metochita, great Logothete to the emperor Andronicus, made an Abridgement of the Roman History, in 4. *Lugd. Batav.* 1618.

1304 Raymond Lully, a Catalan, wrote a great deal upon Philosophy and Chymistry. He also composed books upon doctrine, morality, and piety, viz. an explanation of the articles of faith, of the different conditions of men, of meditations and contemplations, of the immaculate conception of the blessed virgin, and some Treatises against the Greeks and the Jews. He was martyred by the African Moors.

1304 George Pachimerus. The History of Michael and Andronicus Paleologus, emperors of Constantinople, from the year 1258 to 1308. *Græcæ & Latine*, in folio. *Romæ* 1668 & 1669. A Treatise of the process of the Holy Ghost, *Græc. & Latine, apud Allatium*. A Paraphrase of S. Dennis the Arcopagite, in folio. *Paris* 1644.

1305 William of Nangis, a monk of S. Dennis. His Chronology from the beginning of the world to 1301, in *Spicilegio*. The Life of S. Lewis and his children, in *Collect. Andreae Duchene*.

1305 Henry Stero, a German Benedictin. His History of Germany from 1152 to 1273, *apud Canisium*.

1305 William Mandagote, archbishop of Ambrum in 1295. A Treatise upon the election of prelates. *Colonia* 1573.

1306 James of the blessed, a Franciscan of Italy, wrote several Hymns, among others *Stabat Mater*, and a Treatise upon the attempt of the world.

1306 Dinus Mugellanus, professor of the civil law at Bonlogne. A Commentary upon the 16th book of decretals, upon the institutions of the canon law, and some works upon the civil law, in folio. *Lugduni* 1617.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1301 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1301 Of Troy, upon discipline. Tom. IX. *Collectionis Muratorii.*
 1302 Of Paris, upon the difference between Boniface VIII. and Philip the fair. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1302 Of Pannafiel, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1302 Of Rome, against Philip the fair. R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.
 1303 Of Nougato, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
 1303 Of Heusca (in Spain) to repair the disorders committed by the Saracens. *Aguirre III.*
 1304 Of Reffec, under Bertrand Got, afterwards pope Clement V. L. XI.
 1304 Of Compeigne, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
 1304 Of Pinterville in Normandy, upon discipline. *Bessin.*
 1305 Of Pontaudemer, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction. *Bessin. Ibid.*
 1305 Of London. *Angl. I.*
 1306 Of Rippon. *Angl. I.*
 1306 Of Cologne, against the Begards.
 1306 Of Susa in Armenia, concerning the re-union. *Galant. Concil. Armen.*
 1307 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1307 Of York. *Angl. I.*
 1307 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Labbe IX. Hard. VII. only.*
 1308 Of Auch, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
 1308 Of Scotland. *Angl. I.*
 1309 Of London, provincial upon discipline. *Ibid. Angl. I.*
 1309 Of Presbourg, approved off by Clement VI. in 1346. L. XI.
 1310 Of Saltzbourg I. upon the tents granted to the holy see. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1310 Of Saltzbourg II. to reform the morals of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
 1310 Of Cologne, upon immunities. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1310 Of Ravenna, 1 and 2, }
 1310 Of Salamanca, } on the affair of the Templers. *Ibid.*
 1310 Of Paris, }
 1310 Of Mayence, upon the same subject. R. XXVIII. L. XI. H. VII.
 1310 Of S. Lis, upon the same. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
 1310 Of Treves. The Templers are absolved. *Serr. Hist. Mogunt. L. V.*
 1310 Of Rouen, upon the Templers.
 1310 Of Beziers, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1311 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, XVth general council, under pope Clement V. who presided in it. The kings of France and Arragon assisted at it, as did likewise the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch, and more than 300 bishops. The order of the knights Templers was abolished. Here were condemned the heresies of the Fratricelli, the Dulcinists and the Begards, and the solemn procession of the sacrament was instituted. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1311 Of Canterbury, against the Templers. *Angl. I.*
 1311 Of York. *Angl. I.*
 1312 Of Terragona, in favour of the Templers. *Harduin only Tom. VII.*
 1312 Of Ravenna, upon morals. *Reg. XXVIII. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1312 Of Salamanca, concerning their university. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1312 Of Bourges. The council of Vienne is here acknowledged.
 1312 Of Nougato.

- 1306 Everard, a Benedictine monk of Ratibon. His Annals of the dukes of Austria, Bavaria and Swabia, from 1273 to 1305, *apud Canisium*.
- 1306 Ptolemy, of Lucca in Italy, a Dominican. Annals from the year 1060 to 1033, in *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Chronicle of the popes and the emperors, in 4. *Lugdun* 1619. He preached at Mantua, that Christ was formed in the heart of the blessed virgin, and not in her womb.
- 1306 John of Friburg, a Dominican, after a bishop in Hungary in the year 1302. A Summary for the use of preachers, another for confessors, Explanations upon the abridgment of Raymond of Pegnasfort, and upon the decree of Gratian, with a Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1308 Nicephorus Callixtus. His Succession of the patriarchs of Constantinople, and a Church History, in folio. 1630. 2 volum.
- 1310 Pope Clement V. Several Letters and Decrees, in *Collectionibus Conciliorum*, *apud Bzovium & Wadingum &c.* A seventh book of decretals.
- 1310 Thomas Joysius, a Dominican, wrote divers Annotations upon the Scripture, in the works of S. Thomas.
- 1310 William of Paris, a Dominican, Inquisitor concerning the faith. Some Treatises upon the sacrament, that go under his name.
- 1310 Nicholas Triveth, an English Dominican. His Chronicle of England from 1135 to 1307. *Spicileg.* and a Commentary upon S. Augustin's City of God, and upon S. Augustin, in folio. *Tolesæ* 1488, & *Venetis* 1489.
- 1310 Hayton, an Armenian. His Voyage and History of the Tartars, in 4. *Basil.*
- 1311 Anthony Andrew. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1311 William Durand, the younger, bishop of Mande. Form of solemnizing a council, in 8. *Paris* 1671.
- 1311 Marinus Sanutus, a Venetian. A Treatise upon the method of recovering the holy land. *Bongars Gesta Dei per Francos.*
- 1312 Alexander of S. Elpide. A Treatise upon the power of kings and of the sovereign pontif. *Lugduni* 1498.
- 1312 John of Naples, a Jacobin, wrote Questions Philosophic and Theologic, in folio. *Napoli* 1618.
- 1312 Philip, bishop of Eichstet. A History of the Saints of his church, in 4. *a Gretzero. Ingolstadii.*
- 1312 John Vital de Four (a Furno). His moral Notes upon the Scripture, in folio. *Venetis* 1594.
- 1315 Christmas Hervey, doctor of Paris and general of the Dominicans. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and several Questions in Divinity, a Vindication of his order, and two Treatises; one upon the power of the pope, and the other upon the power of the king and pope, in 8. *Venetis* 1513 & 1516.
- 1315 Hugh (du Pré-Fleuri). A Treatise against the Jews. *Vitoria contra Judaicam perfidiam*, in folio. *Parisiis* 1520, and some Sermons.
- 1315 Francis Mayron, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Venetis* 1567, and several other doctrinal Treatises.

- 1313 Of Nicofia, in Cyprus, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1313 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bess. in Concil. Norman.*
- 1314 Of Paris, upon discipline and jurisdiction. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. Mart. Thes. Tom. IV. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1314 Of Ravenna, upon discipline. *Regia XXVIII. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1315 Of Saumur, upon jurisdiction. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1315 Of Nougaro, in favour of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
- 1315 Of S. Lis, on the affair of Peter Latilli, bishop of Chalons upon the river Marne, suspected of the death of Philip the fair. *Ibidem.*
- 1316 Of Westminster, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1316 Of Adan in Armenia, upon the re-union. *Galant. Concil. Armen.*
- 1317 Of S. Lis, against the usurpers of the churches effects.
- 1317 Of Ravenna, assembled at Bologna, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
- 1317 Of Terragona, against the Begards and Beguins, and upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1318 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
- 1318 Of Sarragossa, under Peter de Lune. *Aguirre III.*
- 1318 Of Terragona, under Ximenes de Lune. *Aguirre III.*
- 1319 Of Thoulouse, of which we have no acts. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1320 Of Seas, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1320 Of Nicofia, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1320 Of Adan, in Armenia, to confirm the council of Suse. *Galant. Concil. Armen.*
- 1321 Of Lizieux, under Hugh of Harcourt.
- 1321 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
- 1321 Of Perth in Scotland. *Anglic. II.*
- 1321 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bess. in Concil. Normand.*
- 1322 Of Valladolid, upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1322 Of London, or Canterbury, upon the obedience due to the laws of the kingdom. *Ibid. & Angl. II.*
- 1322 Of York, in England. *Angl. II.*
- 1322 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1323 Of Paris, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1323 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1323 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1323 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
- 1323 Of York. *Anglic. II.*
- 1324 Of Scone in Scotland. *Angl. II.*
- 1324 Of Toledo upon discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1325 Of Westminster, near London. *Angl. II.*
- 1325 Of Alcala, upon the morals of the clergy. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1326 Of Toledo. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1326 Of Lambeth, near London. *Angl. III.*
- 1326 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1326 Of Marillac in Guyenne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1326 Of S. Lis, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibidem.*
- 1326 Of Canterbury. *Angl. II.*
- 1326 Of Alcala, upon the immunities of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1326 Of Ruffec, in Guyenne, upon the rights of the church. *Ibid.*
- 1327 Of Thoulouse.

- 1315 Ubertin, of Casal, a Franciscan. Questions upon the poverty of Christ, *apud Wadingum*. Of the seven states of the church. *Venetis*.
- 1316 John Glycas, patriarch of Constantinople. His Embassy into Armenia, and his Testament, *apud Nicephorum Gregorum Lib. VII*.
- 1316 Pope John XXII. Several of his Letters, in *Collect. Concil. apud Bzovium & Wadingum*, & in *Epistolis Pontificum*. Some Constitutions, called in the canon law the extravagant. His Retraction, *apud Joan. Villanum, Hist. Florent. Lib. II*.
- 1316 Albert of Padua, of the order of S. Augustin, and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1318 Michael of Cesena, a Franciscan, wrote against pope John XXII. and upon ecclesiastic property. Tom. II. *Goldasti*, in folio. Also a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and Sermons.
- 1318 Astesanus, a Franciscan of Italy. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Venet. 1519*.
- 1318 James of Lausanne, a Dominican, doctor of Paris. A book of Morality.
- 1319 Bertrand of Tours, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and Sermons.
- 1319 Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, grammarian, philosopher and divine. Divers works of Divinity, particularly against the Latins about the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, *apud Arcadium*, and several other books of Literature. He translated into Greek the books of S. Augustin's City of God.
- 1320 Durand of S. Porcien, a Dominican. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Venetis 1571*. He has some singularities in his Theology, which makes his book inquired after. He has also wrote a Treatise upon church government and upon laws, in 8. *Paris 1506*.
- 1320 Nicholas, of Lira, a Franciscan, doctor of Paris, made Notes upon the whole Bible, which are much esteemed, in folio. *Duaci 1617*, in *Biblia maxima*, in folio. *Paris 1660*, and other Tracts upon doctrine, particularly one against the Jews, of which sect himself had been one.
- 1321 Peter of Aquila, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in 4. *Spiræ 1480*, and Questions upon the book of sentences. *Venetis 1584*, & in 8. *Parisis 1585*.
- 1321 Albertinus Mussatus, an Italian, wrote a History of the emperor Henry VII. in folio. *Venetis 1636*.
- 1321 Andrew Horn, an Englishman. His Treatise of laws and judgment. *Speculum Justiciarum. Londini 1642*.
- 1321 John Bassolis, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Paris 1617*.
- 1321 Peter Aureolus, of Verberia, a Franciscan, others say he was a monk of the Vally of the schollars, doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Romæ 1595*, and a Treatise upon the immaculate conception. *Tolosæ 1514*.
- 1322 Landulph Colonne, a canon of Chartres. His Chronicle to pope John XXII. *apud Labbæum, in Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum*, in folio.
- 1322 Orderick of Forli, in the country of Friuli. His Voyages, or a Treatise of the wonders of the world, *ad 24 Januarii Bollani*.
- 1322 John of Paris, a regular canon of S. Victors of Paris. His historic Memorial, in *Collect. Andr. Duchêne*.

- 1327 Of Avignon, against the antipope Peter, of Corbario. *Reg. XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
- 1328 Of London, or Canterbury, upon the festivals of the church. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1329 Of Compeigne, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1329 An assembly at Paris, upon ecclesiastic jurisdiction, where Philip de Valois (king of France) was present. *Ibidem.*
- 1329 Of Marillac, about the assassination of the bishop of Aire. *Ibid.*
- 1329 Of Terragona, upon divers points of discipline. *Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
The irregularity of the church of Terragona occasioned a great many other councils, whose dates are unknown to us.
- 1329 Winchester. *Anglic. II.*
- 1330 Of Lambeth, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only.*
- 1331 Of York. *Angl. II.*
- 1331 Of Benevent, against simony. *Synodicon Benevent.*
- 1332 Of Mansfield, upon festivals and other matters. *Ibid. Anglic. II.*
- 1333 Of Alcala, upon discipline. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1335 Of Rouen, in favour of the monastic Mandians (so called from being beneficed by Mandamus). *Ibid. & Bessin.*
- 1335 Of Salamanca, upon the reformation of manners. *Hard. VII. only.*
- 1335 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe XI.*
- 1336 Of Bourges. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Historia Tutelensi.*
- 1336 Of Castle Gontier, upon the immunities of the clergy. *Ibidem.*
- 1337 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid. & Baluz. in Concil. Gal. Narbon.*
- 1338 Of Spire, under Lewis of Bavaria. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1339 Of Barcelona. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1339 Of Toledo, upon divers points of reformation. *Ibidem.*
- 1340 Of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, upon faith and discipline. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
- 1340 * Of Constantinople, in favour of the errors of Gregory of Palamas. *Ibidem.*
- 1341 * Of Constantinople, in favour of the Palamites. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1341 Of England, or Canterbury, against such as solicited for benefices from the proprietors during the life of the incumbent. *Labbe XI. Harduin VII. only. Anglic. II.*
- 1342 Of London, I. and II. upon discipline. *Ibid. Anglic. II.*
- 1344 Of Noyon, to forbid the publishing of new miracles without the approbation of the bishops. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1344 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1344 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1345 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1345 Of Constantinople, against the errors of Gregory of Palamas. *Boivin in notis ad Nicephorum Gregoram.* Wanting in the Councils.
- 1346 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1346 Of Paris, upon some practices of piety. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1347 Of Toledo, upon the immunities of the church. *R. XXIX. L. XI.*
- 1347 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1347 * Of Constantinople, the patriarch Calecas deposed, the errors of Gregory of Palamas approved. *Harduin only Tom. VII. & Lamb. Tom. VI. Biblioth. Imperialis.*

- 1323 Bernard Guilo, a Dominican of Limoges. His History of the order of Grammont, *apud Labbæum in Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum* Tom. II. and several Treatises of doctrine and history.
- 1323 Marsilius of Padua, a lawyer. His Treatise of the power of the pope and sovereign princes, besides other writings. *Defensor Pacis*, in folio, idem in 8. & Tom. I. *Monarchie Goldasti*.
- 1324 Gerard Odon, a Franciscan. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and an Office of the stigmata of S. Francis, which is in the Franciscans breviary.
- 1324 John Canon, a Franciscan, and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1325 John Calecas, patriarch of Constantinople. A Treatise upon the patriarchs of his church, the council of Constantinople against Barlaam, and other works upon the canon law of the Greeks. This is a manuscript in *Bibliotheca Vindobonensi*.
- 1325 Manuel Philes, a Greek philosopher, poet and divine. The greatest part of his work remains in manuscript in the French king's library and others.
- 1325 Gregory Palamas, who became archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote against the Latins, and has fallen into some errors on the subject of the Taborites (Church Musicians).
- 1325 John Bacon, an Englishman, a Carmelite and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Cremonæ* 1618. Some Questions in Divinity, and Tracts of History.
- 1325 Andronicus of Constantinople. His Dialogue against the Jews, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1326 Peter of Duisbourg, a Teutonic knight. His History of the Teutonic order, from 1190 to 1326, in 4. *Jenæ* 1679.
- 1326 Peter Bertrand, bishop of Autun, founder of the church of Autun at Paris. Two Treatises of church government, against father Cugnerus, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*.
- 1327 William Ockham, an English Franciscan, doctor of Paris. His Questions and Comments upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Lugduni* 1495. Very scarce. A Treatise upon the two powers, spiritual and temporal, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & Tom. I. *Goldasti*. He wrote a great deal, as well against pope John XXII. as against the emperor Lewis of Bavaria.
- 1328 Ludolphus the Saxon, a Carthusian, wrote the Life of Christ, taken from the 4 evangelists, in folio. *Paris* 1490, &c. It was translated and printed at Paris, under the title of *Grand Vita Christi*.
- 1329 Guy of Perpignan, a Carmelite and doctor at Paris, wrote a History, but very inaccurate, of all the heresies, and an Agreement of the evangelists, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1631, and other works.
- 1329 Armand of Beauvoir (de Bellovisu), a Jacobin. Notes upon the Psalms. *Moguntia* 1503. Sermons, in 4. *Brixia* 1610.
- 1330 James Cajetan, cardinal. His Treatise upon the Jubilee. T. XXV. *Biblioth. Patrum*. Life of the pope S. Coelestins. *Papebroch*. Tom. IV. *Maii*. The Ritual of the church of Rome, and other writings.
- 1330 Bonagratia, a Franciscan, disciple of Michael of Cesena. Some Tracts, *apud Baluz*. Tom. I. *Miscellaneor*.
- 1330 James of Viterbo, archbishop of Naples. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and other works.

- 1347 * Another at Constantinople, in favour of the Palamites. *Catacujen Lib. II. Hist. & Allatius de Confessione.*
- 1348 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. II.*
- 1350 * Of Constantinople. The errors of Gregory of Palamas approved. *Hard. only T. VII. and XI. & Combesc. in Auctario.*
- 1350 Of Padua, upon discipline. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII. only.*
- 1351 Of Beziers, upon divers points and contests of discipline. *Ibid. & Baluz. Concil. Gal. Narbon. & Mart. Thes. T. IV.*
- 1351 Of Constantinople, against Gregory of Palamas. *Hard. only VII.*
- 1351 Of Lambeth, upon the exemption of clerks. *L. XI. H. VII. only.*
- 1351 Of Sevil in Spain. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1351 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1355 Of Toledo, upon the constitutions of synods. *R. XXIX. L. XI.*
- 1356 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1356 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1357 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1359 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1362 Of Mansfeld in England, upon the celebration of festivals. *Ibid.*
- 1362 Of Lambeth, upon the salary of priests. *Ibid.*
- 1363 Of Rheims, under the archbishop John of Craon.
- 1365 Of Angers, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1365 Of Apt, in Provence, upon discipline. *Mart. Thes. Tom. IV.*
- 1367 Of Poitiers.
- 1367 Of York, about some abuses. *Labbe XI.*
- 1368 Of Lavar, upon the faith. *R. XXIX. L. XI. H. VII. Baluz.*
- 1368 Of Lambeth, where 30 erroneous propositions were condemned. *Ibid.*
- 1369 Of Terragona, upon discipline. *Mart. Collect. Tom. VII.*
- 1371 Of Canterbury at London. *Angl. III.*
- 1373 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1374 Of Benevent, upon discipline. *Synodicon Benevent.*
- 1374 Of Narbonne, upon manners. *L. XI. H. VII. only, & Baluz.*
- 1374 Of Aix in Provence, upon discipline.
- 1375 Of Vinuski in Poland, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1376 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1377 Two at York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1377 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1378 Of Gloucester, upon manners. *Ibidem.*
- 1379 Of Canterbury at London. *Angl. III.*
- 1379 Another of Canterbury at London, against Wickliff. *Angl. III.*
- 1379 Of Paris, in favour of Urban VI. *Paul. Emil. in Carolo V.*
- 1379 Of Alcalá, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Toledo, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Illescas, against the antipope Clement. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1379 Of Burgos, upon the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1380 Of Canterbury. *Angl. III.*
- 1380 Of York. *Angl. III.*
- 1380 Of Medina del Campo, against the schism. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1381 * Of Salamanca, for the antipope Clement. *Aguirre Tom. III.*
- 1381 * Of Santarem, in Portugal, under Peter de Lune. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
- 1382 Of Oxford, against Wickliff. *Henry Knyton of Eventib. Angl.*
- 1382 Of London, against the errors of Wickliff. *Ibid.*

- 1330 Peter Paludus (Paludanus), a Dominican and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1530. Sermons, a Treatise of church power, and some others.
- 1330 Monaldus, a Franciscan. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Lugduni* 1616.
- 1330 Bartholomew of the holy Concord, a Dominican. An Abridgment of cases of conscience, in folio. *Lugduni* 1519.
- 1331 Peter of Sittavia, an abbot near Prague in Bohemia. A Voyage to the holy land. See the Collection of *Canisius*.
- 1331 Richard Bury, an English bishop. A Treatise upon the love of books, *Philobillon*, in 4. *Spiræ* 1433, & *Paris* 1500, and elsewhere.
- 1333 Walter Burley, an Englishman and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1333 Arnold of Cescomes, archbishop of Terragona. His two Letters upon the Saracens. Vide *Miscellanea Baluzii*.
- 1333 Simon of Cremona, an Augustin fryar of Italy. His Sermons upon the epistles for sundays, in 4. *Reutlingæ* 1484, and other writings.
- 1334 William Balde, cardinal. His Voyage to the holy land. Vide *Canisium*.
- 1335 John Andrew, a lawyer. His Commentary upon the five books of decretals, in folio. *Venetis* 1581. Expositions upon the canonical hour and constitutions of pope Clement V. in folio. *Lugduni* 1572, and other writings of the canon law.
- 1335 Nicephorus Calixtus, a monk of Constantinople. A History of the church in Greek and Latin, in folio. *Paris* 1630 & 1648. 2 volum.
- 1335 Mathew Blastares, a Greek monk and canonist. His alphabetic Table of the canons, in *Collectione Beveregii*, in folio. *Oxonii* 1672. Cases and Questions upon marriage, in *Jure Gr. Rom. Leunclavii*.
- 1336 Pope Benedict XII. a doctor of Paris. Several of his Letters, two books of constitutions or extravagantes (so called from their being additional to the canon law). *Paris* 1517. The Life of S. John Gaulbert, *apud Surium & Bollandum ad 12 Julii*. Vide *Collect. Concil. Bzovium*, *Wading*. & *Baluzii Miscellanea*.
- 1336 John of Ghent, doctor, wrote in favour of Lewis of Bavaria, the emperor. Tom. I. *Monarch. Melchior. Goldasti*.
- 1336 Walter Burley, a doctor of Oxford. His Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and other works of Philosophy.
- 1336 Barlaam, a Greek monk of S. Basil, in defence of the primacy of the pope, and upon the proceeding of the Holy Spirit, against the Greeks, *apud Bzovium*. After that he wrote against the pope's primacy, in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1645.
- 1337 Thomas of Galles (Gallenfio or Wallensis) a celebrated divine, wrote upon the first book of the sentences, in folio. *Venetis* 1523, and other manuscripts.
- 1337 William of Baldensel. His Voyage to the holy land, in *Canisio*.
- 1338 Guy de Montrocher (de Monterocherio). *Manipulus Curatorum*, in fol. *Venetis* 1491, and other works.
- 1340 Gregory Acyndinus, a Greek monk, wrote against the errors of Gregory of Palamas, *apud Gretzerum*.
- 1340 Arnold of Verdala, bishop of Montpellier. His History of the bishops of that city, in *Biblioth. Manuscriptorum Latæci*.

- 1385 Of York. *Angl. III.*
 1386 Of Saltzbourg, upon morals. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1387 Of Navarre and Barcelona, concerning the antipope. *Aguirre T. III*
 1387 Of Poitiers.
 1388 Of Palencia, upon discipline. *Ibidem.*
 1389 Of S. Tibery, upon discipline. *Martin. Thes. Tom. IV.*
 1391 Of London, against mercenary priests. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1391 Of Paris, about extinguishing the schism. *Ibid.*
 1391 Of Utrecht, against James of Juliers, a Franciscan. *Chron. Belg.*
 1394 Of Paris. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1395 Of Paris, against the antipope Benedict. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
 1396 Of Poitiers, under Thierri of Montreuil.
 1396 Of London, against 18 erroneous articles of Wickliff. *Ibidem.*
 1397 Of Rome. They answered the ambassadors. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
 1398 Of Paris, against the antipope. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1399 Of Canterbury, upon the complaints of the clergy, oppressed by the pope's envoys and the king's ministers. *Ibid.*
 1400 Of England, upon the tenth and halfpenny granted to the king. *Ibid.*

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1402 Of London, upon the contributions, against the revolvers. *Ibidem, & Angl. III.*
 1402 Of York. *Angl. III.*
 1402 Of S. Lis, upon the schism.
 1403 * Of Valladolid, in favour of the antipope. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1404 Of Langres, under Lewis de Bourbon. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1404 Of England, upon the same subject. *Ibid. Angl. III.*
 1404 Of Paris, upon the privileges in the time of the schism. *Ibid.*
 1404 Of York, on the same subject. *Angl. III.*
 1405 Of Prague, against Peter de Lune, antipope. *Labbe XI. Hard. VII.*
 1405 Of Poitiers, upon ecclesiastic discipline.
 1406 Assembly of Paris, on the conduct, which ought to be observed in the schism. *In the liberties of the Gallican church.*
 1408 Of Prague. They burn the writings of Wickliff. *Cochlaus Hist. Huss.*
 1408 Of Arragon, in favour of Peter de Lune, antipope.
 1408 Of Rheims, upon discipline. *Martene Collect. VII. Hard. VII.*
 1408 Of Oxford, against Wickliff. Only *Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1409 Of Aquilæa, or Udine, for the extinction of the schism. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Harduin VII.*
 1409 * Of Perpignan in Roussillon, by Peter de Lune. *Ibid.*
 1409 Of Frankfort, for the extinction of the schism. Only *L. XI. H. VII.*
 1409 Of Pisa, for the extinction of the schism. They depose Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. They elect Alexander V. who summons the council of Constance. *Regia XXIX. Labbe XI. Hard. VIII. & Mart. Collect. VII.*
 1409 Of London, against the Wickliffites and the schism. *Angl. III.*
 1409 Of Austria, against the council of Pisa. *Labbe XI.*
 1410 * Of Salamanca, in favour of Peter de Lune. *Aguirre T. III.*
 1411 Of Orleans, against John, duke of Burgundy, upon the death of the duke of Orleans. *Journal des Ursins, Hist. de Charl. VI.*
 1412 Of Petricovia in Poland, upon discipline.

- 1340 Nicholas Cabasilas, archbishop of Thessalonica. His Explanation of the liturgy. A Treatise of the three first sacraments, and of the life in Jesus Christ. *Vide Auctarum in Biblioth. Patrum.* A Treatise against the pope's supremacy, in 4. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1645.
- 1341 Richard Hampole, an Englishman of the order of S. Augustin. Some Comments upon the Scripture, and some moral Treatises, in *Biblioth. Patr.*
- 1341 Robert Holcot, an English Dominican, wrote upon the master of sentences, and some Comments upon the Scripture, which have undergone more than one impression at Lyons and at Paris.
- 1341 Henry of Urimaria, an Augustin hermit, doctor of Paris, wrote upon the sentences, also Sermons and Treatises upon doctrine.
- 1341 Leopold or Ludolphus of Bamberg, bishop of Bamberg. His Treatise upon the emperors of Germany and kings of France, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and a Treatise of the laws of the empire, in 8. *Paris* 1540, and elsewhere.
- 1342 Alvarus Pelagius, a Franciscan, bishop of Sylva in Portugal, wrote a book *de Planctu Ecclesie*, in folio. *Ulmæ* 1474, and elsewhere, a Summary of Divinity, and Shield of faith. *Collyrium fidei adversus hereses.*
- 1342 Pope Clement VI. His Letter against the Flagellantes, heretics, another upon the bishop of Ostia, and several other Letters. *Vide Collect. Concilior. Bzovium, Wading. Epistolæ Pontificum, Baluz. in Miscellaneis & Vitæ Paparum Avinionensis.*
- 1343 Bartholomew of Urbino, an Augustin hermit, bishop of Urbino, finished the Milleloquium of S. Augustin and S. Ambrose.
- 1343 Nicephorus Gregoras, register of the church of Constantinople, wrote a History of the Greek empire, from 1204 to 1341, in folio, *Græcæ & Lat.* 1702. 2 volum. *e Typographia Regia*, and several other Treatises and Letters remaining in manuscript.
- 1345 Thomas of Strasbourg, an Augustin hermit, doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of sentences, in folio. *Argentinae* 1490.
- 1347 Theophanes, archbishop of Nice, wrote against the Jews, and composed some Poetry, Letters and other writings.
- 1347 Thomas Bradwardin, a Franciscan and archbishop of Canterbury. His Treatise upon Grace, against the Pelagians, in folio. *Oxonii* 1618.
- 1347 Richard or Radulphus Armacanus. *Defensorium Curatorum, contra Mendicantes*, in 8. *Paris* 1496. A Treatise against the errors of the Armenians, in folio. *Paris* 1512, both scarce.
- 1347 Alberic of Rosata, upon the Decretals, in fol. *Venetis* 1573 & 1584.
- 1350 John Taulerus, a German Dominican. His works upon Spirituality, in 8. *Coloniae* 1548 & 1603.
- 1352 Pope Innocent VI. A great number of Letters, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 1355 Peter of Collombario, bishop of Ostia. A History of his voyage to crown Charles IV. *apud Labbæum in Bibl. Manuscriptorum.*
- 1355 Nicholas Eymeric, a Dominican and chief inquisitor, wrote the Inquisitors Directory, a book curious enough. *Directorium Inquisitorum*, in fol. *Romæ* 1587.
- 1357 Demetrius Cydonius, who from an officer of the court of Constantinople became a monk, wrote against Gregory of Palamas, some Treatises in favour of the Latins upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, and other works. *Vide Arcudium & Bibl. Patr.*

- 1357 John Catacufenus. His History of the two Andronicus's, emperors of Constantinople, in folio, *Græce & Latine*, 1645. 3 volum. A Treatise against the Koran and the Saracens, in folio. *Basileæ* 1555.
- 1360 Francis Petrarch of Florence, wrote some Letters, several Treatises upon Morality, a Voyage into Syria, and other works. *Ejus Opera Latina*, in folio. *Basileæ*.
- 1360 Gregory of Rimini, an Augustin hermit and doctor of Paris. His Commentary upon the master of sentences, which is in esteem, and several other Treatises.
- 1360 Alphonsus de Vargas, a Spaniard of the order of S. Augustin, doctor of Paris and archbishop of Sevil, wrote a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Paris* 1545, and other works.
- 1360 Nilus, metropolitan of Rhodes. An Abridgment of the general councils, *apud Justell. Biblioth. Juris Canonici*.
- 1362 John Wickliff, doctor of Oxford, a heretic, condemned in several councils, wrote many books, which almost all have remained in manuscript. Some are in print, but very scarce, in 4.
- 1362 John Calderinus, an Italian canonist. His canonic Questions and Answers, in folio. *Venetis* 1582. Also a Commentary upon the decretals, in folio. *Spiræ* 1481.
- 1362 Peter Berchorius, a Benedictin monk and prior of S. Eloy at Paris. A Table or Dictionary of Morality. *Repertorium morale Biblicum*, in fol.
- 1363 John Cyparissotes, a Greek, wrote some Treatises of Divinity, in *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and Sermons, in *Combesicii Auctario*.
- 1363 Manuel Calecas, a Greek author and Dominican. His Treatises upon the proceeding of the Holy Ghost, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and several Treatises of Divinity, in *Auctorio Combesicii*, 1672.
- 1363 Philotheus, a Greek monk of mount Athos. His Treatise upon the liturgy and ordination of deacons, and some Sermons, in *Biblioth. Patr. & in Auctario Frontonis Ducæi*, and other Treatises.
- 1363 Amaury Auger, an Augustin of Beziers, wrote a Chronicle of the popes, *apud Baluzium in Vitis Paparum Avenien.*
- 1364 Nicholas Oresme, doctor of Paris, after bishop of Lizieux. His Treatise upon the alteration of coins, in *Biblioth. Patrum*. A Translation of the Bible into French, and several Treatises of Philosophy and Theology.
- 1364 John Busbrock, a canon regular, wrote several Treatises of Spirituality, against which Gerson has wrote. They made a great noise in the affair of quietism. *Ejus Opera*, in 2. *Coloniæ* 1609.
- 1364 S. Bridget. Her Visions and Revelations, in folio. *Lubeca* 1492.
- 1365 John of Lignano, upon plurality of benefices and other subjects, in folio. *Lugduni* 1649, & in *Tractatu Tractatum*.
- 1367 S. Catherine of Sienne, of the order of S. Dominic. Her Letters, dogmatic Tracts and Revelations, collected by her confessor.
- 1368 Philip Ribot, a Spanish Carmelite. A History of his order, in folio. *Antwerpæ* 1680, printed with the writers of the like kind.
- 1370 Gerardus Magnus (or de Groot). His Method of studying the Scripture.
- 1370 Philotheus Achellinus, or Philip of Maziers, chancellor to the king of Cyprus, wrote a Treatise upon the two powers, regal and sacerdotal.

- Tom. I. *Goldasti in Monarchia*, and in the last edition of the privileges of the Gallican church, in folio, 4 volum. It is also printed in French under the title of the Dream of the Orchard, in folio. *Paris*. Very scarce.
- 1371 Pope Gregory XI. whose Letters, to a great number, are to be found in different collections, viz. in *Collect. Concilior. Bzovium, Wading. & Epistolis Pontificum*.
- 1371 Jordan of Kedlinbourg, an Augustin German. His History of the monastics of his order, and other works.
- 1372 John, of Hildesheim, a German Carmelite. His History of the removal of three provincials. *Coloniæ*, and other works in manuscript.
- 1373 Bartholomew Albici of Pisa, a Franciscan, has wrote several books, one of the conformity of S. Francis with Jesus Christ, of the conformities of the blessed Virgin with Jesus Christ. *Conformitates S. Francisci cum Vita D. N. Jesu Christi*, in folio. *Mediolani* 1510. This is a good edition of it; which is very scarce. *Conformitates beatæ Virginis cum D. N. Jesu Christo*, in folio. *Venetiis* 1596.
- 1373 Thomas Stubbs, an English Dominican. His History of the archbishops of York to the year 1373, *inter Scriptores Anglicanos*, in folio. *Londini* 1652.
- 1374 Mathew of Cracow, a doctor of Prague, wrote upon the celebration of the mass and the communion, in 4. *Memminghem* 1494.
- 1374 Isaac Agirus, a Greek monk. Dissertations upon a monastic life, some Sermons, and two Calculations, or the manner of computing Easter, *apud Scaligerum*.
- 1375 Albert of Strasburg wrote a Chronicle of the emperors from the year 1270 to 1378, *inter Scriptores Germanicos*.
- 1378 John Fabri, bishop of Chartres. A Treatise of the transactions in France in 1378, with a Discourse to pope Gregory XI.
- 1380 Baldus-Ubalus, an Italian lawyer. Upon the decretals, the code, the digest, and other Treatises, in folio. *Venice* 1595 & 1600.
- 1381 Michael Angrianus, an Italian Carmelite, doctor of Paris. Upon the master of the sentences, upon the conception of the holy Virgin, the Psalms, under the title of *Incognitus in Psalmos*, in folio. *Lugduni* 1652.
- 1382 Marfile ab Ingen, doctor of Paris and treasurer of S. Andrew of Cologne. Upon the master of the sentences, in fol. *Argent.* 1501.
- 1382 John Tambac, a Dominican of Strasbourg. Mirrour of patience.
- 1382 Raymond Jordan or Idiota, a regular canon of Uzez. Treatises upon contemplation, and other works, in *Bibl. Patrum*, & in folio. *Paris* 1654.
- 1383 James de Theramo, archdeacon of Averfa. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Augustæ Vindelicorum* 1472. A Treatise of the monarchy of the pope. *De Romani Pontificis Monarchia*.
- 1383 John de Burgo, an Englishman. Explanation of the seven sacraments, and other doctrinal Treatises. *Paris* 1510.
- 1384 Manuel Chrysoloras, a Grecian. Parallel of Rome and Constantinople, and on the procession of the Holy Spirit.
- 1385 Raoul de Rivo, dean of Tongres, near Liege, wrote upon the divine office, in *Biblioth. Patrum*, and upon the bishops of Liege.
- 1390 William Wilfort, an English cordelier, wrote against Wiclif.
- 1396 Peter d'Ailli, doctor of Paris, grand master of the college of Navarre, bishop of Cambray, and a cardinal. Upon the master of the sentences.

- 1412 * Of Seville, in Spain, for Peter de Lune.
- 1412 and 1413 Some councils against Wiclif and the Hussites, by pope John XXIII. They are mentioned in the Bull *in Eminenti* of Martin V.
- 1413 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1413 Of London, against the Lollards, disciples of Wiclif. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XI. *Harduin* VIII. *Angl.* III.
- 1414 Of Constance, XVIIth general council, assembled by John XXIII. legitimate successor of Alexander V. John XXIII. resigns the pontificate to restore peace to the church. They elect Martin V. who approves of all which was done by this council. They condemn the opinions of Wiclif and John Huf. It lasted from 1414 till 1418. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VII. *Herman von der Hardt Acta Concil. Constantiensis*, 6 volum. in folio, 1698. *M. Bourgeois du Chasteneth* hath giveu some account of it in his History of the council of Constance, in 4. *Paris* 1718, and father *Martene* Tom. IV. *Thesauri Anecdotorum*.
- 1414 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1415 Of Bourges, upon the imposition of wine. Only *L.* XII. *H.* VIII.
- 1415 Of London, to depute to the council of Constance. *Labbe* XIII.
- 1415 * Of Peniscola in Spain, by Peter de Lune. *Rayn. ad hunc ann.*
- 1416 Of London, upon ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Labbe* XII. *Angl.* III.
- 1416 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl.* III.
- 1417 Of London, upon the privileges of the universities. *Angl.* III.
- 1417 Assembly of Paris, against the reserves. *Memoires du Clergé.*
- 1417 Of York. *Angl.* III.
- 1419 Of Canterbury, against a magician. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. only.
- 1420 Of Saltzburg, upon faith and manners. *R.* XXIX. *L.* XII. *H.* VIII.
- 1420 Of Kalish, diocess of Gnisen in Poland, upon the election of the bishop of Strigonia in Hungary. Only *Labbe* XII. *Harduin* VIII.
- 1420 Of Mentz, upon discipline. *Serrar. Hist. Moguntina.*
- 1420 Of Riga in Pomerania. Only *Labbe* XII. *Crantzii Vandalia* XI.
- 1421 * Of Prague, by the Hussites. Only *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII.
- 1421 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
- 1422 Of Vernon, to depute to the council of Pavia. *Bessin.*
- 1423 Of Gesne, against the Hussites. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. only.
- 1423 Of Mentz, Cologne and Treves. *Labbe* XII.
- 1423 Of Lanciski in Poland, against the Hussites. *Cochlæus Hist. Huff.*
- 1423 Of Pavia, summoned Constance, transferred to Sienna. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XI. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1424 Of Sienna, a sequel to that of Pavia. *Ibidem.*
- 1424 Of Lyon, against some impostures. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
- 1425 Of Copenhagen, upon manners. Only *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VII.
- 1426 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
- 1428 Of Canterbury, at London, upon manners. *Angl.* III.
- 1429 Of Paris or Sens, upon the reformation. *Ibidem.*
- 1429 Of Tortosa (Dertusanum), for the extinction of the schism. The antipope Clement VIII. quitted the pontificate, and they made choice of Martin V. for pope. Only *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1430 Of Canterbury, against false weights and measures. *Regia* XXIX. *Labbe* XII. *Hard.* VIII.
- 1430 Of Terragona, upon the liberty of the church. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*

and upon some books of the holy Scripture. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & *Venetiis* 1508, and some things, *inter Opera Gersonii*.

1399 Nicolas de Gorham, a Dominican. A Commentary upon the new Testament, and Sermons, in folio. *Antverpiæ* 1617 - 1620.

1400 Anthony de Butrio, an Italian canonist. Commentaries upon the decretals, and a Treatise of patronage, in folio. *Venetiis* 1575 & 1582.

1400 Francis Zarabelle, an Italian canonist, wrote upon the decretals and on the Clementines, with a Treatise upon the schism.

F I F T E E N T H C E N T U R Y.

1401 Paulus Anglicus, doctor of laws, wrote against the abuses of the court of Rome, in the distribution of benefices, indulgencies and against simony.

1402 John Charlier, called Gerson, from the place of his birth in the diocess of Rheims, doctor and chancellor of the university of Paris, composed a great number of works upon subjects of piety and doctrine. To him is attributed the book of the imitation of J. C. which is thought to be wrote by him in French. *Ejus Opera*, in fol. *Antverp.* 1706. 5 vol.

1403 Herman de la Pierre (Petra), a Carthusian near Bruges. Upon the Lord's Prayer and upon the immaculate conception. *Ejus Opera. Aldenardæ & Lovanii* 1480 & 1484. Scarce.

1404 Thierry de Niem, bishop of Cambray in 1408. History of the West from 1378 to 1410, in folio. *Norimbergæ* 1532. Life of pope John XXIII. in 8. *Francofurti* 1620. Rights of the empire upon Investitures, in 8. *Basileæ* 1557.

1405 Thomas Valdensis, an English Carmelite, wrote against Wiclif and the Hussites. *Doctrinale antiquitatum Fidei Catholicæ Ecclesiæ*, in folio. *Paris* 1532. 3 volum. & *Salmantiæ* 1556. 3 volum. and elsewhere. Scarce.

1409 Pope Alexander V. A Commentary upon the master of the sentences, some Theological Questions, Sermons and Letters.

1409 Simon, archbishop of Thessalonica. Upon the Liturgy, *in Bibl. Patr.*

1410 Henry de Balma, a Cordelier. Some Treatises upon the mystic life, *inter S. Bonaventuræ Opera*, fol.

1412 John Capreolus, a Dominican. Upon the master of the sentences, and Apology of S. Thomas, in folio. *Venetiis* 1484, 1514, 1558.

1419 S. Vincent Ferrier, a Spanish Dominican. Several Sermons, in 4. *Venetiis* 1485, 1537 & 1606.

1420 Gobellinus Persona, a German. A Chronicle of the world, intituled *Cosmodromium*, in folio. *Francofurti* 1599.

1431 Peter de Ancharano, an Italian lawyer. Upon the Clementine Decretals, in folio. *Lugduni* 1549 & 1553. and elsewhere.

1431 Nicolas de Clemengis, doctor of Paris. Letters and Treatises upon schism and manners. *Ejus Opera*, in 4. *Lugduni Batav.* 1613.

1431 Henry de Hesse or Langenstein, a Carthusian. Treatises upon the immaculate conception, and upon morality, in 4. *Mediolani* 1480.

1431 Thierry Urias, a German. History of the council of Constance, under the title of *Consolatione Ecclesiæ*.

1432 S. Bernardin de Sienne. Spiritual Treatises, in folio. *Paris* 1636.

1432 Nicolas Tudesque, or Panorme, cardinal in 1440. Upon the decretals, &c. in folio. *Venetiis* 1592 & 1617. 4 vol.

- 1432 Jordan de Bresse, against the council of Bale. *Miscellanea Bal.*
- 1433 S. Laurent Justinian. Spiritual Tracts, in fol. *Venet.* 1606.
- 1433 Giles Charlier. Treatises of doctrine and morality, in fol. *Bruxell.* 1478.
- 1434 Alphonsas Tostatus, bishop of Avila in Spain. Comment. upon the holy Scripture and upon Eusebius's Chronicle, in fol. *Venetis* 1596. 17 volum.
- 1434 John, patriarch of Antioch. Of the superiority of the council to the pope, in *Collectionib. Concilior.*
- 1434 Nicolas Plow, bishop of Posnania in Poland. Sermons, Treatises of the sacraments, and other writings, in 4. *Argentorati* 1498.
- 1436 Mark of Ephesus. Letters on the council of Florence, and other Treatises, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1438 Bessarion, a Greek monk, afterward a cardinal. Treatises for the Latins.
- 1438 George Scholarius, a Greek. Against the council of Florence.
- 1438 George Gemistus. Against the procession of the holy Spirit.
- 1440 John de Turrecremata, a Dominican, cardinal. Upon the decree of Gratian, in fol. *Venetis* 1578. Several Treatises of doctrine, very curious, in folio. *Augustæ Vindelicorum* 1471.
- 1440 George de Trebifonde. Treatise of the procession of the Holy Spirit, and Translation from some Greek fathers.
- 1440 Joseph de Methone, a Greek, wrote against Mark of Ephesus, and composed an Apology for the council of Florence, in *Collect. Concilior.*
- 1440 Gregory Melissena, surnamed Mammas, penitentiary of Constantinople. Apology for the council of Florence, in *Collect. Concil.*
- 1442 John de Anania. Commentary upon the decretals, in folio. *Lyon* 1492, and other works.
- 1443 S. John Capistran, of the order of S. Francis. Of the authority of the pope, in 4. *Venetis* 1584.
- 1444 Laurent Valle wrote against the pretended donation of Constantin, and other works.
- 1445 John de Segovia, canon of Toledo. Concordance of the Bible, Acts of the council of Basil, and other works.
- 1445 Francis de la Place, an Italian Cordelier. A Summary of religion, Sermons and Treatises of restitution, usury, &c.
- 1445 Reginauld Pavo, bishop of S. Asaph. Dialogues upon the faith, and a work against Wicklif.
- 1446 Leonard de Utino, an Italian Dominican, wrote a great many Sermons, in 4. *Ulmæ* 1478.
- 1446 Peter de Polichdorf. Treatises against the Vaudois and les Pauvres of Lyon, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1446 S. Antonin, archbishop of Florence. An Historical Summary, in fol. *Lugduni* 1586. A Theological Summary, very much esteemed, and scarce. *Venetis* 1592 & 1596, and other Treatises.
- 1448 Maphée Vegius, canon of Rome. Several Treatises of morality, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*
- 1448 Nicolas, cardinal de Cusa, bishop of Brixen. Letters, a Refutation of the Koran, Treatises of theology, and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris* 1514, & *Basileæ* 1565.

- 1450 Thomas a Kempis, a regular canon. Several Treatises of spirituality, a Translation from French into Latin, the book of the imitation of J. C. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Daaci* 1635.
- 1450 Antonius de Roselis, an Italian, wrote in favour of the royal authority. *Ejus Monarchia*, in folio. *Venetis* 1483, & *Goldastus* Tom. II. *Monarchiæ*.
- 1405 Denys Rickel, or the Carthusian. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, on the holy Scripture. A Treatise, which is very scarce, against the Koran, and other works. *Ejus Opera, edita pluribus in locis*.
- 1451 John Canales, cordelier of Ferrara. Divers Treatises of Morality. *Venetis* 1492.
- 1451 William Vorilongus, a cordelier. Commentary upon the master of the sentences.
- 1451 John Plufiadenfis, a Grecian. Apology for the council of Florence, *apud Allatium*, and other Treatises.
- 1452 Ducas. Byzantine History, from 1451 to 1462, very scarce. *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris* 1649.
- 1453 Benedict de Accoltis, a Florentine. History of the Croisade, in folio. *Florentiæ* 1623.
- 1453 George Scholarius, a Grecian monk. Divers Treatises in favour of the Latin church, in *Collect. Conciliorum*, & *apud Allatium*.
- 1455 Nicolas de Orbellis, cordelier, doctor of Paris. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, and several Sermons.
- 1457 William de Houpelande, doctor and curate of S. Severin of Paris. Of the immortality of the soul, and of the state of another life. *Paris* 1499.
- 1457 James de Paradis (de Paradiso), an English Carthusian. Of the authority of the church and it's reformation, *cum Goldasti Monarchia* T. II.
- 1457 Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, or pope Pius II. He was a very learned pope. He was secretary of the council of Basil, of which he composed the History and Apology, and afterward retracted it. He was author of a great many Letters, divers Treatises of doctrine against the heretics of Bohemia, or Taborites, another against the Mahometans, as well as several other works of literature. Vide *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Basileæ* 1532 & 1575.
- 1458 Benedict de Accoltis. Treatise upon the war for the recovering the holy land, in 8. *Florentiæ* 1623.
- 1459 Leonard Justinian, of the isle of Chio. A Letter upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. *In rebus Turc. Leoniceri*.
- 1460 John Gobelin, a Roman, composed a History of what passed in Europe under the pontificate of Pius II. in folio. *Romæ* 1524.
- 1460 Alphonfus de Spina, a Spanish cordelier. A writing against the Jews and Mahometans. *Fortalitium Fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, aliosque Christianæ fidei inimicos*, in folio. *Norimbergæ* 1494. This work is not common, and hath singular sentiments.
- 1460 James Piccolomini, bishop of Pavia, wrote it's History, from 1364 to 1469, *cum Joanne Gobelino*, in folio. *Frankfurti* 1614. A great number of Letters, in folio. *Mediolani* 1521, & *Frankfurti* 1614.
- 1461 Andrew Barbatus, an Italian canonist. Commentary upon the decretals, and other works, printed at Venice.
- 1461 Gregory de Heymbourg, a German. Against the authority of the pope, in favour of kings, *apud Goldastum* T. II. *Monarchiæ*.

- 1430 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. *Martene Thesauri* Tom. IV.
- 1431 Of Basil, XVIIIth general council, began at Pavia, afterward removed to Sienna, assembled at Basil by Eugenius IV. who approved the XVI. first sessions of it, though there was XLV. They acknowledged in France only the first 26, which relate, almost all, to the condemnation of the Bohemians. Pope Eugenius transferred this council to Ferrara, afterward to Florence. They there depose Eugenius, and elect Felix V. *Regia XXX. Labbe XII. Harduin VIII.*
- 1432 Council or assembly of Bourges. They maintain the council of Basil. *Raynald ad hunc ann.*
- 1434 Of Prague, for the re-union of the Hussites.
- 1436 Of Perth in Scotland. *Angl. I.*
- 1438 Of Ferrara, at which were present the emperor of the East, John Paleologus, the patriarch of Constantinople, as well as the Armenians. *Regia XXXII. Labbe XIV. Harduin IX.*
- 1439 Of Mentz, on the subject of the council of Basil.
- 1439 Of Canterbury, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII.*
- 1439* Of Moscovy. They there make prisoner the bishop of Jovia, legate of the pope. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1439 Of Florence, a general council, a continuation of that of Ferrara. They continue the design of the re-union of the Greeks and Armenians. Though the agreement was made, it did not last long; which occasioned many celebrated Greeks to stay in Europe. *Ibid.*
- 1440 Of Frisinguen in Germany, upon the reformation. *Ibid.*
- 1441 Of Mentz, on the council of Basil.
- 1441 Of Avignon, upon manners.
- 1442* Of Constantinople, upon the re-union of the Greeks. This council is spurious.
- 1443* Of Constantinople. Metrophanes, patriarch, is deposed. *Allatius de Consensione* Lib. III.
- 1443 Of Lateran. They depose the bishop of Grenoble. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1445 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX. & Bessin.* Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1448 Of Lausanne, upon the schism. *Ibid.*
- 1448 Of Angers or Tours, upon manners. *R. XXXIV. L. XIII. H. IX.*
- 1449 Of Lyons, others say of Lausanne. The antipope Felix V. abdicated. *Ibid. & Martene Thes. IV.*
- 1450* Of Constantinople, against the union with the Latin church. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.*
- 1451 Of Magdebourg, upon discipline. *Chron. Belg. & Raynald. ad ann. 1450.*
- 1452 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX. only.*
- 1452 Of Langres, under Philip of Vienne. *Labbe XI.*
- 1453 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1453 Of Cashel in Ireland, upon discipline. *Angl. III.*
- 1455 Of Langres, upon discipline.
- 1455 Of Vannes or Tours, upon the translation of S. Vincent Ferrier.
- 1456 Of Petricovia in Poland, upon discipline.
- 1456 Of Soissons, upon manners. Only *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.* Others place it in 1455.
- 1457 Of Lambeth. They depose the bishop of Chester for error. *Harpfield Hist. Eccles. c. 6.*

- 1461 Theodore Lelio, an Italian bishop, wrote against the Treatise of Gregory of Heymbourg, and maintained the authority of the popes over the temporality of kings, *apud Goldastum* T. II. *Monarchiæ*.
- 1462 Henry de Gorcum, a dutchman. Divers Treatises upon the holy-days and ceremonies, and a Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Coloniæ* 1502, & *Venetiis* 1506.
- 1462 George Codinus, a Grecian. A Description of the church of Constantinople and it's officers, and other historical works, in folio. *Paris, Typograph. Regia* 1655.
- 1462 James Guytrodus, a Carthusian. Divers works on the spiritual life. *Coloniæ* 1577.
- 1462 Augustin Dathus, of Sienna, secretary of pope Nicolas V. composed several Discourses of piety, and Treatises of morality, Letters and a history of Sienne and Piombino. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Senis* 1503, & *Venetiis* 1516.
- 1463 John Anthony Campanus. Several Treatises of doctrine and morality, nine books of Letters, curious enough, the Life of pope Pius II. and other works. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Romæ* 1495. Scarce.
- 1464 John Dlugussus, canon of Cracovia in Poland. History of Poland, in folio. *Francofurti* 1711. 2 vol.
- 1465 Dominic de Dominicis, a Venetian, bishop of Brescia. A Treatise of the blood of J. C. *Venetiis* 1557.
- 1466 Roderic Sancius de Arevalo, bishop of Zamora. History of Spain, from it's original to 1469, in folio, *inter Scriptores Hispanicos*. He also composed the Mirrour of human conditions. *Speculum Vitæ humanæ*, in folio, 1459. This edition is very scarce.
- 1467 Alexander de Imola, an Italian lawyer and canonist. Commentary upon the sexte and the Clementines, as well as upon the digest, in folio. *Venetiis* 1571 & 1597.
- 1467 Henry Harphius, a strict cordelier at Malines. Treatises upon the mystic theology, in 4. *Coloniæ* 1555.
- 1468 Laonicus Calcondilas, an Athenian. The History of the Turks, *Græce & Latine*, in folio. *Paris, e Typograph. Regia*, 1650.
- 1469 James Perez, a Spanish Augustin. A Treatise against the Jews, and allegorical Commentaries upon the Psalms and the Canticles, in folio. *Paris* 1498, & *Lugduni* 1513.
- 1469 Albert Crummedick, bishop of Lubeck. History of the bishops of his church, *inter Scriptor. German.*
- 1470 Peter de Natalibus, bishop of Chiosa, under the patriarch of Venice. Life of the saints, in 4. *Argentorati* 1502.
- 1470 Eltwin Erdman of Osnabruc. History of the bishops of this city, *inter Scriptores Germaniæ*.
- 1472 Bartholomi, or Baptist Platina, composed the History of the popes and several other works. The best edition is that printed before 1500.
- 1473 Peter Niger, a Dominican. Against the Jews, and the Buckler of the Thomists. *Venetiis* 1481.
- 1475 Ambrose Coriolan, hermit of S. Augustin, and other treatises. *Romæ* 1481.
- 1475 John de Cyrcyo, a white friar. Abridgment of the life of the saints of his order, and the privileges granted to this order, in folio, *Divione* 1491.

- 1476 John de Wefel (de Wefalia); wrote several Treatises upon religion and ecclesiastical matters. *Ejus Opera*, in 4.
- 1477 John Raulin, doctor of Paris, afterward monk of Clugny in 1479, composed a great many Sermons, several Letters, and other treatises of morality.
- 1480 Gabriel Biel, doctor of Tubinga in Suabia. Commentaries upon the master of the sentences, the explication of the canon of the mass, and other works.
- 1480 Hermolaus Barbarus, patriarch of Aquilea. Besides divers works of literature, he hath composed some Sermons and Letters.
- 1481 Baptiste de Salvis, a cordelier. A Summary of cases of conscience, in folio. *Paris* 1499.
- 1481 Paccificus, a cordelier.
- 1481 Ange de Clavasio, a cordelier.
- 1481 Bapt. de Trovameda, a cordelier.
- 1482 Bernardin of Aquilea, a cordelier. Treatises of doctrine, and historical works.
- 1482 Bernardin de Buftis, a cordelier. Sermons upon the holy virgin. Treatises upon the mounts of piety. *Mediolani* 1503, and other works.
- 1482 Robert Caraccioli, a cordelier. A great number of Sermons, in 4. *Venetis* 1479.
- 1482 Michael de Milan, a cordelier. Treatise of morality, in 4. *Bafil.* 1579.
- 1483 Stephen Brulefer, a cordelier. Upon the book of sentences of S. Bonaventura, and several treatises upon doctrine.
- 1483 Andrew, cardinal of S. Sixtus. Letters, in 8. *Tiguri* 1654, and several treatises upon the reformation of the court of Rome.
- 1483 Jerome Savonarole, a dominican of Ferrara. The Triumph of the faith; of the simplicity of the Christian life, divers other Treatises of morality, and a very great number of Sermons. He was burnt for having declaimed against pope Alexander VI.
- 1484 Marcili Ficini, canon of Florence, and a great Platonic philosopher, composed several Letters, a Commentary upon S. Paul, a Treatise upon the Christian religion, and other Treatises of doctrine. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetis* 1516, *Basileæ* 1561, & *Paris* 1641.
- 1484 Wernard de Laer, a Carthusian of Cologne. A Chronicle, entitled *Fasciculus Temporum, inter Scriptores Germanicos*. It hath been translated into French, under the title of *Fardelet des Temps*.
- 1484 John Trytheme, a German Benedictine, and abbot of Hirsaug. A Catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, several Letters, Treatises of piety, of doctrine and morality, other historical works, and the Chronicle of Hirsaug, in fol. *Paris* 1604. *Moguntiae* 1604, 1605, & *Coloniae* 1625, &c. *Sancti Galli in Helvetia* 1690. 2 vol.
- 1485 Felix Fabri, a German Dominican. A Journey to Jerusalem, in 4. *Moguntiae* 1486.
- 1485 John Pic, prince of Mirandola. Upon the six days of the creation, Several Treatises of morality and religion, Letters and several works of philosophy. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Venetis* 1498, & *Basil.* 1573 & 1601.
- 1485 Peter Brutus, bishop in the state of Venice, wrote against the Jews. *Victoria pro Christianis*, in folio. *Vicentiae* 1489.
- 1486 Charles Fernandéz, professor at Paris. Treatise of the immaculate conception, and some works of spirituality and morality. *Paris* 1512, 1515, 1516.

- 1486 Anthony de Lebrixa (Nebriffensis), first professor of Alcala in Spain. Notes on the Epistles of the New Testament, some Lives of saints, the Histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, and several works of literature.
- 1487 Aurelius Brandolinus, an Italian Augustin. Christian Paradoxes, and other Treatises of morality. *Basileæ* 1498.
- 1487 Arnoldus Borstius, a Carmelite of Ghent, wrote upon the illustrious men, of the Carthusians and Carmelites, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1609. Scarce.
- 1488 Geofroy Boufard, doctor of Paris. Of the celibacy of the priests, and other canonical works. *Paris* 1505, 1511, 1519.
- 1488 Donatus Boffius, a Milanese. A Chronicle of the bishops of Milan, in folio. *Mediolani* 1492.
- 1489 Marcus Coccius Sabellicus. A general Chronicle, a History of Venice, and other works of literature. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Basileæ* 1560. 4 volum.
- 1489 Boniface Simonetta, a white friar. History of the persecutions, which befell the church, in folio. *Mediolani* 1492.
- 1490 John Caroli, Dominic. of Florence. The great men of his order. *Bonon.*
- 1491 Mathew Boffius, regular canon of Italy. Divers Treatises of morality, in folio.
- 1491 Conrad Summenhart, a German. Divers Treatises of morality. *Hagencæ* 1615.
- 1492 Alexander VI. pope. Besides several Letters, he composed the Buckler of the faith. *Clypeus defensionis Fidei Rom. Ecclesiæ.* *Argent.* 1497.
- 1492 Robert Gaguin, general of the Trinitarians. Poems, Letters, Treatises of the immaculate conception, in 8. *Paris* 1498, and a History of France.
- 1493 Felinus Sandeus, an Italian lawyer. Commentaries upon the decretals, on the decree, and several other canonical matters.
- 1493 John Galerius, of Kayserwerth in Germany. Sermons, and several Treatises of morality and doctrine. *Argentorati* 1509, 1510, 1513, 1515, 1518.
- 1494 James Wimphelingius, prebend of Spire. Grievance of the German nation against the court of Rome. Lives of the bishops of Strasbourg, and a Chronicle of the emperors.
- 1494 John Reuchlin, called Capnio, one of the most learned men of Germany. Treatises against the cabal, upon the Talmud, *de Verbo mirifico*, and other Treatises of doctrine.
- 1495 Oliver Maillart, cordelier. A great number of Sermons, printed in several places, which are very much inquired after by the curious.
- 1495 James Philip Forestus, Augustin of Bergame. A universal History, under the title of *Supplementum Chronicorum*, in fol. *Brixia* 1496. A History of illustrious women, in fol. *Paris* 1521, and a Directory of the confessors.
- 1496 Antony Bonfinius, an Italian. History of Hungary, and a Treatise of virginity, in folio. *Francofurti* 1587.
- 1496 Jovianus Pontanus, a celebrated Italian literator, wrote upon the belles letters, morality, ecclesiastical matters, and the History of Naples. *Ejus Opera*, in 8. *Venetiis Aldus* 1519. 3 vol. *Ejus Poemata*, in 8. *Venetiis* 1520.
- 1497 Nicolas de Simons (Simonis), a Dutch Carmelite. Sermons, Commentaries upon the decretals, and a Treatise of the power of the pope, of the emperor and the council.

- 1457 Of Avignon, upon discipline. *Ibid.* & *Martene Thes.* IV.
 1459 Assembly of Mantua, upon the war against the Turks. *Ibid.*
 1461 Of Sens, upon discipline and manners. *Ibidem.*
 1462 Of Lenciski in Poland, upon discipline.
 1463 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1463 Of Canterbury, held at London, upon manners. *Ibid.* & *Angl.* III.
 1466 Of York, upon reformation of manners. *Ibid.* *Angl.* I.
 1466 Of Lanciski in Poland, upon manners.
 1470 Of Benevento, upon manners. *Synodic. Benev.*
 1473 Of Toledo, upon discipline. *Regia XXXIV. Labbe XIII. Hard.* IX.
 1476 Of Lambeth, against the errors of Regnault, bishop of Chester. *Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.* Wanting in *Regia.*
 1476 Of London, upon the funerals of the bishops. *Ibidem.*
 1480 Of York, upon manners. *Angl.* III.
 1485 Of Petricovia in Poland.
 1486 Of London, against seditious preachers. *Angl.* III.
 1487 Of S. Andrew in Scotland, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1488 Of York, upon discipline. *Angl.* III.
 1490 Of Thoulouse, under cardinal de Joyeuse.

S I X T E E N T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1509 Of Avignon, upon discipline. Only *Martene Thesauri* Tom. IV.
 1510 Of Tours, upon the bad treatment the French received from pope Julius II. and the measures to be taken for redress. *Regia XXXIV. Labbe XIII. Harduin IX.*
 1511 Of Pisa in Italy, assembled against pope Julius by the cardinals of Carvajal and Briconnet. It was continued at Milan. *Ibid.* This council is not received in Italy, only by some French Theologians, although Dupuy hath given the acts of it.
 1511 Assembly of Augsbourg, against the council of Pisa.
 1512 Of Seville, upon discipline. *Aguirre* Tom. IV.
 1512 De Lateran, XIXth general council, begun 10th May 1512, by Julius II. and ended under pope Leo X. 16 March 1517, against the council of Pisa, for the holy war, and to suppress the pragmatic sanction of France. Several theologians do not reckon this a general council, and Bellarmin leaves himself at liberty to doubt of it. *Regia XXXIV. Labbe XIV. Harduin IX.*
 1515 Assembly of Vienna in Austria, for peace among Christian princes. *Raynald. ad hunc ann.*
 1517 Of Florence, under cardinal Julius de Medicis, afterward pope.
 1518 Of Dublin, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
 1518 Of Rouen, upon discipline. *Bessin. in Conciliis Normaniæ.*
 1523 Of Lanciski, against Luther. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1523 Of Meaux, under William Briconnet, against Luther. *Spondanus.*
 1524 Assembly of Ratisbon, where the archduke Ferdinand publishes an edict against the Lutherans. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1525 Of Mexico, upon discipline. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
 1527 Of Lyons, against the opinions of Luther, upon discipline, and to grant a subsidy to the king, to deliver out of Spain the infants of France, who were hostages for Francis I. *Mart. Thes.* IV.
 1527 Of Rouen, upon doctrine and discipline. *Bessin ibid.*
 1528 Of Bourges, against the opinions of Luther, upon the reformation of manners,

- 1497 James Sprengerus, Dominican of Cologne, wrote against women, who concerned themselves with charms, in 8. *Venetiis* 1576, & *Lugd.* 1620.
- 1498 Henry Institor, a Dominican. A Treatise upon the power of the pope, in 8. *Venetiis* 1499.
- 1498 Peter Dorlandus, a Carthusian of Cologne. Upon the illustrious men of his order, in 8. *Coloniæ* 1608.
- 1498 Vincent de Bandellis, a Dominican of Italy, wrote upon the conception of the holy virgin, in 4. *Bononiæ* 1481, & in 12. *Rathomagi* 1679. and other treatises.
- 1499 John Palinodorus, a Carmelite of Malines. Historical Treatises upon his order.
- 1499 John Blerus, Benedictin of Liege. History of Corpus Christi day. *apud Bzovium ad ann.* 1320.
- 1499 Michael Lockmayer, canon of Passau. Sermons and Treatises upon the duties of curates, in 4. *Hagenoæ* 1497, & *Moguntia* 1616.
- 1499 John Nauciere, a German. An universal Chronicle, in fol. *Coloniæ* 1564, 1579.
- 1499 Augustin de Pavia (Ticinensis). A History of the religious orders, and other works. *Brixia* 1511.
- 1499 William Pepin, a Dominican of Evreux. A great number of Sermons, in 4. *Antwerp.* 1656. 9 volum.
- 1500 Claude de Seyssel, bishop of Marseilles, archbishop of Turin. Treatises against the Vaudois, and other tracts.
- 1500 John du Pin, bishop of Rieux. Life of S. Catherine of Sienna, and other illustrious women, in folio. *Paris* 1521.
- 1500 Paulus Cortez, apostolic prothonotary. Commentary upon the master of the sentences, a Treatise of the cardinalship, and other doctrinal works, in folio. *Basileæ* 1548.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1501 John Lewis Vives, a Spaniard. Commentary upon S. Augustin's City of God.
- 1501 Baptist Mantuan, a Carmelite. Lives of saints, and Poems.
- 1502 James Almain, doctor of Paris. Treatise upon the authority of the church, printed with the works of Gerson.
- 1502 Albert Crantzius, canon of Hamburg. Ecclesiastical History of the people of the North, in folio. *Frankofurti* 1574.
- 1503 John Stella, a Venetian priest. Lives of the popes, in 8. *Venet.* 1507.
- 1503 Francis Ximenes, a Cordelier and archbishop of Toledo, composed a polyglot Bible, in folio. *Compluti (Alcala)* 1517.
- 1504 Alphonsus Zamora, a converted Jew. Treatises upon the holy Scripture.
- 1505 Philip Decius, doctor of laws at Pisa. Upon the superiority of the church above the pope, in *Goldasti* Tom. II. and other works.
- 1507 James le Fevre d'Estaples, or Faber. Translations and Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and other doctrinal works.
- 1510 Pope Adrian VI. Theological Questions and Commentary upon the master of the sentences, in folio. *Romæ* 1522.
- 1510 John Major, a Scotchman. Upon the master of the sentences, and authority of the councils, *inter Opera Gersonis.*

- manners, and to find out means to deliver out of prison the sons of king Francis I. *Labbe* Tom. XIV. *Hard.* IX. only.
- 1528 Of Sens, or Paris, against the Lutherans, and for the reformation of manners. *Regia* XXXIV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* IX. and printed separately at Paris in fol. in 1529.
- 1536 Of Cologne, upon doctrine and discipline, by Herman, archbishop of Cologne, who afterward became a Lutheran. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Harduin* IX. *Idem* in folio. *Coloniæ* 1537.
- 1538 *Concilium delectorum Cardinalium & aliorum Prælatorum de emendandâ Ecclesiâ.* Wanting in the three large collections, and only found in the edition of *Crabbe*, of the year 1551.
- 1538 Of Mentz, Osnabrug, Munster, &c. against the heretics. *Laurent. Surius in Commentariis.*
- 1539 Of Petricovia in Poland, to maintain the faith.
- 1540 Of Petricovia, against the opinions of Luther.
- 1542 Of Petricovia, against heresies. *Raynaldi ad hunc ann.*
- 1545 Of Benevent, upon manners. *Synodicon Beneventinum.*
- 1547 Of Gnesen, to depute to the council of Trent.
- 1548 Of Augsbουργ, upon the reformation of the clergy. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* IX.
- 1548 Of Treves, upon the doctrine of the faith and discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1549 Of Cologne, upon discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Mentz, upon faith and manners. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Treves, upon faith and good manners. *Ibid.*
- 1549 Of Trent, XXth, or only XVIIIth general council, summoned at Mantua, afterward at Vicenna, and at length began at Trent 16th Dec. 1543, and ended in 1563, against the opinions of Luther, Zuinglius and Calvin, and for the reformation of discipline and manners. In 1547 they transferred it to Boulogne, and 8 months after they removed it back again to Trent, and it was resumed and interrupted three times. It is received in France as to it's doctrine, not discipline. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XIV. *Hard.* X.
- 1551 Of Narbonne, upon discipline. Only *Labbe* XV. *Hard.* X.
- 1551 Of Petricovia, against heresy. *Florimond de Remond de Hæres.*
- 1552 Of Verona, under the bishop John Mathew Gilbert.
- 1552 Of Novarre, under cardinal John de Moron.
- 1556 National of England, under cardinal Pool, legate of the holy see.
- 1556 Of Lowictz, or of Leopold, for the faith. *Raynaldi.*
- 1557 Of Vienne in Dauphiny, upon manners. *Martene Thes.* T. IV.
- 1564 Of Rheims, upon the reformation of manners, under cardinal Charles de Lorraine. *Labbe* XV. *Harduin* X. Wanting in *Regia.*
- 1565 Of Toledo, for the observation of the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Constantinople, where Joseph, patriarch of this city, was deposed for simony. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Cambray, upon the faith and the correction of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1565 Of Milan, I. council by S. Charles Borromia, upon doctrine and discipline. *Regia* XXXV. *Labbe* XV. *Hard.* X.
- 1565 Divers councils in Spain. See *Daguirre* Tom. IV.
- 1567 Of Naples, under cardinal Alphonso Caraffe. *Labbe in Synops.*
- 1569 Of Milan, II. by S. Charles Borromia, upon the doctrine (administration of sacraments) and the duty of the ecclesiastics. *Ibidem.*
- 1570 Of Malines, upon the faith, the sacraments and divers points of discipline. *Labbe* XV. *Harduin* X. Wanting in *Regia.*

- 1517 Thomas de Vio, cardinal Cajetan, a Dominican. Upon the holy Scripture, on the Summary of S. Thomas, and other treatises.
- 1518 Albert Pighius, a Fleming. Treatise of hierarchy, and others.
- 1523 James Merlin, doctor of Paris. A Collection of the councils, in folio. *Paris* 1524. 2 volum.
- 1523 Bernard de Luxembourg, a Dominican. Catalogue of the heretics.
- 1523 Sanctis Pagninus, a Dominican. Version of the Bible.
- 1523 Leo de Castro, doctor of Salamanca in Spain. Commentary upon the prophets, and a defence for the vulgate.
- 1523 Desiderius Erasmus, of Rotterdam, died at Basil in Switzerland, published several editions of the fathers of the church, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and Treatises of doctrine and piety, in folio. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1712. 11 volum.
- 1524 Augustin Steuchus, bishop of Eugubio. Treatises of doctrine.
- 1524 Matthias Ugonius, bishop of Famagusta in Cyprus. *Synodia Ugonia*, or Treatises of the councils, in folio. Very scarce.
- 1524 Sylvester Mazelin, called Prieras, wrote against Luther.
- 1524 John Driedo, of Louvain, wrote upon grace, in folio.
- 1528 James Sadolet, a Cardinal. Doctrinal Treatises and Letters.
- 1528 Caspar Contarini, a cardinal. Treatises of religion.
- 1528 Ambrose Catharin of Sienna, a Dominican. Commentary upon the holy Scripture, and doctrinal Treatises, very much esteemed, in folio.
- 1528 Francis Titelman, a Cordelier. Comment. upon the holy Scripture, &c.
- 1529 Gosse Clitou (Clitoveus). Several controversial Treatises.
- 1532 Leander Alberti, a Dominican. A History of his order, and a Description of Italy.
- 1532 John Groper, archdeacon of Cologne. Upon the eucharist, and other controversial Treatises.
- 1533 Lewis Lippoman, a Venetian, bishop of Verona, published several Sermons, and 8 tomes of the Lives of Saints.
- 1534 Alphonfus de Castro, a Spanish Cordelier. The History of heresies.
- 1535 Peter Crabbe, Franciscan of Malines. A Collection of councils.
- 1536 Ruard Tapper, doctor of Louvain, wrote against Luther.
- 1537 Francis Vatablus, professor of the Hebrew language at Paris. Notes upon the holy Scripture.
- 1545 Bartholomi Caranza, a Dominican, confessor to the emperor Charles V. Treatise of the sacraments. Summary of the councils.
- 1546 Anthony de Mouchi (Demochares), doctor of Paris. Upon the eucharist and the sacrifice of the mass.
- 1548 Claude Despence, doctor of Paris. Treatises of divinity.
- 1549 Onuphrio Panvini, Augustin of Verona. A Chronology of the popes, and several Treatises upon religious matters.
- 1550 Frederic Nausea, died at the council of Trent in 1552. Sermons, Commentaries upon the holy Scripture, and some Treatises of religion.
- 1550 Isidorus Clarius, Benedictin of mount Cassin, bishop of Foligno. A Version of the holy Scripture, with some notes, in folio.
- 1550 Sixtus of Sienne, a converted Jew, and a relapse, afterward a Dominican. A religious Library, or Introduction to the holy Scripture.
- 1550 Nicolas Sanders, an Englishman. A Treatise of the schism of England, and of the visible monarchy of the church.

- 1573 Of Milan, III. by S. Charles Borromia, upon discipline. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1574 Of Malines, at Louvain, upon discipline. *Martene Thes. T. IV.*
- 1575 Of Tortosa, upon discipline.
- 1576 Of Milan, IV. under S. Charles Borromia, upon the faith and the correction of manners. *Regia XXXV. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1579 Of Milan, V. under S. Charles, upon the faith and manners. *Ibid.*
- 1581 Of Rouen, upon the discipline. Only *Labbe XV. Hard. X.*
- 1582 Of Milan, VI. under S. Charles Borromia, upon discipline and government. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1582 Of Memphis, or Cairo, to reconcile the Copti with the Roman church, and make them abjure the heresies of Nestorius and Dioscores, or Eutiches. *Labbe XV. Hard. X. Wanting in Regia.*
- 1583 Of Rheims, for discipline and the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1583 Of Bourdeaux, upon the seminaries. *R. XXXVI. L. XV. H. X.*
- 1583 Of Tours, transferred to Angers the same year, upon faith, discipline, and against simony. *Regia XXXVI. Labbe XV. Harduin X.*
- 1584 Of Bourges, upon faith and manners. Only *Labbe XV. Hard. X.*
- 1585 Of Aix, upon the reformation of manners. *Ibid.*
- 1585 Of Mexico, upon discipline and the converted Indians. *Ibid.*
- 1586 Of Cambray, upon faith and manners. Only *Hard. X.*
- 1590 Of Toulouse, upon discipline. Only *Hard. X.*
- 1594 Of Avignon, for the observation of the council of Trent. *Ibid.*
- 1596 Of Aquileia, for the observation of the council of Trent, and discipline. *Ibidem.*
- 1599 Of Diamper, in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, near the city of S. Thomas, or Meliapur, by the archbishop of Goa, against the Nestorians and other heretics.

S E V E N T E E N T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1607 Of Malines, for ecclesiastical discipline. *Ibid.*
- 1609 Of Narbonne, upon faith and manners.
- 1612 Of Sens, or Paris, against Edmund Richer's Treatise of ecclesiastical power. *Ibid.*
- 1612 Of Aix, against the same book. *Ibid.*
- 1612 Of Mesopotamia, by Elias, patriarch of Babylon, to receive the profession of faith by Paul V.
- 1618 * Of Dort, synod, or general council of the protestant churches, reformed and English, upon matters relating to justification and grace, against the sentiments of Armenius, opposed to those of Luther and Calvin, fol. *Dort 1620.*
- 1624 Of Bourdeaux, upon discipline. Only *Labbe XI. Harduin X.*
- 1638 Of Constantinople, by Cyril of Berhoé, patriarch of this city, against Cyril of Lucar and the confession of faith, published by the latter. Only *H. X.*
- 1642 Of Gias or Jassi in Moldavia, against Cyril of Lucar. *Hard. X.*
- 1672 Of Jerusalem, by the patriarch Dosithée, against Cyril of Lucar. Only *Harduin Tom. X.*
- 1725 Of Rome, under pope Benedict XIII. upon faith, manners and ecclesiastical discipline, in 4. *Romæ 1725, & Augustæ Vindelicorum 1726.*
- 1727 Of Ambrune, upon receiving the constitution *Unigenitus*, and other ecclesiastical matters, in 4. *Ebreduni & Par. 1728.* These two last councils are wanting in all the other collections.

- 1551 Jean le Mercier (Mercerus) Commentary upon the old testament.
- 1552 William Lindanus, bishop of Ruremonde. Treatises of controversy, under the title of *Panoplia*.
- 1553 Thomas Stapleton, an Englishman. Divers Treatises of controversy.
- 1554 John Molanus, doctor of Louvain. The Martyrology, and some Treatises of divinity.
- 1555 Christian Adricomius, of Delft. Holy Geography and Chronology.
- 1556 Benedict Arias Montanus, a Spaniard, published at Antwerp the Polyglot Bible, and some Treatises upon sacred History.
- 1557 Andrew Mafius. A Commentary upon Job. He also assisted in the Polyglot of Antwerp.
- 1558 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. Several writings against the Lutherans and Calvinists.
- 1559 Lewis of Granada, a Dominican. A Catechism, Treatises of piety, Sermons, and an ecclesiastical Rhetoric.
- 1559 Melchior Cano, a Dominican, bishop of the Canaries. Treatises upon the preliminaries of piety. *De Theologicis*.
- 1560 Andrew Vega, a Cordelier. Upon justification and grace.
- 1561 Charles Sigonius. History of the bishops of Bologna, and other Treatises.
- 1572 Barthelemi des Martyrs, a Dominican, archbishop of Braga in Portugal. Some Treatises of doctrine.
- 1573 Lewis Blofius, Liegeois. Several Treatises of spirituality.
- 1574 Anthony Bosio, an Italian. The subterraneous Monument of Rome, *Roma subterranea*.
- 1575 Edmund Campian, an English Jesuit. Controversial Treatises, and upon the divorce of Henry VIII.
- 1576 Garcias Loaysa, a Spaniard. An edition of the councils of Spain, with the notes.
- 1577 Ange Rocca, Augustin of Rome, laboured upon the holy Scripture and upon the fathers.
- 1578 John Peter Maffei, an Italian Jesuit. History of the Indies, and the Life of S. Ignatius, in fine Latin.
- 1579 Josse Coccius, canon of Juliers. Controversial Treatises.
- 1580 Cardinal Regnault, Polus. Divers Treatises of controversy.
- 1580 Dominic Soto, doctor of Salamanca. Some Treatises of controversy.
- 1580 John Hessels, doctor of Louvain. A much esteemed Catechism.
- 1581 Cardinal Stanislas, a Hessian. Divers controversial Treatises.
- 1581 Laurent Surius, a Carthusian of Cologne. An edition of the councils, the Lives of the saints, and other Histories.
- 1586 Lewis Molina, a Jesuit, wrote upon Grace.
- 1590 Gilbert Genebrard, doctor of Paris. A Chronicle and a Commentary upon the Psalms.
- 1591 Cæsar Baronius, a cardinal. Ecclesiastical and martyrological Annals.
- 1592 Robert Bellarmin, a cardinal. Treatises of controversy, &c.
- 1600 Nicolas Serrarius, a Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Scripture.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1601 Jerome Vecchiotti. A Chronicle, or *Annus primitivus*, in fol. 1620.
- 1604 Diego Alvarés, a Dominican. A Treatise upon grace.
- 1604 Thomas Lemos. Treatises upon grace, against Molina.

- 1605 Paolo Sarpi, Servite. History of the council of Trent, and others.
- 1606 James David du Perron, a cardinal. Controversial Treatises.
- 1607 James Gretzer, a Jesuit. Ancient authors reprinted.
- 1608 Arnaud de Pontac. A Chronicle of Eusebius.
- 1608 Gabriel de Laubepine. Ecclesiastical Observations.
- 1609 John Fillelac. Ecclesiastical Dissertations.
- 1610 Heribert Rosweide. Lives of the fathers of the desert.
- 1611 Aubert le Mire. Treatises upon Ecclesiastical History.
- 1623 Joseph Vicecomes, a Milanese. *De Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, 4. 4 vol.
- 1623 Nicolas Coëffeteau. Several Controversial Treatises, &c.
- 1624 Francis Collius, a Milanese. *De Animabus Paganorum*, &c.
- 1624 Peter Arcudius, a Grecian, wrote upon the sacraments.
- 1624 William Estius. Upon the sentences, upon S. Paul, &c.
- 1625 Cornelius a Lapide, a Jesuit. Commentaries upon the holy Scripture
- 1628 Matthew Marier, a Benedictine. *Bibliotheca Cluniacensis*.
- 1629 Simon de Muys, royal professor of the Hebrew language at Paris
A Commentary upon the Psalms, and other Dissertations.
- 1630 Nicolas Rigaud. Works of Tertullian and S. Cyprian.
- 1631 John Morinus, priest of the oratory. A Bible in Greek, sacred Dissertations, Treatise of repentance and ordinations.
- 1632 Denys Petau, a Jesuit. Theological Doctrines, an edition of S. Epiphanius and Synesius, Chronology and other Treatises.
- 1633 James Syrmond, a Jesuit. The Councils of the Gauls, and a great many ecclesiastical authors, printed in 5 vol. folio.
- 1634 John Bollandus, a Jesuit, began the Collection of the acts, the Lives of the saints, continued by Henchenius, Papebroch, &c.
- 1635 Leo Allatius, a Grecian, wrote upon the dogma and doctrine of the church, and collected from a great many Greek authors.
- 1636 Luke Holstein, of Hambourgh, hath published some Treatises upon ecclesiastical antiquities.
- 1637 Ange Maurique. Annals of the white friars, in fol. 4 volum.
- 1638 Theophilus Raynaud, a Jesuit, wrote upon all sorts of ecclesiastical matters. *Ejus Opera*, in folio. *Lugduni*, 20 vol.
- 1638 Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, wrote a Treatise upon grace. He also published Commentaries upon the holy Scripture.
- 1639 Henry Sponde, bishop of Pamiers, abridged the Annals of Baronius, and continued them.
- 1639 Armand de Richelieu, a cardinal. Controversial Treatises.
- 1640 Luke Wading, an Irish Franciscan, composed the History of his order, in 8 vol. in folio, or in 18 vol.
- 1640 Abraham Bzovius, a Polish Dominican, continued the Annals of cardinal Baronius.
- 1641 Oderic Raynaldi, priest of the oratory of Rome, also composed a Continuation of the Annals of cardinal Baronius.
- 1642 De la Haye, a Cordelier. Two Collections of Commentaries upon the Bible, one, *Biblia magna*, 5 vol. the other, *Biblia maxima*, 19 vol.
- 1643 Ferdinand Ughelli, of the order of white friars, published *Italia sacra*, in folio, 9 volum. afterward in 10 volum.
- 1644 Anthony Godeau, bishop of Vence. History of the church, new Testament, divers doctrinal Treatises.

- 1646 James Goar, a Dominican. Euchologist of the Greek church.
- 1648 Francis Combefis, a Dominican. Several Greek authors.
- 1650 Luke of Acheri, a Benedictin. Original Acts of the saints of his order, and a great number of ecclesiastical writers.
- 1652 Henry de Valois published the ecclesiastical Historians, Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen and Theodoret.
- 1653 Adrian de Valois composed a History of the first race of the kings of France, and a Notitia of the Gauls.
- 1654 Peter de Marca, archbishop of Toulouse, of Paris. A Concord of the priesthood of the empire, and other works.
- 1655 The Brothers of Saint Martha. A State of the bishoprics of France, Gallia Christiana, continued and augmented by the Benedictins.
- 1656 Anthony Deschamps, a Jesuit, wrote against Jansenius.
- 1656 John de Launoy, a divine of Paris, wrote upon a great number of ecclesiastical matters, in folio. *Genevæ*, 10 vol.
- 1660 Robert Arnaud d'Andilly translated into French a great many ecclesiastical authors.
- 1660 Charles du Cange published some Greek authors, and two Glossaries for the explanation of ecclesiastical terms.
- 1660 Blaise Pascal. Thoughts upon religion, and Letters.
- 1661 John de Bona, of the order of S. Bernard, and cardinal. Upon the liturgy, &c.
- 1663 John Garnier, a Jesuit. Several ecclesiastical works.
- 1664 Philip Labbe, a Jesuit, published, with father Cossart, also a Jesuit, a Collection of the councils, in 18 vol. in folio.
- 1665 Nicolas Sanfon, a Geographer, published a sacred Geography.
- 1670 John Baptist Cottelier published the fathers of the apostolic times, and a Collection of Greek ecclesiastical writers.
- 1672 Anthony Arnaud, doctor of Paris. Controversial Treatises, and upon matters of doctrine and criticism.
- 1675 Michael Germain, a Benedictin, employed himself upon the diplomatic.
- 1680 Bernard Lami, priest of the oratory. Commentary upon the harmony of the gospels. Description of the temple of Solomon, &c.
- 1681 Henry de Noris, an Augustin cardinal. History of the Pelagians.
- 1682 Nicolas le Tourneaux, an ecclesiastic, began the Christian year, and composed other works of piety and doctrine.
- 1682 Isaac le maitre de Sacy, began the translation and commentary of the Bible, which bears his name.
- 1682 Charles le Cointe, priest of the oratory. The ecclesiastical History of France, in 8 vol. in folio.
- 1683 D'Aguirre, a cardinal. The Councils of Spain, and a Theology.
- 1684 Anthony Pagi, a cordelier. A Criticism upon Baronius.
- 1685 Du Bois, priest of the oratory. The History of the church of Paris.
- 1686 John Mabillon, a Benedictin. Diplomatic, works of S. Bernard, the History and Acts of his order, &c.
- 1690 Father le Nain, religious de la Trappe. L'Histoire de Citeaux.
- 1692 Lewis Thomassin, priest of the oratory. Ecclesiastical Discipline, theological Dogma's, and other treatises.
- 1695 John Baptist Santeul, canon of S. Victor. Hymns of the saints.
- 1695 Boardaloue, a Jesuit. His Sermons were printed after his death.

- 1699 John Armand Bontillier de Rancé, abbot de la Trappe. Several Treatises upon the monastic state.
- 1700 Felibien. a Benedictin. History of the abby of S. Denys.
- 1700 James Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. A great many controversial Treatises, and other doctrinal works.
- 1700 Francis de Salignac de la Motte Fencelon, archbishop of Cambrai. Treatise upon matters of Grace.
- 1700 Peter Nicole. Controversial and moral Treatises.
- 1700 Thierry Ruynart, a Benedictin. Works of Gregory a Tours, and a Continuation of the History and Acts of the order of S. Benedict.
- 1700 Sebastian le Nain de Tillemont. An ecclesiastical History, and one of the emperors.
- 1700 John Baptist Thiers wrote divers Treatises upon discipline.
- 1700 Paul Bezzon, of the order of Cisterians, wrote an evangelic History, and a Commentary upon the prophets.
- 1700 Witty Fletcher was burnt, through the preaching in the 17th age.

E I G H T E E N T H C E N T U R Y.

- 1704 Noel Alexander, a Dominican, wrote a Church History and one of divinity.
- 1705 Lewis Elies Dupin, his Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, and other treatises.
- 1706 John Martianai, a Benedictin. His edition of S. Jerome.
- 1707 Stephen Balize published several works of other churchmen.
- 1708 Fleury has given us a Church History, and other writings.
- 1709 Richard Simon has laboured upon the holy Scripture.
- 1710 John Hardouin, a Jesuit. His edition of the Councils.
- 1710 Adrian Baillet wrote Lives of saints, and other works.
- 1712 Eusebius Renaudot wrote upon the eucharist, and other books.
- 1713 Joseph Dugué wrote several Treatises of piety.
- 1720 Peter Constant, a Benedictin. S. Hilarii Opera, folio, 1693. Epistola Pontificum, in folio, 1721, excellent editions. It were to be wished, the latter had been continued.
- 1730 Charles de la Rue, a Benedictin, published Originis Opera, in folio.
- 1740 Bernard of Montfaucon, a Benedictin, published S. Athanasii Opera, folio, 3 vol. Exaple Originis, folio, 2 vol. Collectio Patrum, in folio, 2 vol. 8. Joan Chrysostomi Opera, fol. 13 vol. &c.
- 1740 Augustin Calmet. His Commentary upon the Bible, and other works.

A CATALOGUE OF POPES,

ACCORDING TO THE
CHRONOLOGY OF FATHER FRANCIS PAGI,
of the order of S. Francis.

Year of J. C.

54 **S**T. Peter came to Rome in the beginning of Nero, martyred 29 Jun. 65.

55 S. Linus, coadjutor to S. Peter.

65 S. Linus succeeded S. Peter 29 Jun. martyred 23 Sept. 67.

67 S. Clement, 24 Sept. abdicated 4 Sept. 77. exiled and martyred 100 of J. C.

77 S. Cletus, 9 Febr. martyred 26 April 83.

83 S. Anacletus, martyred 12 Jul. 95.

95 S. Evaristus, martyred 26 Oct. 108.

108 S. Alexandrus, 2 March, mart. 3 May 116.

116 S. Sixtus, martyred 3 Jul. 126.

126 S. Telesphorus, mart. 5 Jan. 137.

137 S. Hyginus, *died* 10 Jan. 141.

141 S. Pius, *d.* 11 Jul. 141.

151 S. Anicetus, mart. 17 Apr. 161.

161 S. Soter, *d.* 170.

170 S. Eleutherus, 1 May, *d.* 25 May 185.

185 S. Victor, 12 Jun. *d.* 28 Jul. 197.

197 Zephyrinus, 7 Aug. *d.* 12 Jul. 217.

217 S. Calixtus, 17 Jul. mart. 28 Sept. 222.

222 S. Urban, 1 Oct. martyred 24 May 230.

230 Pontianus, 22 Jun. abdicated 28 Sept. 235.

235 S. Anterus, 21 Nov. martyred 3 Jan. 236.

236 S. Fabianus, 11 Jan. mart. 20 Jan. 250.

251 S. Cornelius, 4 Jan. *d.* 14 Sept. 252.

Novatian, first antipope.

252 S. Lucius, 25 Sept. *d.* 4 March 253.

253 S. Stephen, 13 May, martyred 2 Aug. 257.

257 Sixtus II. 24 Aug. mart. 6 Aug. 258.

259 S. Dionysius, 22 Jul. *d.* 27 Dec. 269.

269 Felix, 29 Dec. *d.* 22 Dec. 274.

275 Eutychinus, 5 Jan. *d.* 7 Dec. 283.

283 Caius, 15 Dec. *d.* 21 Apr. 296.

296 Marcellinus, 30 Jun. *d.* 24 Oct. 304. vacant 3 y. 8 m. 3 d.

308 Marcellus, 27 Jun. *d.* 17 Jan. 310.

310 Eusebius, 5 Feb. *d.* 21 Jun. 310.

310 Melchiades, 2 Jul. *d.* 10 Jan. 314.

314 Sylvester, 31 Jan. *d.* 31 Dec. 335.

336 Marcus, 18 Jan. *d.* 7 Oct. 336.

337 Julius, 6 Febr. *d.* 12 Apr. 352.

352 Liberius, 21 Jun. *d.* 23 Sept. 366.

355 Felix II. deposed 29 Jul. 358. doubtful, if pope.

366 Damasus I. 5 Oct. *d.* 10 Dec. 384.

384 Siricius, 22 Dec. *d.* 26 Nov. 398.

398 Anastasius I. 5 Dec. *d.* 14 Dec. 401.

401 Innocent, 21 Dec. *d.* 12 March 417.

417 Zozimus, 18 March, *d.* 26 Dec. 418.

418 Boniface I. 29 Dec. *d.* 4 Sept. 422.

422 Coelestinus, 10 Sept. *d.* 18 or 19 Jul. 432.

432 Sixtus III. 24 Jul. *d.* 11 Aug. 440.

- 440 Leo, 22 Sept. *d.* 4 Nov. 461.
 461 Hilarius, 12 Nov. *d.* 21 Feb. 468.
 468 Simplicius, 25 Feb. *d.* 2 March 483.
 483 Felix III. 6 March, *d.* 24 Feb. 492.
 492 Gelasius, 1 March, *d.* 19 Nov. 496.
 496 Anastasius II. 24 Nov. *d.* 17 Nov. 498.
 498 Symmachus, 22 Nov. *d.* 19 Jul. 514.
 514 Hormisdas, 27 Jul. *d.* 6 Aug. 523.
 523 John I. 13 Aug. *d.* 18 May 526.
 526 Felix IV. 12 Jul. *d.* 18 Sept. 530.
 530 Boniface II. 21 Sept. *d.* 16 Oct. 532.
 532 John II. 31 Dec. *d.* 26 May 535.
 535 Agapetus, 3 Jun. *d.* 22 Apr. 536.
 536 Silverus, 8 Jun. *d.* 19 Nov. 537.
 537 Vigilius, 22 Nov. *d.* Jan. 555.
 555 Pelagius I. 11 Apr. *d.* 1 March 560.
 560 John III. 18 Jul. *d.* 13 Jul. 573.
 574 Benedict I. 3 Jun. *d.* 30 Jul. 578.
 578 Pelagius II. 30 Nov. *d.* 8 Feb. 590.
 590 Gregory I. 3 Sept. *d.* 12 March 604.
 604 Sabinianus, 15 Sept. *d.* 22 Feb. 606.
 607 Boniface III. 19 Feb. *d.* 10 Nov. 607.
 608 Boniface IV. 25 Aug. *d.* 7 May 615.
 615 Deusdedit, 19 Oct. *d.* 8 Nov. 618.
 619 Boniface V. 23 Dec. *d.* 22 Oct. 625.
 625 Honorius I. 27 Oct. *d.* 12 Oct. 638.
 640 Severinus, 28 May, *d.* 2 Aug. 640.
 640 John IV. 24 Dec. *d.* 11 Oct. 642.
 642 Theodorus, 24 Nov. *d.* 13 May 649.
 649 Martin I. 5 Jul. *d.* 26 March 655.
 654 Eugenius I. 5 Sept. *d.* 1 Jun. 657.
 657 Vitalianus, 30 Jul. *d.* 27 Jan. 672.
 672 Adeodatus, 22 April, *d.* 26 Jun. 676.
 676 Donus I. 1 Nov. *d.* 11 Apr. 678.
 678 Agatho, 27 Jun. *d.* 2 Jan. 682.
 682 Leo II. 17 Aug. *d.* 11 Jul. 683.
 684 Benedict II. 26 Jun. *d.* 7 May 685.
 685 John V. 23 Jul. *d.* 1 Aug. 686.
 686 Conon, 21 Oct. *d.* 21 Sept. 687.
 687 Sergius I. 15 Dec. *d.* 7 Sept. 701.
 701 John VI. 28 Oct. *d.* 9 Jan. 705.
 705 John VII. 1 March, *d.* 17 Oct. 707.
 708 Sifinnius, 18 Jan. *d.* 10 Feb. 708.
 708 Constantine, 25 March, *d.* 9 Apr. 715.
 715 Gregory II. 19 May, *d.* 11 Feb. 731.
 731 Gregory III. 18 March, *d.* 28 Nov. 741.
 741 Zacharias, 30 Nov. *d.* 14 March 752.
 752 Stephen, elected, but not appointed, nor reckoned.
 752 Stephen II. 26 March, *d.* 24 Apr. 757.
 757 Paul, 29 May, *d.* 28 Jun. 767.
 767 Constantine, antipope, 28 Jun. deposed 5 Aug. 768.
 768 Stephen III. 7 Aug. *d.* 2 Feb. 772.
 772 Adrian I. 9 Feb. *d.* 25 Dec. 795.
 795 Leo III. 26 Dec. *d.* 11 Jun. 816.
 816 Stephen IV. 22 Jun. *d.* 24 Jan. 817.
 817 Paschal, 25 Jan. *d.* 10 Feb. 824.

- 824 Eugenius II. 14 Feb. *d.* Aug. 827.
 827 Valentinus, *d.* 827.
 827 Gregory IV. *d.* 25 Jan. 844.
 844 Sergius II. 10 Febr. *d.* 27 Jan. 847.
 847 Leo IV. 11 Apr. *d.* 17 Jul. 855.
 Others place here pope Joan.
 855 Benedict III. 29 Sept. *d.* 8 Apr. 858.
 858 Nicolas, 24 Apr. *d.* 13 Nov. 867.
 867 Adrian II. 14 Dec. *d.* Nov. 872.
 872 John VIII. Nov. *d.* 16 Dec. 882.
 882 Martin II. Dec. *d.* Dec. 884.
 884 Adrian III. *d.* Sept. 885.
 885 Stephen V. Sept. *d.* Sept. 891.
 891 Formosus, Sept. *d.* 4 Apr. 896.
 896 Boniface VI. not reckoned by some.
 896 Stephen VI. Aug. *d.* 897.
 897 Romanus, Oct. *d.* Jan. 898.
 898 Theodorus II. *d.* Jun. 898.
 898 John IX. Jul. *d.* Aug. 900.
 900 Benedict IV. Aug. *d.* Oct. 903.
 903 Leo V. Oct. *d.* Nov. 903.
 903 Christophilus, Nov. *d.* Jun. 904.
 treated sometime as an antipope.
 904 Sergius III. Jun. *d.* Aug. 911.
 911 Anastasius III. Jun. *d.* Oct. 913.
 913 Lando, 16 Oct. *d.* 16 Apr. 914.
 914 John X. Apr. 914. *d.* Jun. 928.
 928 Leo VI. Jun. *d.* Febr. 929.
 929 Stephen VII. 5 Febr. *d.* 15 March 931.
 931 John XI. March, *d.* Jan. 936.
 936 Leo VII. Jan. *d.* Jan. 939.
 939 Stephen VIII. Jan. *d.* Dec. 942.
 942 Martin III. Jan. *d.* Jun. 946.
 946 Agapetus II. Jun. *d.* Aug. 956.
 956 John XII. Aug. *d.* 14 May 964.
 963 Leo VIII. antipope, *d.* March 965. but reckoned.
 964 Benedict, May, *d.* 965.
 965 John XIII. March, *d.* 6 Sept. 972.
 972 Benedict VI. Nov. *d.* 974.
 974 Donus II. *d.* 975.
 975 Benedict VII. March, *d.* 984.
 984 John XIV. Jul. *d.* 20 Aug. 985.
 985 Boniface VII. antipope, March, *d.* 985. yet reckoned.
 985 John, son of Robert, elected, but neither annointed nor reckoned.
 985 John XV. Dec. *d.* 996.
 996 Gregory V. May, *d.* 18 Feb. 999.
 997 John XVI. antipope, March 998.
 999 Sylvester II. 2 April, *d.* 12 May 1003.
 1003 John XVII. 13 Jun. *d.* 7 Dec. 1003.
 1003 John XVIII. 26 Dec. *d.* May 1009.
 1009 Sergius IV. Jun. *d.* Jun. 1012.
 1012 Benedict VII. Nov. abdicated 1024.
 John XIX. *d.* 1033.
 Benedict IX. Nov. abdicated 1044.
 1044 Gregory VI. abdicated Dec. 1046.
 1046 Clement II. 25 Dec. *d.* 9 Oct. 1047.
 1047 Benedict IX. again expelled July 1048.
 1048 Damasus II. 17 Jul. *d.* 17 Aug. 1048.
 1049 Leo IX. 2 Feb. *d.* 19 Apr. 1054.
 1055 Victor II. 13 Apr. *d.* 28 Jul. 1057.
 1057 Stephen IX. 2 Aug. *d.* 29 March 1058.
 1058 Benedict X. antipope, 30 March, expelled 18 Jan. 1059.
 1058 Nicolas II. 28 Dec. *d.* 22 Jul. 1061.
 1061 Alexander II. 1 Oct. *d.* 21 Apr. 1073.
 1073 Gregory VII. 22 Apr. *d.* 25 May 1085.
 1086 Victor III. 24 May, and annointed only 21 March 1087. *d.* 16 Sept. 1087.
 1088 Urban II. 12 March, *d.* 29 Jul. 1099.
 1099 Paschal II. 13 Aug. *d.* 21 Jan. 1118.
 1118 Gelasius II. 25 Jan. *d.* 29 Jan. 1119.
 1118 Gregory, antipope, or Maurice Burdin, 19 March; but made prisoner 1121.

- 1119 Calixtus II. 1 Feb. *d.* 13 Dec. 1124.
 1124 Honorius II. 21 Dec. *d.* 14 Feb. 1130.
 1130 Innocent II. 15 Febr. *d.* 24 Sept. 1143.
 1130 Anacletus, antipope, 15 Feb. 2. Jan. 1138.
 1138 Victor, antipope, March 1138. abdicated 29 May 1138.
 1143 Cœlestinus II. 26 Sept. *d.* 9 March 1144.
 1144 Lucius II. 12 March, *d.* 25 Feb. 1145.
 1145 Eugenius III. 27 Feb. *d.* 8 Jul. 1153.
 1153 Anastasius IV. 9 Jul. *d.* 2 Dec. 1154.
 1154 Adrian IV. 3 Dec. *d.* 1 Sept. 1159.
 1159 Alexander III. 7 Sept. *d.* 30 Aug. 1181.
 1181 Lucius III. 1 Sept. *d.* 24 Nov. 1185.
 1185 Urban III. 4 Nov. *d.* 19 Oct. 1187.
 1187 Gregory VIII. 20 Oct. *d.* 17 Dec. 1187.
 1187 Clement III. 19 Dec. *d.* 27 March 1191.
 1191 Cœlestinus III. 30 March, *d.* 8 Jan. 1198.
 1198 Innocent III. 8 Jan. *d.* 16 Jul. 1216.
 1216 Honorius III. 18 Jul. *d.* 18 March 1227.
 1227 Gregory IX. 19 March, *d.* 21 Aug. 1241.
 1241 Cœlestinus IV. Oct. *d.* Nov. 1241. vacant about 20 months.
 1243 Innocent IV. 24 Jun. *d.* 7 Dec. 1254.
 1254 Alexander IV. 12 Dec. *d.* 25 May 1261.
 1261 Urban IV. 29 Aug. *d.* 2 Oct. 1264.
 1265 Clement IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 29 Nov. 1268.
 Vacant 2 y. 9 m. 1 d.
- 1271 Gregory X. Sept. *d.* 10 Jan. 1276.
 1270 Innocent V. 21 Jan. *d.* 22 Jun. 1276.
 1276 Adrian V. 28 Jun. *d.* 18 Aug. 1276.
 Vicedominus. Some place him here among the popes.
 1276 John XX. or XXI. 15 Sept. *d.* 16 May 1277.
 1277 Nicolas III. 24 Nov. *d.* 22 Aug. 1280.
 1281 Martin IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 28 March 1285.
 1281 Honorius IV. 1 Apr. *d.* 3 Apr. 1287.
 1288 Nicolas IV. 22 Feb. *d.* 4 Apr. 1292.
 Vacant 2 y. 3 m. 1 d.
 1291 Cœlestinus V. 5. abdicated 13 Decemb. *d.* prisoner 19 May 1296.
 1294 Boniface VIII. 24 Dec. *d.* 11 Oct. 1303.
 1303 Benedict XI. 22 Oct. *d.* 6 Jul. 1304.
 1305 Clement V. 5 Jun. *d.* 20 Apr. 1314.
 1316 John XXII. 7 Aug. *d.* 4 Dec. 1334.
 1334 Benedict XII. 20 Dec. *d.* 25 Apr. 1342.
 1342 Clement VI. 7 May, *d.* 6 Dec. 1352.
 1352 Innocent VI. 18 Dec. *d.* 12 Sept. 1362.
 1362 Urban V. 28 Sept. *d.* 19 Dec. 1370.
 1370 Gregory XI. 30 Dec. *d.* 27 March 1378.
 1378 Urban VI. 9 Apr. *d.* 15 Oct. 1389.
 See below the popes of Avignon.
 1389 Boniface IX. 2 Nov. *d.* 1 Oct. 1404.
 1404 Innocent VII. 17 Oct. *d.* 6 Nov. 1406.
 1406 Gregory XII. 2 Dec. deposed at the council of Pisa.

1409 Alexander V. 26 Jun. *d.* 6 Jan.
1410.
1410 John XXIII. 17 May, de-
posed at the council of Constance
29 May 1415.
1417 Martin V. elected at the coun-
cil of Constance 11 Nov. 1417.
d. 20 Feb. 1431.
1431 Eugenius IV. 3 March, *d.*
1447.

Antipopes of Avignon.

1378 Clement VII. 20 Sept. *d.* 16
Sept. 1394.
1394 Benedict XIII. or Peter of
Luna, 28 Sept. *d.* 23 May 1423.
1424 Clement VIII. not acknow-
ledged, then abdicated.

Father Pagi continued his Chronology no further than to Eugenius IV.
dying before the publication of the 4th volume.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE COUNCILS.

Those which are taken from *Gallia Christiana*, are marked only by the Tome and Page. The other authors are mentioned.

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| <p>245 OF Africa, against the heretic Privatus. <i>F. xvi. Page in Historia Pontificum sub Fulgentio.</i></p> <p>375 Of Elvira. I have placed this in 313 with cardinal <i>a' Agacrie</i> and father <i>Ilud...</i></p> <p>362 Of Paris, against Saturnin, bishop of Arles. <i>Gallia Christiana</i> Tom. I. p. 524. B</p> <p>443 Of Arles. T. I. p. 529. D</p> <p>461 Of Tours. II. 8. B</p> <p>474 Of Valence. IV. 862. E</p> <p>501 Of Orange, doubtful. I. 922. C</p> <p>517 Vienne. This is that of Epone.</p> <p>525 Of Clermont. IV. 519. B</p> <p>529 Of Bazas. I. 393. B</p> <p>535 Of Clermont. II. 12. A III. 624. B The same with that of Auvergne.</p> <p>535 Of Orleans. IV. 342.</p> <p>549 and 550 Of Clermont. II. 13. A III. 1236. C The same with that of Auvergne.</p> <p>551 Of Paris. VI. 612. C</p> <p>554 Of Arles. I. 394, &c. III. 1113. D</p> <p>570 Of Tours. IV. 867. C</p> <p>579 Of Macon. IV. 957. E</p> <p>579 Of Chalons on the Saone. IV. 865. B</p> <p>580 Of Lyon. IV. 37. E</p> <p>583 Of Macon. IV. 1041. C</p> <p>584 Of Clermont. II. 15. A The same with that of Auvergne of 586.</p> <p>584 Of Valence. I. 394. B</p> <p>585 Of Macon. II. 15. B. III. 1063. A</p> <p>588 Of Ambrun. III. 1063. A</p> | <p>590 Of Autun, against the religious refractaries. <i>Mabilon Annal. S. Bened. I. 196. C</i></p> <p>623 Of Macon. IV. 1039. A</p> <p>625 Of Rheims, <i>ex Flodoardo Gal. Chr. I. 898. B</i> The same as that in 630.</p> <p>644 or 648 Of Chalons on the Saone. I. 808. The same as 650.</p> <p>661 Of Autun, under S. Leger. <i>Mabilon Annal. S. Bened. I. 636. & Gal. Ch. IV. 350. E</i> I have put it in 663.</p> <p>678 Of Marlacense (Morlay in Champagne). III. 1064. E, and <i>Mabilon Annal. S. Bened. I. 541.</i></p> <p>680 Of Rome. I. 743. A</p> <p>703 Of Chesterfield in England. <i>Mabil. Annal. S. Benedicti. II. 5.</i></p> <p>742 Of Germany. III. 630. A supposed at Cologne.</p> <p>777 Patrisbrunense (Paderborn). We have also mentioned it.</p> <p>800 Of Urgel. VI. 16.</p> <p>823 Of Portes. VI. 735. B</p> <p>825 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the body of S. Aubert. III. 833. A</p> <p>828 Of Paris, by order of Lewis the mild. III. 637. A</p> <p>828 Of Lyon, by the same. II. 21. C</p> <p>828 Of Toulouse, by the same. II. 21. C</p> <p>828 or 829 Of Mayence, by the same. III. 637. A, B</p> <p>829 Of Lyon. IV. 57. C</p> <p>829 Of Toulouse. VI. 16.</p> <p>833 Of Sens. VI. 399. B</p> |
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- 838 Of Aix-la-Chapelle. IV. 531. B
 838 Of Chierfi. VI. 17 and 299. C
 The same as that of 837.
 846 Of Lyon. IV. 60. A
 847 Of Mentz. III. 638. A
 848 Of Mentz. II. 26. B. Perhaps
 the same as that of 847.
 858 Of Mentz. III. 638. B. Per-
 haps of 857.
 860 Of Douzi. IV. 1045. B
 860 Of Verberie. IV. 534. E
 861 Of Senlis. III. 834. D
 866 Of Toul, or Toul. II. 797. B
 866 or 69 Of Verberie. II. 30. B
 III. 13. D
 877 Of Pavia. IV. 367. C
 879 Of Toulouse. VI. 20.
 880 Of Chalons, upon the Saone.
 IV. 66. E
 890 Of Forcheim in Germany. III.
 643. D and *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. III. 276.
 894 Of Rheims. III. 14. C
 899 Of Soissons. VI. 531. E
 902 Of Attili. VI. 192. D
 907 Of Cefferon, diocesis of Agde.
 VI. 23.
 909 Of Jonquieres. VI. 531. D
 911 Fontis Cooperti, diocesis of Nar-
 bonne. IV. 23 and 531. E
 917 Of Althaim in Alface, *ex Bur-*
chards. I have fixed it in 916,
 but at the Grifons.
 923 Of Rheims. III. 15. A. Per-
 haps the same with that of 924.
 936 Of Althaim. I have mentioned
 two councils under this name in
 916 and 931. Pagi puts it at the
 Grifons, and Mabillon in the king-
 dom of Bourgogne, and some say in
 Alface. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 III. 427.
 937 Of Poitiers. II. 1212. D
 947 Of Narbonne. VI. 303. E
 948 or 49 Of Tournus. IV. 374. A
 980 Of Ingelheim in Germany. *Ma-*
billon Annal. S. Bened. VI. 662.
 and *Gal. Chr. III. 944.* B
 983 Of Charrov. II. 511. A
 990 Of Puy. VI. 618. A
 994 Of Puy. VI. 618. A
 997 Of S. Paul de Cormery, upon
 discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 IV. 108.
 1005 Of Toulouse. G. C. VI. 31.
 1010 or 11 Of Poitiers. II. 513. D
 1012 Of Coblentz, upon the bishop
 of Metz. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened.*
 IV. 230. C
 1021 Of Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the
 monastery of Borcet. III. 656. E
 1022 Of Rodes. VI. 672. D
 1022 Of Orleans, against several he-
 retics. II. 39. C
 1025 Of Puy. VI. 618. B
 1032 Of Narbonne. VI. 307. B
 1034 Of S. John of Pena, in Spain.
Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. IV. 296.
ex Aguirrio.
 1035 Of Tremeaigues (Inter Ambas-
 aquas) in Roussillon, upon the
 abby of S. Michael de Cuxa. *Ma-*
billon Annal. S. Bened. IV. 730
and 731. in the collection of acts.
 1040 Of Bourges, for the abby of
 S. Sulpice. II. 41. E
 1040 Of Tulojés in Roussillon. VI.
 34. A
 1042 Of S. Gilles. VI. 34. C.
 1050 Of Avignon. VI. 483. D
 1050 Of Saint Tiberi. VI. 35. D
 1050 Of Rome, canonized S. Ge-
 rard de Toul. *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. IV. 738.
 1055 Of Autun, on Robert, Duc of
 Bourgogne. *Mabillon Annal. S.*
Bened. IV. 551. C
 1055 Of Narbonne. VI. 35. E
 1059 Of Arles. VI. 32-36. E
 1064 Of Chalons on the Saone.
 IV. 443. A
 1064 Of Cambray. III. 92. E
 1068 Of Aufsch, different from that
 already mentioned the same year.
Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 13
and 14.
 1070 Of Leyra in Spain, on the
 privileges of that abby. *Mabillon*
Annal. S. Bened. V. 31.
 1071 Of Autun. VI. 1062. E

- 1073 Of Orreä in Bigorre, for the abby of Simorra. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. IV. 71.*
- 1073 Of Poitiers, against Berenger. II. 1165. B
- 1073 Of Chalons on the Saone. IV. 885. E
- 1073, 74 or 75 Of Poitiers. I. 1265. E
- 1074 Of Erford. I fixed it at Mentz 1075. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 72.*
- 1074 or 75 Of S. Moixant, Berenger retracted. II. 804 B
- 1076 Of Burgos. VI. 44. B
- 1076 Of Cologne. III. 669. E
- 1079 Of Toulouse. VI. 39. A
- 1079 Of Avignon. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 189.* I have put it in 1080.
- 1080 Of Bourdeaux. II. 805. A
- 1088 Of Bourdeaux at Saintes, in favour of the abby of S. Maixant. II. 806. E
- 1090 Of Toulouse. VI. 41. B
- 1091 Of Narbonne. VI. 41. D
- 1093 Of Rome. III. 168. A. *in instrumentis.*
- 1093 Of Bourdeaux. II. 807. B
- 1094 Of Poitiers. II. 1064. E
- 1094 Of Clermont. III. 354. B
- 1097 Of Saintes. II. 807. D
- 1097 Of Clermont. III. 495. B
- 1098 Of Lyon, at Pierre-Encise. IV. 888. D
- 1099 Of Lyon. IV. 107. A
- 1100 Of Anse. IV. 388. C
- 1105 Of Rheims, to appoint a bishop of Cambray. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 480. & Gal. Christ. III. 273. E*
- 1112 Of Vienne in Dauphine, which I have improperly placed at Vienne in Austria. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 569.*
- 1114 Of Dalone in Limousin. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. V. 595.*
- 1115 Of S. Gilles. VI. 187. B
- 1117 De Dijon. IV. 681. C
- 1120 Of Nantes, on the abby of Marmoutiers. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. VI. 52 & 53.*
- 1123 Of Chartres, upon discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. VI. 99 & 646.*
- 1123 Of Beauvais. III. 261. E
- 1125 Of Narbonne. VI. 619. B
- 1127 Of Troyes. IV. 682. C
- 1128 Of Bourdeaux. II. 999. E. *Ex Baluso. T. I. Miscellaneor.*
- 1129 Of Narbonne. VI. 48. D E
- 1129 Of Rheims, doubtful. III. 86. A
- 1129 Of Clermont. VI. 48. E Perhaps the same with that of 1130.
- 1134 Of Montpellier. VI. 49. B
- 1135 Of Lateran. I. 986.
- 1138 Of Rome. IV. 1138. C
- 1139 Of Uzez. VI. 440. E
- 1140 Of Narbonne. VI. 316. A
- 1147 Of Rheims, on Gilbert de la Porré. II. 1467. B
- 1149 Of Bourdeaux. II. 911. C
- 1149 Of Erford, on discipline. *Mabillon Annal. S. Bened. VI. 466.*
- 1151 Of Rheims. III. 675. C
- 1153 Of Macon. IV. 894. A
- 1154 Of Beaugenci, on the marriage of Lewis the young and Eleonora. II. 813. B C
- 1159 Of Ambrun. III. 1073. D
- 1159 Of Pavia. III. 678. E. Perhaps the same with that of 1160.
- 1160 Of Toulouse. VI. 752. D
- 1165 Of Lombez. VI. 54. D
- * 1167 Pelicience, or S. Felix de Carman, diocess of Toulouse. VI. 876.
- 1168 Of Lavour. I. 1269. C
- 1176 Of Albi. II. 1180. B
- 1179 Of Rome. III. 412. E
- 1180 Of Lateran. I. 986. E
- 1200 Of Dijon. IV. 684. B. Perhaps the same with that of 1199.
- 1205 Of Arles, on discipline. I. 565. E
- 1207 Of Narbonne. VI. 61. A
- 1212 Of Narbonne. VI. 62. D
- 1212 Of Lavour. VI. 444. D
- 1215 Of Bourdeaux. II. 862. A
- 1216 Of Lateran. III. 991. D
- 1220 Of Maguelone. VI. 763. B

- 1222 Of Puy. VI. 130. C
 1223 Of Toulon. I. 746. E
 1225 Of Beziers. VI. 407. B
 1225 Of Mentz. III. 690. D
 1226 Of Narbonne. VI. 543. E
 1236 Of Arles, on discipline. I. 568. D
 1240 Of Rome. IV. 995. B
 1243 Of Beziers. VI. 234. D
 1244 Of Narbonne. VI. 70. B
 1248 Of Ambrun. III. 1079. B
 1251 Of Narbonne. VI. 685. A
 1256 Of Beziers. VI. 888. A
 1256 Of Compiègne. III. 89. A. *in
Instrumentis.*
 1256 Of S. Quentin. III. 332. C
 1257 Of Rheims in Compiègne. III.
332. C
 1263 Of Bourges. II. 70. B. doubt-
ful.
 1263 Of Clermont. II. 340. A
 1266 Of Montluçon. II. 71. A
 1269 Of Montpellier. VI. 391. C
 1269 Of Belleville. IV. 611. D
 1271 Of Beziers. VI. 338. E
 1272 Of Narbonne. VI. 408. B
 1274 Of Narbonne. VI. 80. A
 1274 Of Beziers. VI. 80. B
 1277 Of Beziers. VI. 447. C
 1277 Of Narbonne. VI. 195. E
 1280 Of Narbonne. VI. 630. E
 1282 Of Bourges. II. 73. E
 1285 Of Macon. IV. 613. B
 1289 Of Ambrun. III. 1163. C
 1291 Of Rheims. III. 222. D
 1294 Of Beziers. VI. 83. E
 1294 Of Pont, near Saintes, granted
the tenth to Philip le Bel. II.
1076. B
 1295 Of Beziers. VI. 83. E
 1296 Of Paris. II. 281. B
 1299 Of Lyon. IV. 408. B
 1299 Of Anse. IV. 267. C
 1299 Of Macon. IV. 408. B. Tou-
lon, at the end of the XIII. cen-
tury. I. 748. E
 1302 Of Nimes. IV. 85. B
 1303 Of Montpellier. An assembly
of all the church of France. VI.
595. C. & 604. C
 1303 Of Auch. I. 994. A
 1304 Of Beziers. VI. 443. B
 1304 Of Poitiers. II. 1187. C
 1307 Of Vienne. IV. 617. B
 1309 Of Narbonne. VI. 86. E
 1311 Of Bourges. III. 77. D
 1313 Of Senlis. on the condemnation
of the Templars.
 1315 Of Auch. I. 994. A
 1315 Of Beziers. VI. 347. A
 1317 Of Beziers. VI. 149. B
 1318 Of Senlis. III. 224. C
 1320 Of Beziers. VI. 347. A
 1321 Of Montpellier. VI. 449. A
 1325 Of Lodeve (Leutevense) VI.
554. C
 1326 Of Beziers. VI. 604. D
 1327 Of Beziers. VI. 173. B
 1327 Of Ruffec, Ruffiacense. II.
833. E
 1328 Of Narbonne. VI. 88. C
 1334 Of Avignon at S. Ruf, on the
tenths. III. 1165. D
 1339 Of Montpellier. VI. 784. B
 1342 Of Beziers. VI. 382. A
 1349 Of S. Quentin. III. 366. B
 1363 Of Marneille. I. 358. E
 1364 Of Nimes. VI. 92. E
 1364 Of Auch, on discipline. I.
995. E
 1365 Of Périgueux. II. 837. B
 1369 Of Beziers. VI. 350. D
 1370 Of Beziers. VI. 350. D
 1375 Of Beziers. VI. 352. A
 1383 Of Cambray, on the schism.
II. 1193. A
 1408 Of Paris. II. 1307. D
 1409 Of Beziers. VI. 355. E
 1414 Of Digne. III. 1127. C
 1416 Of Aix, deputed to the coun-
cil of Constance. I. 507. C
 1423 Of Pisa. III. 705. C
 1426 Of Beziers. VI. 357. E
 1442 Of Beziers. VI. 359. E
 1467 States of Tours. II. 928. B
 1490 Of Arras, under bishop Peter
of Ranchifourt.
 1491 Of Cologne, under archbishop
Herman of Hesse.
 1491 Of Petricovia, under Frederic,
cardinal of Gnesen.

- 1495 Of Bezançon, under Charles of Neufchatel.
- 1498 Of Talaga, under cardinal Ximenes, on manners. *Raynaldi ad hunc annum.*
- 1499 Of Burgos, under bishop Paschal.
- 1511 Of Mans. VI. 249. D
- 1511 Of Lyon. III. 368. B
- 1515 Of Rome. IV. 991. B
- 1535 Of Adge. VI. 251. A
- 1548 Of Boulogne. VI. 251. C
- 1564 Of Terragona. VI. 1092. E
- 1564 Of Rheims. III. 53. C
- 1569 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 833. E
- 1582 Of Bourdeaux, on faith and manners. II. 850. A. Perhaps the same with that of 1583.
- 1583 Of Ambrun. G. C. III. 1095. E
- 1595 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 835. C. Perhaps the same as that of 1594.
- 1606 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 836. B
- 1610 Of Grasse, or Ambrun. III. 1096. D
- 1635 Of Narbonne. VI. 120. E
- 1668 Of Avignon, on discipline. I. 838. A
- 1671 Of Narbonne. VI. 122. D
- 1699 Of Narbonne. VI. 123. D
- 1706 Of Narbonne. VI. 153. A.

S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

CATALOGUE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL
WRITERS.

- 1501 **H**enry Institor, a Dominican. A Treatise of the power of the pope, against that of Rosellis. *Venet.* 1499.
- 1501 Stephen Brulefer, a Cordelier. A Commentary on the four books of the sentences, of S. Bonaventura, and other religious tracts.
- 1502 Oliver Maillard, a cordelier. Some Sermons.
- 1503 Alexander VI, pope. Several Letters and Bulls, and the Buckler of faith, at *Strasbourg* 1497.
- 1504 John Raulin, of Toul, a doctor of Paris, afterwards a Benedictin monk. A great number of Sermons.
- 1505 Vincent of Baudellis, general of the Jacobins in 1501. A Treatise on the immaculate conception of the blessed virgin.
- 1506 James Almain, doctor of Paris. Several Treatises on power, and other ecclesiastical matters. *Cum Gerson. Operib. & Goldasti*, and upon the sentences.
- 1507 John Bapt. Hispaniolus Mantuanus, general of the Carmelites in 1513. Several Treatises of religion, and Poems.
- 1508 Augustin Dathus, of Sienne, of the immortality of the soul, and other moral Treatises, in fol. *Senis* 1503.
- 1509 Paul Cortez, apostolic register. On the dignity of cardinals, and a Commentary on the sentences. 1510 and 1540.
- 1510 Matthias Ugonius of Bressia, bishop of Famagousta. A Treatise on the patriarchal dignity. *Bressia* 1510. and *Synodia Ugonia de Conciliis*, extremely scarce and curious.
- 1511 Peter of the mount, a Venetian, bishop of Bressia. Of the papal and imperial monarchy. *Lugduni* 1512.
- 1512 Alphonfus Zamora, a Spanish convert jew. A Grammar and Criticism on the Hebrew language.
- 1513 Francis Aubertin, a Florentine priest. A Description of ancient and modern Rome, and several moral works.
- 1514 John Reuchlin, called Capnio, of the marquisate of Bada, greatly learned in different languages. Several ecclesiastical Treatises.
- 1515 John Lewis Vivaldus of Piedmont, bishop of Sclavonia. Several theological and moral Treatises. *Lugduni* 1548.
- 1516 Leo X, pope. Several Constitutions, and other Bulls, with the Concordat made between the see and S. Francis.
- 1517 Sylvester Mosolinus, or Prieras, a Dominican, master of the holy palace: A Treatise against Luther, and other doctrinal works.
- 1517 Jeffrey Brouffard, doctor and chancellor of the university of Paris. Several Treatises on discipline and morals.
- 1518 Claudius of Seissel, died archbishop of Turin. A Treatise against the Vaudois, others upon discipline, politics and history.

- 1520 Thomas Illyricus, a Cordelier of Italy. The Buckler of faith, against Luther, of papal power, and other doctrinal and moral treatises.
- 1520 Michael Menot, a French Cordelier. Two sets of Lent-Sermons, sought after by the curious, for the singularity of them.
- 1520 James Wimphelingius of Schelestat. Treatises upon doctrine, discipline and history.
- 1520 Gabriel, a Greek, archbishop of Philadelphia. A Treatise upon the faith of the Eastern church.
- 1421 Peter Galatinus, an Italian, a converted Jew, afterwards a Cordelier, died in 1532. *Arcana Catholice fidei*, copied from the *Pugio fidei* of Raymond Martin.
- 1521 Ælius Antonius of Lebrixa, or Spanish Nebriffensis. A work on the Bible, and Treatises of history.
- 1522 Adrian VI, pope, born at Utrecht. A Commentary on the sentences, several quodlibetical Questions, and other doctrinal works.
- 1523 Briçennet, bishop of Meaux. Apology of Lewis XII, against pope Julius II, and other works.
- 1523 James Sannazar, a Neapolitan, a Christian poet. His poems are much esteemed.
- 1524 Thomas de Vio, Cajetan, a Dominican and Cardinal. Commentaries on one part of the scriptures, a Version of the Bible, Commentaries upon St. Thomas, and other works.
- 1524 Paul of Middelbourg, in Zeland, bishop in Italy, died in 1534. A Treatise on the celebration of Easter; very scarce.
- 1524 Dominic Jacobatius, cardinal. A Treatise on the councils. *In Collectione Labbæana*.
- 1525 William Pepin, doctor of divinity, a Dominican. Several Sermons, much esteemed.
- 1525 James Hochstat, a Dominican of Cologne. Several Treatises against Luther, and other doctrinal ones.
- 1525 Bernard of Luxembourg, a Dominican. A Catalogue of heretics, and several doctrinal treatises.
- 1525 Philip Decius, a Milanese, doctor of civil law, died 1535. On the authority of the church, Commentaries on the decretals, and other works on the civil law.
- 1526 John Driedo, of Brabant, doctor of Louvain, died in 1535. A Treatise on grace and the holy Scriptures.
- 1530 Laurentius Carnegius, cardinal. Decisions of the *Rota*, and some works on discipline.
- 1530 John Faber, a Swiss, bishop of Vienna in Austria. Several homilies and doctrinal works.
- 1531 Ortuin Gratius, of Munster, professor of Cologne. *Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum*, or a Collection of pieces on the authority of the church, kings, &c.
- 1531 John Eckius, professor at Ingolstadt. Several Treatises of controversy against Luther, and other works.
- 1532 Antony Guevara, a Spanish Cordelier, died bishop of Mondonedo. Several works of piety and morality.
- 1532 Francis Victoria, a Spaniard. Questions on ecclesiastical power, on the sacraments, and other treatises.

- 1533 John of Medina, a Spanish doctor. A Treatise of penance, and other works on discipline.
- 1533 James Sadolet, of Modena, cardinal. Commentary on the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, and other doctrinal works.
- 1533 Henry VIII, king of England, died in 1547. A defence of the sacraments of the Romish church, against Luther, in folio. *Londini* 1521.
- 1534 Gregory Cortese, of Modena, a cardinal. Theological Institutions, and on the sentences, and several doctrinal treatises.
- 1534 John Gignée, doctor of Paris. Notes on the evangelists, the acts, and St. Paul, and other works.
- 1534 Claude Guillaud, doctor of Paris. A Commentary on St. Matthew, St. John, St. Paul, and the canonical epistles.
- 1534 John Cochleus, of Nuremberg, died dean of the church of Breslaw. Several works against Luther, and a great number of other controversial treatises, much esteemed.
- 1535 John Viguier, a Spanish Dominican. Theological Institutions, and Commentaries upon the epistle to the Romans.
- 1535 Francis Titelman, a Cordelier of Hasselt, near Liege. Several Commentaries on the sacred scriptures.
- 1531 John Fisher, bishop of Rochester in England, beheaded in 1535, by order of Henry VIII. A Refutation of Luther, Treatises on the sacraments and the eucharist, and other works.
- 1536 Albert Pio, an Italian, prince of Carpi. Several works against Erasmus, in folio. *Paris* 1591.
- 1536 Augustin Justinian, a Dominican, afterwards bishop of Nebio in Corsica. The Psalms in eight volumes, in folio. *Genevæ* 1516.
- 1537 James Lopez Stunica, a Spanish doctor. Description of a journey from Spain to Rome, Treatises against Erasmus, and other works.
- 1537 Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, beheaded at London in 1535. Treatises against Luther, and other doctrinal works.
- 1537 John Lewis Vives, of Valencia in Spain. A Commentary on S. Austin's city of God, the truth of religion, and other books of doctrine and piety.
- 1537 Pelbart Oswald of Temesvart, a Cordelier. Rosary of divinity, and Sermons.
- 1538 Peter Sutor, a Carthusian friar, near Troyes. Of the power of the church, of monastic vows, and other treatises.
- 1538 Jerome Hengest of Compiègne, and doctor of Paris. Several Treatises against Luther.
- 1538 John Lansperge, a Carthusian friar, of Bavaria. A Paraphrase on the epistles and gospels, and other works.
- 1538 Francis of Quignonez, a Spanish Cordelier and Cardinal. A Breviary, extracted from the scriptures.
- 1539 John Major, a Scotchman. A Commentary upon the sentences and on the gospels, and several other works.
- 1539 James Merlin, doctor of Paris. An edition of the councils, and other works of ecclesiastical writers.
- 1540 Andrew Vega, a Spanish cordelier. A Treatise of justification, and a Commentary on the psalms.
- 1540 Augustin Steuchus of Eugubio, bishop of Chiramis. Several Commentaries on the scriptures, and other tracts.

- 1545 Peter Lizet, first president of the parliament of Paris. Several controversial Treatises, little esteemed.
- 1550 John Arboreus, doctor of Paris. Several Commentaries upon the scriptures, and doctrinal treatises.
- 1550 Jerome Oleaster, a Portugueze Dominican. A Commentary on the Pentateuch and Isaiah.
- 1550 Adam Sasbouth, a Cordelier of Delft in Holland. A Commentary on the sentences and on several books of scripture.
- 1550 John Ferus, a German Cordelier. Several Commentaries on the scripture, and Sermons.
- 1550 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester in England. Several Treatises of controversy.
- 1550 St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits. Spiritual Exercises, Constitutions and several Letters.
- 1550 St. Francis Xavier, Jesuit and Missionary in Japon. Several Letters.
- 1550 Francis Duaren, French juriconsult. Treatise on the minister of the church, a Defence of the liberties of the church.
- 1551 John Baptist Folengio, Benedictin monk of Padua. Commentary upon the psalms and the canonical epistles.
- 1551 John Greper, archdeacon of Cologne, appointed cardinal. Catholick Institutions, and other works.
- 1551 Reginaldus Polus or Pole, an Englishman and cardinal. Treatise on the ecclesiastical power, and other works.
- 1552 Robert Cenalis or Cernaux, bishop of Avranches. Treatise against Calvin, and other doctrinal works.
- 1555 Thomas Campege, bishop of Feltri. Treatise on the authority of councils and the pope, on the residence of bishops, and some other treatises.
- 1555 Peter Soto, a Spaniard. Three books of the institution of priests, and other works.
- 1555 George Cassander, a Flanderkin. Treatises on liturgies, offices of the church, and other doctrinal works.
- 1556 John Albert of Widmanstad, a Hungarian, chancellor of the emperor Ferdinand I. Syriack edition of the new testament. Notes against Mahomet.
- 1559 Conrad Clingius, a German Cordelier. Roman Catechism. Common Places of the holy scripture, and other treatises.
- 1560 Jerome Seripand, cardinal. Explanation of the creed, and other doctrinal treatises.
- 1560 Francis de Vargas, a Spaniard. Of the jurisdiction of bishops and the pope, and some Letters.
- 1560 Paul IV, pope. Treatise on the Basilick of S. Peter in the Vatican, another on the reformation of the church, &c.
- 1560 James Naclantus, bishop of Chiozza. Treatises on divinity, and a Commentary on the holy scriptures.
- 1560 Marianus Victorius, bishop of Amelia. Treatise on the sacrament of penance, an edition of S. Jerome, and other works.
- 1560 Albert Ferrarius, an Italian. Treatises on the canonical hours, and the celebration of festivals, and on the decretals.
- 1560 John du Tillet, bishop of Meaux. Edition of the new testament, of the canons of the apostles, and on the ceremonies of the mass.

- 1561 John Genez Sepulveda, a Spaniard. Treatises against Luther and Erasmus, and other doctrinal works.
- 1562 George Wicelius reconciled to the church in 1532, and dies in 1573. Treatises on the liturgy, the holy scriptures, and other dogmatical works.
- 1565 Andrew Resendus, a Dominican, died in 1573. Antiquities of Portugal, history of the martyrs of Lisbon, of the Saints of Evora, &c.
- 1566 Cornelius Muffus, bishop of Bitunto, died in 1574. Commentary on the epistle to the Romans, sermons, &c.
- 1567 Francis Sonnius, doctor of Louvain, died about the year 1575. Demonstration of the christian religion, &c.
- 1568 Simon Vigor, died archbishop of Narbonne in 1575. Several French sermons.
- 1569 James Ledesma, a Spanish jesuit, died in 1575. Treatises of controversy, and other doctrinal works.
- 1570 Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ghent, died in 1576. Commentaries on the psalms, and on the harmony of the gospels, &c.
- 1570 William Canterus. Various readings of the Greek bibles, and some translations of the Treatises of Synesius, &c.
- 1570 James Payva d'Andrada, a Portugueze. Orthodox explanations. Defences of the faith of the Council of Trent; books that are pretty scarce, and other Treatises.
- 1570 John Paul Lancelotti of Perusa, Jurisconsult. Institutions of the Canon Law, &c.
- 1571 George Eder, of Frisingue in Bavaria. Several treatises on divers ecclesiastical matters.
- 1571 Nicholas Durand, of Villegagnon, Knight of Malta. Several treatises of controversy against the Lutherans and the Calvinists.
- 1572 Jerom Gigas, Italian Jurisconsult. Treatises on the residence of bishops and ecclesiastical pensions.
- 1573 Martin Eifengrein, doctor at Ingolstadt. Defence of the catholic church, and other treatises of controversy.
- 1574 Frederick Staphylus, doctor of Ingolstadt. Several treatises of controversy against the Lutherans.
- 1574 Jerome Osorio, bishop of Sylves in Algarve, died in 1580. Paraphrases and commentaries on divers books of the holy Scriptures, and moral treatises, in folio. *Rome* 1592. 4 vol.
- 1578 Jerome Natalis, a jesuit, died in 1511. Notes and meditations on the Gospels, in folio. *Antwerp*. cum figuris. 1594.
- 1578 Peter Ciacconius, of Toledo, died at Rome in 1581. Observations upon some books of the Fathers of the church, and other works.
- 1579 James de Billy de Prunai, died in 1581. Translation of the works of St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other translations.
- 1579 Henry Emmanuel, cardinal and king of Portugal, died in 1580. Homilies drawn from the Fathers of the church.
- 1580 John Stephen Duranti, president of the parliament of Toulouse, died in 1589. A treatise of the sacred rites of the church, attributed by some to Peter Danes, bishop of Lavour.
- 1580 Jerome Osorio, canon of Evora, and nephew of the bishop of Sylves. Commentaries on the books of Solomon, with his uncle's works.
- 1580 Barthelemi Medina, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1581. A Commentary upon the Summary of St. Thomas.

- 1581 St. Theresa, Foundress of the Carmelites, died in 1582. A relation of her life, and other spiritual works.
- 1582 John Maldonat, a Spanish Jesuit, died at Rome in 1583. A commentary upon the gospels, notes upon the bible, and some prophets, treatises upon the sacraments and others.
- 1582 Peter Rebuffe, a lawyer, died in 1583. Practice of benefices, treatises upon the Concordat, and other canonical matters.
- 1583 Gentien Hervet, died in 1584. Several treatises of controversy, a translation of the council of Trent, and other works.
- 1583 Diego Stunica, an Augustin of Salamanca. Commentaries upon Job and Zacharias.
- 1583 Theodore Peltanus, a Jesuit of Liege, died in 1584. Divers controversial treatises.
- 1583 Francis Turrianus, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1584. Divers dogmatical treatises, Canons of the apostles and councils.
- 1583 Francis de Beaucaire de Peguilion, bishop of Metz, died in 1591. Treatises against the Calvinists.
- 1584 Claude de Saintes, bishop of Evreux, died in 1591 in the prison where he was condemned for life, for having approved of the parricide of Henry III. Several treatises of controversy and liturgy.
- 1584 Francis de Gonzague, of the house of the dukes of Mantua, a Cordelier, general of his order, and bishop of Mantua. History of the order of St. Francis, and other works.
- 1584 S. Charles Borroméus, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, died this year. Divers instructions for curates, and acts of the church of Milan.
- 1585 Gabriel Prateolus, or du Preau, doctor of Paris, died this year. Several treatises of ecclesiastical history, and of doctrine and discipline.
- 1585 Alphonse Salmeron, a Spanish Jesuit, died this year. Commentaries upon the holy Scripture.
- 1585 Anthony Caraffe, a cardinal, died in 1591. Published at Rome, in 1587. the Greek text of the Septuagint, the works of the fathers, and the epistles of the popes.
- 1585 Jerom Platus, a Jesuit of Milan, died in 1591. Of the advantage of the religious state, and the dignity of the cardinals.
- 1586 John Leunclavius, of Westphalia, died in 1593. Published the canonical law of the Greeks, versions of the works SS. Gregory of Nazianzen and Nice, &c.
- 1586 Martin Azpilcueta, called Navarre, a lawyer, died in 1586. Several treatises upon canonical affairs.
- 1586 John Lenteé, doctor of Louvain, died in 1593. Several treatises upon religion and controversial works.
- 1586 Anthony Augustin, archbishop of Terragona, died this year. Divers treatises upon canonical affairs and civil law.
- 1586 Leo de Castro, doctor of Salamanca, died this year. Commentaries upon Isaiah. an apology for the vulgate.
- 1587 James Pamelius, canon of Bruges, died this year. Liturgical books and the works of Tertullian and S. Cyprian.
- 1587 Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, died in 1593. Ecclesiastical history of England.
- 1587 Francis Panigarole, a Milanese cordelier, bishop of Ast, died in 1591

Some controversial treatises, sermons, and a paraphrase upon some books of holy scripture.

- 1588 Gerard Mercator, of Ruremonde, died in 1594. Evangelic harmony. Commentary upon the Epistle to the Romans, and universal chronology.
- 1588 William Allen, an Englishman and cardinal, died in 1594. Treatises of the Sacraments, and other works of doctrine and controversy.
- 1588 Lewis de Granada, a Spanish Dominican, died this year. A large catechism, several works of piety and morality, with sermons.
- 1589 Michael Baius, doctor of Louvain, died this year. Several treatises of doctrine, in 4to. *Coloniae* 1696.
- 1589 Peter Opmer, of Amsterdam, died in 1595. A chronological work, History of the martyrs of Gorcum.
- 1589 Peter Pithou, an advocate, died in 1596. Liberties of the Gallican church; some treatises upon the holy Scripture, and other works.
- 1590 Francis Tolet, a Spanish jesuit, and a cardinal, died in 1596. Commentary upon St. John, St. Luke, and the Epistle to the Romans; a Summary of Cases of Conscience.
- 1590 Emanuel Sa, a Portuguese jesuit, died in 1596. Short notes upon the holy Scripture.
- 1590 Francis Ribera, a Spanish jesuit, died in 1591. A commentary upon the lesser prophets, the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Gospel of St. John, and the Apocalypse, with a Treatise of the Temple of Solomon.
- 1591 Joseph Coccinus, canon of Juliers. Catholic treasure, or a collection of the passages of the fathers and councils upon the controversies of religion, in fol. *Coloniae* 1598 & 1600 2 vols.
- 1591 Suffridus Petri, of Lewarden in Friezland, died in 1597. Published the ecclesiastical writers of St. Jerom and Gennadius; Chronicle of Martin Folonus; Notes upon Eusebius, and other works.
- 1591 Gabriel Paleotti, priest of the oratory, and a cardinal, died in 1597. Several works of discipline and doctrine.
- 1592 Peter Canisius, of Nimeguen, a jesuit, died in 1597. A Summary of the christian doctrine, and other treatises of religion and piety.
- 1592 Mark Anthony Marfilius Colonna, a cardinal, died in 1597. Treatises upon the ecclesiastical revenues and the holy water.
- 1593 Benedict Arias Montanus, of Seville, died in 1593. Published the Edition of the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp; Commentaries and other works upon the holy Scripture.
- 1594 Nicholas de Thou, Bishop of Chartres, died in 1598. Manner of administering the Sacraments, and other works.
- 1594 Garcias Loaysa, canon and archdeacon of Toledo, died in 1599. Notes and collections of the councils of Spain.
- 1595 Alphonsus Ciacconius, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1599. Lives of the popes; of fasts; deliverance of the soul of Trajan.
- 1595 Boetius Epo, a lawyer of Friezland, died in 1599. Treatises of ecclesiastical antiquities, and other canonical matters.
- 1596 Joseph Pamphili, of Verona, an Augustin bishop of Signi. Chronicle of his order, and other works of doctrine.
- 1596 Jesse Lorichius, of Fribourg in Brisgau. Several treatises of doctrine, controversy, discipline, and morality.
- 1597 Alexis Porrus, a Venetian carmelite. Several Treatises of doctrine and piety.

- 1597 Arnold of Wion, Benedictine of Doway. The History of his Order, under the Title of the Tree of Life.
- 1597 Peter Merſæus Cratepole, a German Cordelier. Several Treatiſes of Controverſy.
- 1598 Peter Loper, a Spaniard. Concord of the ſacred Editions, and other Treatiſes upon the Holy Scripture.
- 1598 Thomas Boſſius, Priest of the Oratory of Italy. Of the Signs of the Church, Deſtruction of the Nations, and other Treatiſes of Diſcipline.
- 1599 Gaſpar Varrerius, a Portuguese. Treatiſe upon the Country of Ophir, which is ſpoke of in Holy Scripture.
- 1599 Francis Cartagena. Treatiſe of the Predeſtination of Men and Angels.
- 1600 Gregory Nugnez Cornelli, a Portuguese Auguſtin. Of the True Church, Apoſtolic Traditions, and Acts of the Congregation of Auxilis.
- 1600 Lelio Zecchi, a Lawyer, Canon and Penitentiary of Breſſe. Divers Treatiſes of Morality, Doctrines, and Diſcipline.
- 1600 Gabriel Severe, Archbiſhop of Philadelphia. Several Treatiſes upon the Sacraments, and on the Differences of the Greeks and Latins. Printed by Mr. Richard Simon.
- 1600 James Boſio, a Milaneze, of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, or Malta, in Italy. The Croſs Triumphant, in Italian and Latin.
- 1600 Peter Thyſſe, of Nuys near Cologn, a Jeſuit. Treatiſes of the Apparitions of Spectres, Dæmons, and many other Treatiſes much ſought after by the Curious.
- 1600 Joſeph Acoſta, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, died this Year. Council of Lima, and other Works upon the Hiſtory of the new World.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1601 Ferdinand de Mendoza, a Spaniard. Commentary upon the Council of Elvira. Printed at *Alcala*, in Folio, in 1594, and in the Collection of *P. Labbe*.
- 1601 Barthelemi Ugolin, an Italian Lawyer. Several Treatiſes upon Matters of Morality and Diſcipline.
- 1601 John Azor, a Spaniſh Jeſuit. Moral Inſtructions in Folio, 3 vol.
- 1602 Anthony Maria Gratian, Biſhop of Amelia. Treatiſes of the Sacraments, Life of Cardinal Commendon, the War of Cyprus, and other Treatiſes.
- 1602 Diego de la Vega, a Spaniſh Cordelier. Summary of Caſes of Conſcience, and other Works of Morality and Diſcipline.
- 1602 Gregory of Valentia, a Spaniſh Jeſuit. Theological Commentaries upon the Summary of S. Thomas, and ſeveral Treatiſes upon Controverſy. The whole in 5 vol. in Folio.
- 1602 Guy Coquille of Nevers. Several Treatiſes upon the Liberties of the Gallican Church, and other canonical Matters.
- 1603 Peter le Charron. The three Truths, or Proofs, of Religion. A Treatiſe of Wiſdom, and others of Doctrines.
- 1603 Anthony Gallonius, of the Oratory. Of the Torments of the Martyrs, in 4to. *Paris*, 1659.
- 1603 Thomas Zerola, Biſhop of Minori, in the Kingdom of Naples, a Canonist, died this Year. An Episcopal Practice, and other Works.

- 1603 Henry Canisius, of Spire, Professor of Ingolstadt. A Summary of canonical Law, a Collection of several Pieces of ecclesiastical Authors, and other Works of Learning.
- 1603 John Belarin, an Italian Regular Clerk. Doctrine of the Council of Trent, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1603 Francis Davila, a Spanish Dominican. Treatise upon Confession and Absolution, and a Treatise upon Grace.
- 1604 Cornelius Schulting, Canon of Cologne. Several Treatises upon the Offices of the Church, upon the Antiquities and ecclesiastical Discipline.
- 1604 Gabriel Vasquez, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Summary of St. Thomas.
- 1604 Dominic Bannez, a Spanish Dominican. Commentary upon a Part of the Summary of St. Thomas, and upon Law and Justice.
- 1604 John Marsili, a Neopolitan. Several Treatises upon the Difference of the Pope with the Republic of Venice.
- 1604 Anthony Agellius, Bishop of Acerno, in the Kingdom of Naples, Commentaries on the Psalms, and other Books of Holy Scripture.
- 1604 Justus Lipsius, of Brabant, a very learned Man. A Treatise upon the Cross, and upon the Devotion of the Holy Virgin.
- 1605 Martin Anthony Del-Rio, became a Jesuit in 1500, died in 1608. Magic Disquisitions in fol. *Mentæ* 1601, and other Works of Piety.
- 1605 Clement viiith, Pope. Several Bulls, and other Writings upon Grace and Predestination.
- 1605 Ascanius Colonna, a Cardinal, died in 1606. A Judgment upon the Monarchy of Sicily, and on the Interdict of Venice.
- 1605 Augustine Valerius, Bishop of Verona, a Cardinal, died in 1607. Several Treatises upon Discipline.
- 1605 William Barclay, a Scotch Lawyer. Treatises upon the Power of the Pope, another on the Royal Power.
- 1605 Nicholas Orlandin, of Florence, a Jesuit. History of the Society of Jesus.
- 1606 John Pistorius, Canon of Constance. A Collection of the Writers of Germany, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 René Benedict, Doctor of Paris, and Curate of S. Eustache. A French Translation of the Bible, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 John Gerard Vos, or Vossius, Provost of the Church of Tongres. Edition of S. Ephrem, and other Works.
- 1606 Francis Feuarent, a Cordelier. Edition of the Works of St. Irenæus, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1606 Paul V. Pope. Bulls and Decrees upon the Difference with the Republic of Venice.
- 1606 Henry Sedulius, of Cleves, a Cordelier. Against the Alcoran of the Franciscans, and other Works.
- 1606 Benedict Pererius, a Jesuit, died at Rome in 1600. A Commentary upon Genesis in Fol. *Antverpiæ*.
- 1607 Anthony Possevin, a Jesuit, died at Ferrara in 1611. A sacred Apparatus for ecclesiastical Authors, and Library for Students. Negotiations in the North. His Life has been printed.
- 1607 Thomas Sanchez, a Spanish Jesuit. Treatises upon Marriage, and several other Works of Morality.

- 1607 John Busée, of Nimeguen, a Jesuit. Meditations, and several other Treatises of Controversy and Spirituality.
- 1607 Peter Ribadeneyra, a Spanish Jesuit. Life of Saints. Life of S. Ignatius. of P. Layner, and other Works.
- 1607 Nicola. l. Ferre, a Lawyer of Paris. Fragments of St. Hilary, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1608 Francis Pegna, a Spaniard. Dean of the Rota at Rome. Letters of the Popes upon the Inquisition, and other Treatises upon the same Tribunal.
- 1608 J. Bar. Villalpand, of Cordoua, died in 1608. A Commentary upon Ezekiel. 1596.
- 1608 Lewis Alcazar, a Spanish Jesuit. A Commentary upon the Apocalypse.
- 1608 Peter de Villars. Archbishop of Vienna. Treatise of Simony, Residence, and others.
- 1608 Reginald Corniel Barnabite, died in 1622. Ecclesiastical Annals of the Old Testament, in Folio, *Antiquities*, 2 Vol.
- 1609 Fronton du Duc of Bourdeaux, died at Paris in 1623. Several Editions of the Fathers, and other ecclesiastical Authors.
- 1609 Sebastian Barchinas, a Portuguese Jesuit. Commentaries upon the Harmony of the Evangelists, and upon the Journey of the Israelites into the Desert.
- 1609 Leonard Coque, an Augustin. Commentary upon the City of God, of St. Augustin, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1609 Christopher of Castro, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentary upon Jeremiah, and other Books of Holy Scripture.
- 1610 Alphonso Rodriguez, a Spanish Jesuit. Of the Perfection of the Christian Life.
- 1610 John Chepeauville, Canon of Liege. Explanation of the Roman Catechism, of the Feast of the holy Sacrament, Writers of the History of Liege.
- 1611 Christopher Bouverus of Anhem, a Jesuit. Antiquities of the Abby of Felda, History of Treves, and other Works.
- 1611 Martin Becan. Jesuit of Brabant, died in 1624. A scholastic Theology, and several controversial Treatises.
- 1611 John Carthagena, a Spanish Jesuit. Homilies, Defence of the Liberties of the Church, and other Works of Learning.
- 1611 Francis Suarez, a Spanish Jesuit. Commentaries upon Theology.
- 1611 Anthony Melina, a Spanish Carthusian. Of the Instruction of the Priests.
- 1611 Jame. Gillot, Canon of the holy Chapel of Paris. Memoirs upon the Council of Trent. Edition of the Works of St. Hilary.
- 1612 Melece Syrigue, Patriarch of Alexandria. Orthodox Confession of the Greek Church.
- 1612 Michael Gislerius, a regular Canon. Commentary upon the Canticles. Chain of the Fathers upon Jeremiah.
- 1612 Thomas à Jesu, a barefooted Carmelite. Upon the Means of procuring the Salvation of all, and other Treatises of Doctrine and Discipline.
- 1613 Prosper Farinacius, an Italian Lawyer, died this Year. Several Treatises upon Matters of Law, and upon the Rota of Rome.
- 1614 Benedict Justiniani, a Jesuit, died in 1622. Upon St. Paul and the canonical Epistles.

- 1614 John Mariana, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1624. Notes upon the Holy Scripture. *Opera Theologica*.
- 1614 Samuel Loyaeriz, Doctor of Louvain, died this Year. Commentary upon the Canticle of Canticles, and upon the Gospels of the Year.
- 1614 Flaminius Parisius, an Italian Lawyer, died this Year. Treatise of the Resignation of Benefices, and other canonical Matters.
- 1614 Francois du Manceaux, (*Monceaux*) a Lawyer of Arras. A Treatise upon Aaron, and other Places of Holy Scripture.
- 1615 John Barclay, Son of William, died at Rome in 1621. A Defence of Kings, and other Works.
- 1615 Francis Pithou died in 1621. A Body of the canonical Law, reviewed from the Manuscripts; published at *Paris* long after his Death, and other Works.
- 1615 Peter Stevart, of Liege, D. D. died in 1621. Explanation of several Places of the Epistles of St. Paul, and a Collection of Greek and Latin Authors.
- 1615 S. Francis of Sales, Bishop of Geneva, died in 1622. Several spiritual Works.
- 1615 Francis Aricola, Curate in the Country of Juliers, died in 1621. Several Treatises of Controversy.
- 1615 Marius de Calasio, an Italian Cordelier, died in 1620. Canons of the holy Language, and Hebrew Concordance of the Bible.
- 1615 Lewis Sotelo, a Spanish Cordelier, died in 1620, a Martyr at Japan in 1624. An Epistle to Pope Paul Vth.
- 1615 George Colvener, Doctor of Douay. Notes upon Flodoard, and other Ecclesiastical Writers.
- 1615 Peter Strozza of Florence. Disputes upon the Doctrine of the Chaldeans, and other Works.
- 1615 John Ximenes, a Spanish Cordelier. Several Treatises of Cases of Conscience.
- 1615 Claudius Desqueins, Jesuit of St. Omer. A Version of St. Basil, of Seleucia, and other Works.
- 1618 Charles de la Sauflaye, Doctor of Paris, died in 1621. Annals of Orleans.
- 1618 Andrew Viçcorelli, an Italian Priest. Several Treatises of Doctrine and History.
- 1618 Hyacinth Choquet, Dominican of Lille in Flanders. Of Confession by Letters, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1618 Francis Labata, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1631. A Treatise of Morality.
- 1618 Victorius Scialac, a Maronite. Version of the Book of Job, from the Chaldaean and Syriac Liturgy of the Copti, translated from the Arabic. Psalms translated from the Arabic, &c.
- 1618 Anthony Rufca, a Milanes of the Ambrosian College. Of Hell and the State of the Devils, in 4to, at *Milan*, 1621.
- 1618 Mark Anthony Capello, an Italian. Dissertation on the Dispute between Rome and the Venetians.
- 1619 Peter Binsfeld, Suffragan Bishop of Trèves. Treatises upon divers Matters of Theology and Morality.
- 1619 Lewis de Tena, Bishop of Tortosa. Commentary upon the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Introduction to the Holy Scripture.

- 1619 Michael Roussel, a French Canonist. History of the Jurisdiction of the Pope and the Antimariana.
- 1620 James Gretzer, a German Jesuit, died in 1625. Several Treatises of Controversy and particular Disputes, which have been reprinted in Germany some Years since.
- 1620 Leonard Lessius, a Jesuit of Brabant, died in 1623. Treatises of Law and Justice, and Treatises upon Grace and other Matters of Doctrine.
- 1620 Lewis du Pont, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1624. Meditations upon the Mysteries of Faith.
- 1621 Philip Gamache, Doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1625. A theological Summary in Folio. *Paris*, 3 Vol. in 1627.
- 1621 James Jansonius, Doctor of Louvain, died in 1625. Commentaries upon several Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1621 Paul Layman, a Jesuit of the Tyrolse, died in 1625. Moral Theology, and other Works upon Discipline.
- 1621 James Bonfrerius, a Jesuit, died at Tournai in 1642. Commentary upon the Pentecost, upon Joshua. Several others remain in Manuscript among the Jesuits of Tournai.
- 1621 John Pineda, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1628. Commentary upon Job, Solomon, and some of the Books of Wisdom.
- 1622 Gabriel of Laubepine, Bishop of Orleans, died in 1639. Observations upon Discipline.
- 1622 Andrew Eudæmon John of Caræa, in the Isle of Crete, died in 1625. Several Treatises of Controversy, and other Works.
- 1622 Thomas Dempster, a Scotchman, died in Italy in 1625. Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, and other historical Works.
- 1622 Paul Comitulus, a Jesuit of Perouse, died in 1626. Treatises of Morality, and Cases of Conscience, and other ecclesiastical Works.
- 1623 Peter Cotton, a Jesuit, died in 1626. Several controversial Treatises in French.
- 1623 Francis de Mendoza, a Portuguese Jesuit, died in 1626. A Commentary upon the Books of Kings, and other Works.
- 1623 Theodore Smising, a German Cordelier, Doctor of Louvain, died in 1626. An esteemed Treatise upon the Attributes of God, in Folio. *Antverpiæ*.
- 1623 Francis Lanoue, a Parisian Minim. History of the S. S. Chancellors of France, and Chronicle of his Order.
- 1623 Michael Paludanus, an Augustin of Ghent. Commentary upon St. Thomas, and other Works.
- 1623 Aloysius Novarinus, a regular Canon of Verona. Sayings of the Fathers, and other spiritual Works.
- 1623 Francis Coriolanus, a Capuchin. Summary of the Councils with Notes, and other Works of Morality and Discipline.
- 1624 Prosper Stelliartius, of Haynaut, an Augustin, died in 1626. Divers Treatises upon the monastic State.
- 1624 John Barnes, an English Benedictin, died Prisoner at Cambray in 1626. Dissertation against the Equivocals.
- 1624 Laurence Beyerlinck, Canon of Antwerp, died in 1627. A moral Promptuary. Sermons, and the Theatre of human Life, in several Vol. in Folio.
- 1624 Ferdinand of Castilio, a Spanish Dominican. History of the Order of St. Dominic, in Folio. *Valladolid*. 5 Vol. 1624

- 1624 Simon Vigor, Counsellor to the grand Council, died this Year. Divers Treatises upon the Superiority of the Council, the Authority of the Pope and Kings, collected together in a Body, in 4to.
- 1624 Henry Philip, a Jesuit of the Low Countries, died in 1636. Divers Chronological Works concerning the Holy History.
- 1624 Gabriel Pennot, a regular Canon of Italy. History of the regular Canons, and other Works.
- 1624 Erasmus of Chockier of Liege, died in 1625. Treatise upon the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, upon the religious Exempts.
- 1625 Thomas Malvenda, a Spanish Dominican, died in 1628. A Version of the Old Testament. A Treatise of Antichrist, and others.
- 1625 James Severt, Doctor of Paris, died in 1628. Chronology of the Archbishops of Lyons, and other Works.
- 1625 Gaspar Sanctius, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1628. Commentaries upon different Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1625 Charles Stengelius, a German Benedictin. Treatises upon the History of his Order, particularly in Germany, and divers Works of Piety.
- 1625 Willebrode Boschaert, Bergen-op-zome; Order of Premonstres. Several Works concerning the History of this Order.
- 1625 Peter Lanfelsius, of Graveline, a Jesuit, died in 1633. Notes upon S. Dyonisius the Areopagite, and other Works.
- 1625 John Cognatus, or Cousin, Canon of Tournai. History of this City, and other Works.
- 1625 Lewis Cresol, a Jesuit of Britainy, died in 1634. Some Treatises upon the Ceremonies and Discipline of the Church.
- 1626 Andrew Schott, of Antwerp, died in 1629. The Library of Photius and other ecclesiastical Writers. Sacred Maxims.
- 1626 Julius Cæsar Boullenger, often a Jesuit, died in 1628. Treatises against Casaubon and du Plessis-Mornay.
- 1626 Charles Scribanius, a Jesuit of Brussels, died in 1629. Amphitheatre of Honour, Treatises of Controversy, and Works of Piety.
- 1626 Laurence Bouchel, Advocate in the Parliament of Paris, died in 1629. Decrees of the Gallican Church, and canonical Library.
- 1627 Basil Ponce, a Spaniard, died in 1629. Treatises upon Marriage, and other doctrinal Works.
- 1627 Peter de Berulle, a Cardinal, died in 1629. Divers Treatises of Controversy and Piety.
- 1627 Lelio Besciola, a Jesuit of Modena, died in 1629. Sacred Observations and Digressions upon some Places of the New Testament.
- 1628 Martin Bonacina, a Milanese, died in 1631. Several Works of Law, Morality and Discipline.
- 1628 Florence Conrius, an Irish Cordelier, died in 1631. Several Treatises upon Matters of Learning.
- 1628 Frederic Borromius, a Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan, died in 1631. Several Treatises upon Discipline.
- 1628 Francis Harée, Theologian of Doway, died in 1632. Several historical Works, and upon the Holy Scripture.
- 1628 Adam Tannerus, a German Jesuit, died in 1632. A Summary of Divinity, and Treatises of Controversy.
- 1628 Diego Collado, a Spanish Dominican, and Missionary to Japan, died in 1632. Several Treatises upon the Mission of Japan, and other Works.

- 1628 Chrysoſtom Henriquez, a Spaniard, of the Order of White Friars, died in 1632. Saints and illuſtrious Men of his Order.
- 1628 Jerome Alexander the younger, died in 1633. Diſputes of Divinity.
- 1628 Giles of Conink, a Flemiſh Jeſuit, died in 1633. Diſputes of Theology.
- 1628 Correlius Curtius, Auguſtin of Bruffels, died in 1633. Divers Treatiſes of Hiſtory and Antiquities.
- 1629 Edmund Richer, Doctor of Paris, died in 1633. Several Works upon the Councils and eccleſiaſtical Power, and other Treatiſes.
- 1629 Fortunatus Scacchus, an Auguſtin of Italy, died in 1633. Treatiſes of ſacred Unctions, Canonization of Saints, and other Works.
- 1629 John Malderus, of Brabant, Biſhop of Antwerp, died in 1633. Commentaries upon St. Thomas, Treatiſes of mental Reſtrictions, and of the Secret of Confeſſion.
- 1629 John Lorinus, Jeſuit of Avignon. Several large Commentaries upon ſome Books of the Holy Scripture.
- 1629 Baldwin Junius of Dort, a Cordelier, died in 1634. Several Treatiſes of Controverſy and Doctrine.
- 1629 Jerome Dandini, an Italian, a Jeſuit Miſſionary, died in 1634. A Treatiſe of the Miſſion to the Maronites, and others.
- 1629 Thomas Campanella, an Italian Dominican, died in France. Treatiſes againſt Atheiſm, and other Works.
- 1629 John Matthew, Cariophilus of Candia, died about the Year 1630. Treatiſes againſt the Greek Schiſmatics.
- 1630 John de Checkier, of Liege, Canon of that Place. Divers Treatiſes upon Matters of canonical Law.
- 1630 Livius Galantes, Cordelier of Italy. Treatiſe upon the Compariſon of the Divinity and ancient Philoſophy.
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- 1630 Benediſt Gonon, a Celeſtin. A Chronicle of the Holy Virgin, and other Works upon eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.
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- 1630 James Salian, Jeſuit of Avignon, died in 1640. Annals of the Old Teſtament, and ſeveral Treatiſes of Piety.
- 1630 Emanuel Vega, a Portugueſe Jeſuit, died in 1640. Several Treatiſes of Divinity and Controverſy.
- 1630 Aubert le Mire, (*Miræus*) Canon and Dean of the Cathedral Church of Antwerp, died in 1640. An eccleſiaſtical Library, and ſeveral Works concerning eccleſiaſtical and monaſtic Hiſtory.
- 1630 Matthew Raderus, Jeſuit of Tyrol, died in 1634. Editions of ſeveral eccleſiaſtic Authors, and the eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory of Bavaria.
- 1630 Lewis Torres, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, died in 1635. Commentary upon St. Thomas, and other Works of Divinity.
- 1630 Adam Contzen, a German Jeſuit, died in 1635. Treatiſes of Controverſy, Commentaries upon the Goſpel of St. Paul, political Treatiſes, and other Works.

- 1630 Andrew Delvaux, (*Vallensis*) Professor at Louvain, died in 1636. Commentaries upon the Decretals.
- 1631 Abraham Ezovius, a Polish Dominican, died at Rome in 1637. Abridgment and Continuation of the Annals of Baronius, and other Works.
- 1631 James Tirin, a Jesuit of Antwerp, died in 1636. Commentary upon all the Holy Scripture.
- 1631 Cornelius a' Lapide, Jesuit of the Country of Liege, died in 1637. A very large Commentary upon almost the greatest Part of the Holy Scriptures.
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- 1632 John Wiggerts of Brabant, died in 1631. Commentary upon the Summary of St. Thomas. A Treatise of Law and Justice.
- 1632 Francis Bivarus, a Spaniard, of the Order of White Friars, died in 1636. Treatise upon the immaculate Conception. Chronicle of Dexter, Braulto, and others.
- 1632 Bartholomew Gavantus, a Milanese, and regular Canon. Commentary upon the rubrics of the Missal.
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- 1634 Claude Tiphaine, Jesuit of Paris, died in 1641. Several Treatises upon Grace and Predestination, and other Works, much sought after by Divines.
- 1634 Nicolas Isambert, Doctor and Professor of Paris, died in 1642. Commentary upon the theological Summary of St. Thomas.
- 1634 Lewis de la Cerda, Jesuit of Toledo, died in 1643. Edition of Tertullian, and other doctrinal Works.
- 1635 Hugo Menard of Paris, Benedictin of S. Maur, died in 1644. Martyrology of the Saints of his Order, Sacramentary of St. Gregory, and other Works.
- 1635 Guy Bentivoglio, Cardinal of Ferrara, died in 1644. Memoirs of ecclesiastical History, an Account of Flanders, and Letters.
- 1635 Urban VIII. Pope, a Florentin, named Maffei Barberini. Bulls, Constitutions, and Poems.
- 1635 Octavius de Bellegarde, Archbishop of Sens, died in 1646. A Collection of Passages in St. Augustine, and Canons of Penance.
- 1636 Gaspar Hurtado, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1646. A complete Theology in 8 Volumes.

- 1636 Ferdinand Quirin de Salazar, a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1646. Commentary upon the Proverbs of Solomon, and a Treatise upon the immaculate Conception.
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- 1637 Anthony Perez, of Pampeluna, a Jesuit, died at Rome in 1649. Some Treatises upon the first Part of St. Thomas, Treatise of Law and Justice, and other Theological Works.
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- 1666 Isaac Habert, Doctor of Paris, Bishop of Vabres, died in 1668. Pontifical of the Greek Church, Defence of the Greek Fathers upon Grace, and other Works.
- 1667 Robert Southwell, an English Jesuit. Divers Treatises of Controversy.
- 1667 Herman Crombach, Jesuit of Cologn. Treatise upon St. Ursula and her Companions: Another upon the three Kings.
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- 1668 Dominic Ferdinand Navarette, a Spanish dominican and missionary, archbishop of Domingo. Historical, moral, and religious treatises concerning China, in folio, 2 vol. 1667.
- 1669 Peter Lallemand, regular canon of St. Augustin, died in 1673. Death of the just, spiritual testament, the saint's desires of death, &c.
- 1669 Christian Lupus, Augustin and doctor of Louvain, died in 1681. Observations upon the councils, and other works of doctrine.
- 1669 John Baptist Gonet, a Dominican, died in 1681. Theology, according to the doctrine of St. Thomas.
- 1670 Peter Francis Chifflet, jesuit of Bezançon, died in 1682. Collection of some treatises of ecclesiastical authors, and other works concerning ecclesiastical history.
- 1671 John Caramuel Lobkowitz, of Madrid, died in 1682. Moral divinity, and other works.
- 1671 Anthony Dadin of Hauteferre, a lawyer, died in 1682. Monastic originals, upon the decretals of Innocent III. canonical dissertations, and other works.
- 1672 Godfrey Hensebenius, a jesuit, died in 1683, laboured with Bollandus and Papebroeck on the acts of the saints.
- 1672 Francis Vavasseur, a jesuit, died in 1683. Commentary upon Job, the miracles of J. C. and other works of literature.
- 1673 Joseph Voysin, counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux, died about 1685. Theology of the Jews, French translation of the Missal, defence of the treatise of the prince of Conti, upon comedy, edition of the *pugio fidei* of Raymond Martin.
- 1673 Ambrose Altamura, a dominican, died about the year 1685. Library of the authors of his order, in folio, *Romæ*, 1678.
- 1674 John de Neercassel, titular bishop of Castorie, apostolic vicar in Holland, died in 1686. Treatise of reading the Holy Scripture, necessity of the love of God in penance, of the reading of the Holy Scripture.
- 1674 Lewis Maimbourg, left the jesuits in 1682, died in 1686. Several controversial treatises, sermons, and other historical works.
- 1674 John Richard, curate of Triel near Paris, died in 1686. Practices of piety to honour the holy Sacrament, paschal lamb, and other works.
- 1675 Hyacinth Serroni, archbishop of Albi, died in January 1687. Affecting discourses of the soul with God upon the Psalms.
- 1676 Claude du Moulinet, regular canon of St. Augustin, died in 1687. Medallist history of the popes, and other works.
- 1677 René Rapin, a jesuit, died in 1687. The spirit of christianity, of christian perfection, importance of salvation, and other works.
- 1678 John Hamon, a physician, died in 1687. The continual prayer, and other works of piety.
- 1678 Denys Amelot, priest of the oratory, died 7th October of this year. French translation of the New Testament, and other works of doctrine.
- 1678 Gilbert de Choiseul, died bishop of Tournay in 1690. Memoirs upon religion, *eclaircissement* touching penance, and other works of doctrine.
- 1679 Godfrey Herman, doctor of Paris and canon of Beauvais, died in 1690. Lives of St. Athanasius, St. Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen, and other works of doctrine.
- 1679 Timoleon Cheminais, a jesuit, died in 1690. Divers sermons and sentiments of piety.

- 1655 John Francis Senaut, Priest of the Oratory, died in 1672. Several Pænegyries, The Christian Man, the criminal Man, &c.
- 1656 Amable de Bourzeis, died in 1672. Excellence of the Church, St. Augustin, Victorius, and other Works of Controversy.
- 1657 Noel de la Lane, Doctor of Paris, died in 1673. Several Dissertations on disputed Matters concerning Grace.
- 1658 John Nicolai, a Dominican, Doctor in Divinity. Different Dissertations upon ecclesiastic Matters. Edition of the Summary of St. Thomas, with Notes.
- 1659 Vincent Baron, a Dominican, died in 1674. Divers Treatises upon Moral Divinity and Justification.
- 1660 Lewis Henry de Gondrin, Archbishop of Sens, died in 1674. Several pastoral Letters, Censures and Mandates.
- 1660 Vincent Contenson, a Dominican, died in 1674. Theology, according to the Principles of St. Thomas.
- 1661 William Marlot, a Benedictine, died about the Year 1675. History of the Church of Rheims, and other Works.
- 1662 Andrew du Saussai, Bishop of Toul, died in 1675. Martyrology of the Church of France, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1662 Thomas Tambourin, a Sicilian Jesuit, died in 1675. Explanation of the Decalogue, Moral upon the Sacraments, &c.
- 1663 Francis Mario Bencacio, a Neapolitan, a Cardinal, died in 1675. Several Works upon ecclesiastic Discipline.
- 1663 Francis Albizzi, a Cardinal, died in 1676. Treatise of the Jurisdiction of the Cardinals in the titular Churches of Rome.
- 1664 Alexander Varet, died in 1676. Collection of Letters, and other Works of Doctrine.
- 1664 Francis Bosquet, died Bishop of Montpellier in 1676. History of the Gallican Church, Edition of the Letters of Innocent III. &c.
- 1664 Emmanuel le Maignan, a Minim, died in 1676. Sacred Philosophy, Treatise of Usury, &c.
- 1665 Nicolas Pavillon, died Bishop of Alet in 1667. Different Mandates, Pastoral Letters, and Censures.
- 1665 James de Sainte Breuve, Doctor of Paris, died in 1677. Treatise of the Sacraments of Confirmation, &c. Resolution of Cases of Conscience.
- 1666 Martin de Barcos, Abbot of S. Cyran, died in 1678. Treatise of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and other Works upon the Disputes concerning Grace.
- 1666 Cæsar Egasse du Boulai, died in 1678. History of the University of Paris, in 6 Vol. in Fol.
- 1666 Isaac Habert, Doctor of Paris, Bishop of Vabres, died in 1668. Pontifical of the Greek Church, Defence of the Greek Fathers upon Grace, and other Works.
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- 1679 Julius Bartolucci, an Italian Feuillian, or begging friar of St. Barnard died in 1687. The great rabbinical library, and other works of Hebrew erudition.
- 1679 Lewis de St. Amour of Paris, died in 1687. Journal of what passed at Rome in the affair of the five propositions.
- 1680 Raymund Capisucchi, dominican and cardinal, died in 1688. Treatise upon theological controversies.
- 1680 Lewis Charles d'Albert, *duc de Luynes*, died in 1690. Sentences drawn from the holy fathers, and other works.
- 1680 John Cabassus, priest of the oratory, died in 1685. Practice of the canon law, and *notitia* of the councils and canons.
- 1681 Charles Gobinet doctor of Paris, died in 1690. Instructions for youth, for penance, of religion, and other works of piety.
- 1681 John Nithard, a German jesuit and cardinal, died about 1690. Some treatises upon the immaculate conception of the Holy Virgin.
- 1682 Lewis Abelly, bishop of Rhodés, died in 1691. Divers treatises of theology and piety.
- 1682 Emanuel Scheelstrate, under librarian of the Vatican, died in 1692. Ecclesiastic antiquities, and other works upon discipline and the history of the church.
- 1683 Lewis Bulteau, a gifted or free brother of the congregation of St. Maur, died in 1693. Essays upon the monastic history of the East, abridgment of the history of St. Benedict, and other works.
- 1683 Paul Pellisson de Fontanier, master of the requests. Reflections upon the disputes concerning religion, and other controversial works.
- 1684 Philip Goibaut du Bois, died in 1694. Translation of the letters and confession of St. Augustin, and other works.
- 1684 Matthew Freydeau, doctor of Paris, died in 1694. Meditations upon the agreement of the evangelists, and other pious works.
- 1685 Marie Groteste Desmahis, canon of Orleans, died in 1694. The truth of the catholic religion proved by Holy Scripture.
- 1686 Paul Segneri, an Italian jesuit, died in 1696. Several treatises upon the Christian doctrine and morality.
- 1686 Joseph Anthelmi, canon of Frjus, died in 1697. Dissertations upon St. Leo and St. Prosper, and other ecclesiastical matters.
- 1687 Peter Joseph of Orleans, a jesuit, died in 1698. Sermons, and other works of piety and history.
- 1688 Claude Jon, canon of Paris, died in 1700. Treatise upon the canonical hours, little schools, and other works.
- 1689 John Gerbais, doctor of Paris, died in 1699. Dissertations upon the greater causes, and other works upon discipline.
- 1690 James Boileau, doctor of Paris, and canon of the holy chapel. Divers treatises upon doctrine and ecclesiastic discipline.
- 1692 Dominic Bouhours, a Jesuit, died in 1702. Translation of the New-Testament, life of Ignatius, and St. Francis Xavier, and other works.
- 1693 Claude Frassen, of the order of St. Francis. Scholastic theology, and preliminary dissertations on the Bible, and other works.
- 1694 Peter Thomas Dusoffé, died in 1678. Life of Tertullian and Origen. He continued the notes upon the Bible begun by M. le Maine de Sacis.
- 1695 Dominic Galefius, bishop of the kingdom of Naples. Of the ecclesiastic power concerning marriage.

- 1696 Nicolas Fontaine, a layman. Life of the prophets, patriarchs, saints, translation of St. John Chrysostom, and others.
- 1697 Francis Genet, of Avignon, bishop of Vaison. Moral divinity, called the divinity of Grenoble.
- 1698 Alexander Zacagni, one of the keepers of the Vatican library. Ancient monuments of the Greek and Latin Church.
- 1693 Zeger Bernard Van Espen, doctor of Louvain. Body of canonical law, and other works upon discipline.
- 1699 John Thomas Rocaberti, a dominican, archbishop of Valence. Treatises upon the infallibility of the pope, 3 vol. in folio, and *bibliotheca pontificia* in fol. 21 volumes.
- 1693 John Ciampini, an Italian, belonging to the court of Rome. Dissertations upon the edifices of Constantine, and other works of ecclesiastic antiquities.
- 1700 Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the oratory. Edition of the works of Leo, reflections upon the New Testament, and other works of doctrine and controversy.
- 1700 Hyacinth Serri, a dominican. History of the congregation *de auxiliis*, and other works.
- 1701 Gabriel Gerberon, a Benedictin. Edition of the works of St. Anselm, and other works.
- 1702 Lewis Couvin, president of the court of moneys. Translation of the ancient historians of the church, with prefaces.
- 1703 Lewis le Brun, ecclesiastic of Rouen, retired to Orleans. Edition of the works of St. Paulinus, and other works of doctrine.
- 1704 Dyonisius of Sainte Marthe, a benedictin, and superior of the congregation of St. Maur. *Gallia Christiana*, edition of St. Gregory, and other works.
- 1705 Nicolas le Nocerri, benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur. Edition of the works of St. Ambrose, and other works.
- 1706 Francis Timoleon of Choisi. Life of St. Lewis, ecclesiastic history, and other works.
- 1707 Peter le Merre, doctor and professor of canon law. A collection of the memorials of the clergy of France, and other works.
- 1708 Thyrsé Gonzales, of Santalla, general of the jesuits. Fundamentals of divinity, morality, and other works of doctrine.
- 1709 Clement XI. A great many briefs, or particular letters, and other works.
- 1710 Claude de Vert, monk and treasurer of the abbey of Cluny. Divers works upon the ecclesiastic ceremonies.
- 1711 Lewis Ellis Dupin, doctor of Paris. Library of the ecclesiastic authors, and other works concerning religion.
- 1712 John Girard of Villothierry. Several works upon Christian morality.
- 1713 John Pontas, doctor of canon law. Dictionary of cases of conscience, and other works of doctrine.
- 1714 Francis de Bellegarde, a priest. Several translations of the works of the fathers of the Greek and Latin church.
- 1714 Matthew Petitdidier, benedictin monk of St. Vannes, and afterwards abbot and titular bishop. Remarks upon the library of the ecclesiastic authors, and other works.
- 1715 James Marsolier, canon of Uzez. Memoirs concerning the inquisition, history of Cardinal Ximenes, and other works.
- 1716 Gabriel Heliot, of the Tiers order of St. Francis. History of the monastic orders in 4to, 8 vol.

- 1717 Gabriel Daniel, a jesuit. Divers treatises concerning grace, history of France, and other works of history and doctrine.
- 1718 Peter le Brun, priest of the oratory. Treatises concerning public shows, superstitions, ceremonies of the church, and other works.
- 1719 Peter de Villiers, a jesuit, afterwards benedictin of Cluny. The art of preaching, reflexions upon the faults of others, and other works.
- 1720 Charles Hugo, an augustin friar of Lorrain and abbot of Ekival. History of his order, and collection of ecclesiastical monuments.
- 1722 Vincentio Maria Orsini, a dominican, afterward pope, by the name of Benedict XIII. Homilies concerning the Holy Virgin, and other works of ecclesiastical history.
- 1730 Edmund Martene, a benedictin monk of the congregation of St. Maur, died in 1740. Treatises of the ceremonies of the church, and collection of ecclesiastical monuments.
- 1735 Anthony Muratori, doctor of the Ambrosian college. Collection of ecclesiastical monuments, collection of the Italian historians, and dissertations upon the history of Italy of the middle age.
- 1738 Charles du Plessis d'Argence, died bishop of Tulle, in 1741. Elements of divinity.
- 1740 Prosper Lambertini, cardinal, afterwards pope, by the name of Benedict XIV. Treatise on the canonization of the saints in folio, 4 vol.
- 1741 Don Stephen Erice, benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur, continued Gallia Christiana of the P. de Sainte Martine, with the father Dom Felix Hedin, and Don Toussaint Chretien du Plessis.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

31 y. **AUGUSTUS**, 44 years since the battle of Actium, or 56 since his first
 Years of J.C. Consulat. See *Suetonius, Appian, Guerres Civil. 3 4 5. Plutarch's*
lives of Antony, Cicero, Brutus. Dion. lib 46 &c. Tacitus, Larrey.
History of Augustus, Hist. du 2e triumvirat; Tillemont, des Empe-
reurs Tom. I.

14	Tiberius,	22 years, 6 months 23 days.	Read the same authors.
37	Caligula,	3 y. 10 m. 8 d.	} Read <i>Suetonius, Tacitus, Dion,</i> <i>lib. 59, 60, 62. Xiphilin, Tillemont.</i> <i>Tom. I.</i>
41	Claudius,	13 y. 8 m. 19 d.	
54	Nero,	13 y. 7 m. 28 d.	
	L. Clodius Macer. Tyrant.		
68	Galba,	7 m.	} <i>With the authors above, read Jo-</i> <i>sephus de bello Judaico, and the</i> <i>life of Agricola by Tacitus.</i>
69	Otho,	3 m.	
69	Vitellius,	8 m. 5 d.	
69	Vespasian,	9 y. 11 m. 24 d.	
79	Titus,	2 y. 2 m. 20 d.	
81	Domitian,	15 y. 5 d.	} Read <i>Xiphilin, Dion, Spartian,</i> <i>Jul. Capitolin. panegyric of Pliny,</i> <i>lib. 10. his letters; Tillemont</i> <i>Tom. II.</i>
96	Nerva,	16 m. 8 d.	
98	Trajan,	19 y. 6 m. 15 d.	
117	Adrian,	20 y. 11 m.	
138	Anton. Pius,	22 y. 7 m. 26 d.	} Read <i>Herodian, Xiphilin, Jul.</i> <i>Capitolin. Spartian, Zozimus, Lam-</i> <i>pridius, Tillemont, Tom. II. and</i> <i>III.</i>
161	M. Aurel. }	19 y. 10 d.	
161	L. Verus, }	9 y.	
180	Commodus,	12 y. 9 m. 14 d.	
193	Pertinax,	2 m. 28 d.	
193	Didius Julianus,	2 m. 5 d.	} <i>The remainder, page 406.</i>
193	Pescennius Niger,	1 y. & plus.	
	Clodius Albinus,		
193	S. Severus,	17 y. 8 m. 3 d.	
211	M. Aurel. Antoninus,	6 2 4.	
211	P. Septimus Geta,	1 y.	

PARTHIANS.

36	Phraates IV.	40 y.	49 Meherdates beat by Gotar-
			zes.
4	Phraataces,	a few months.	50 Vonones II. a few months.
5	Orodes II.	7 m.	50 Vologeses,
6	Vonones I.	9 y.	91 Pacorus II.
15	Artabanus,	29 y.	108 Chozroes,
36	Tyridates,	a few days.	116 Parthanapastes,
43	Cinnamus,	Do.	117 Chozroes restored.
43	Artabanus restored.		134 Vologeses II.
43	Gotarzes drove away.		166 Monneses, a few months.
44	Vardanes Bardanes,	5 y.	189 Vologeses III.
			214 Artabanus IV. last of the
			Arfacides,
			The remainder, page 406.
			217 M.

217	M. Opellius Severus Macrinus,	-	-	<i>Read Herodian; A</i>
	-	1 y.	1 m.	<i>philin; Jul. Capiti</i>
218	M. Aurel. Antoninus Elagabalus,	-	-	<i>lin; Spartian; Zoz</i>
	-	3 y.	9 m.	<i>mus; Lampridius</i>
222	Alexander Severus,	13 y.	-	<i>Tillemont, Tom. I</i>
	<i>Vranus Tyran.</i>			<i>& III.</i>
235	C. Julius Verus Maximus,	3 y.	-	
237	M. Antonius Gordianus Africanus the elder,			} 2 m.
	M. Anton. Gordianus Africanus the younger,			
237	Pupienus & Balbinus,	1 y.	-	
238	Gordian III.	5 y.	8 m.	
244	Philippus, father,	5 years.		<i>Pagi, Ciampini.</i>
	Philippus, son.			
	T. Jul. Mar. Pacatianus.			
	P. Carvilius Marinus.			
249	Decius,	2 y.	-	
	Herennius Etruscus.			
251	Hostilianus,	18 m.	-	
	<i>L. Priscus, Tyran.</i>			<i>Zozimus; Aureli</i>
	<i>Jul. Valens, Tyran.</i>			<i>Victor; Eutropius</i>
	<i>M. Aufidius Perperna, Tyran.</i>			<i>Trebellus; Pollio</i>
	Trebonianus Gallus.			<i>Lactant. de Mortu</i>
	Vibius Volusianus.			<i>Perf. Tillemont, Hij</i>
253	C. Julius Æmilianus,	3 m.	-	<i>des Emp. Tom. III.</i>
	Licinius Valerianus, father,	7 y.	-	
253	Licinius Egnatius Gallienus, son of Vale-			
	rianus, alone,	8 y.	-	
	Licinius Valerianus, son of Valerianus.			
	Licinius Saloninus, son of Gallienus.			
	Sulpicius Antoninus.			

<i>The Tyrants are,</i>				17 Herennianus.	18 Timolau
1 Cyriades.	2 Ingenuus.	*	*	19 Mœonius *	20 Lælianus.
3 4 The two Macrians.		*		21 22 Two Posthumous.	*
5 Quietus.	6 Piso.	*		23 Lollianus.	*
7 Valens *	8 Balista.	*		Victorinus *	& 26 Victorius
9 Regilianus.*	10 Æmilianus.	*		27 Marius *	28 Aureolus.
11 Trebellianus.	12 Celsus.	*		29 Ap. Claudius Censorinus.	
13 Saturninus.	14 Odenatus.	*		30 The two Tetricus.	
15 Herodianus.	16 Zenobia.			The remainder, page 407.	
Some reduce the number to 18 Marked with a star.					

KINGS OF PERSIA.

<i>For these kings, read Chronicon Alexandrinum; Cedrenus; Agathias, & Petrus Bizarus, Histor. Perjarum.</i>		226 Artaxares, or Artaxerxes	
		king of the Persians and Parthians,	15 y
		241 Sapor I.	31 y
The remainder, page 407.			

268	M. Aurelius Claudius Gothicus, 2 y.	
	Quintillus brother of Claudius, 17 d.	
270	Domit. Aurelianus, 4 y. 9 m.	
273	<i>Firminus, tyrant in Egypt.</i>	
	<i>Tetricus, tyrant among the Gauls.</i>	
	<i>Athenodorus.</i>	
	<i>Heroias Vabalathus.</i>	<i>Zozimus; Victor, Eu-</i>
	<i>A. Septimius.</i>	<i>trop. Treb. Pollio;</i>
275	<i>Interregnum of</i> 8 m.	<i>Lactantius; Vopiscus;</i>
275	Tacitus, 7 m.	<i>Tillemont, Tom. III.</i>
276	Florianus, 3 m.	<i>& IV.</i>
276	Probus, 6 y. 4 m.	
	<i>Saturninus. Proculus. Bonosus.</i>	
282	M. Aurelius Carus.	
	M. Aurelius Carinus.	
	Numerianus, 2 y.	
	<i>M. Aurelius Julianus Sabinus.</i>	
284	Dioclesian & Maximian Hercules, - -	
	- - - 20 y. 5 m. 13 d.	
	<i>Selvius Amandus. Pomponius Ælianus. Carausius. Allectus. Epidius</i>	
	<i>Achilleus. Domitius Dometianus, Tyrants.</i>	
305	Constantius Chlorus, 15 m. & Galer. Valerius Maximianus.	
	- - - 6 y.	
	Flav. Valer. Severus.	
	C. Galerius Valerius Maximinus.	
	M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius.	
	<i>Alexander, Tyrant.</i>	
	P. Val. Licinianus Licinius Cæsar, father.	
	<i>Valerius Valens.</i>	
	<i>Martinianus.</i>	
306	Constantine the Great, 30 y. 9 m. 28 d.	<i>Tillemont, Tom. IV.</i>
	{ Constantine the younger, 3 y. died in 340.	<i>Read Zozimus; Eu-</i>
337	{ Constance, 24 y. 5 m. 12 d.	<i>trop. Victor; Lactan-</i>
	{ <i>Saturninus.</i>	<i>tius de Mortib. Perje-</i>
	{ Constant, 13 y.	<i>cutor. Euseb. Vit.</i>
	<i>Magnentius & Nepotianus,</i>	<i>Constantin. Socrat. Zo-</i>
	<i>Vetranion & Sylvanus,</i>	<i>zomenes; Theodoret;</i>
361	Julian the Apostate, 1 y. 7 m. 23 d.	<i>Ammian; du Cange,</i>
	Jovian, 7 m. 20 d.	<i>Familie Byz. Tille-</i>
363	The remainder, page 408.	<i>mont, Tom. IV. &c.</i>

KINGS OF PERSIA.

271	Hormisdas I. 1 y.	294	NarSES, 8 y.
273	Vararanes I. 3 y. 3 m.	302	Hormisdas II. or Mysdates,
276	Vararanes II. 17 y.	- - -	7 y. 9 m.
293	Vararanes III. 4 m.	310	Sapor II. 70 y.
	The remainder, page 408.		

of JC	Valentinian I. 11 y. 8 m. 21 d.
364	Gratian, 15 y. 8 m.
367	<i>Magnus Maximus, Tyrant.</i>
375	Valentinian II. 16 y. 6 m. 21 d.
	<i>Fl. Victor. & Eugenius, Tyrants.</i>
395	Honorius, 28 y. 7 m.
	Constantius.
	Constantius.
	Jovinus.
	Constantinus.
	Heracianus & Attalus.
	<i>John, Tyrant.</i>
424	Valentinian III. 31 y. or 29 y.
	5 m.
455	Petronius Maximus, 3 m. 5 d.
455	Avitus, 14 m.
456	<i>Interregnum of</i> 10 m.
457	Majorianus, 3 y. 4 m.
461	Severus, 3 y. 9 m.
465	<i>Interregnum above a year.</i>
467	Anthemius, 5 y. 3 m.
472	Olybrius, 3 m. 12 d.
472	<i>Interregnum,</i> 4 m.
473	Glycerius, 1 y.
474	Julius Nepos, 1 y.
475	Romulus Augustulus, 9 m. 24 d.

KINGS OF ITALY.

476	Odoacer, 16 y. 6 m.
493	Theodoric, 33 y. or 37 y.
	reckoned from 489.
526	Athalaric, 8 y.
534	Theodat, 2 y.
536	Vitiges, 4 y.
540	Theodebaldus, 1 y.
541	Araric, 5 m.
541	Totila, or Boducla, 11 y.
552	Teia, a few months; the last king of the Goths.
552	Narles governed, 15 y.

PERSIANS.

of JC	Artaxerxes II. 4 y.
380	Sapor III. 5 y.
383	Vararanes IV. 4 y.
388	Isdigerdes I. 21 y.
400	Vararanes V. 20 y.
421	Isdigerdes II. 17 y.
441	

364 Valens, 14 y. 5 m. 20 d.
Procopius, Tyrant.

379 Theodosius the Great, 16 y.
His hist. by M. Flecbier.

395 Arcadius, 14 y.

Sebastianus.

408 Theodosius the younger,
42 y. 3 m.

450 Marcian, 6 y. 6 m.

457 Leo I. 17 y.

468 Ardaburius made Cæsar.

474 Leo the younger, 10 m.

474 Zeno, 17 y. 3 m.

{ *Basilicus,* } Tyrants.
{ *Marcian,* }

491 Anastasius, 27 y. 3 m. 3 d.

518 Justin I. 9 y. 1 m.

Vitalian, Tyrant.

527 Justinian I. 38 y. 3 m.

14 d.

Theodebert, king of France, in Austrasia, marked Augustus on his medals.

The remainder, page 414.

458 Perozes, 24 y.

482 Valens, or Obalas, 4 y.

485 Cabades, 11 y.

496 Lambades, or Zamasphes,

4 y.

501 Cabades, 30 y.

Restored.

531 Cosroes I. 48 y.

The remainder, page 414.

Insurrection.

Instruction.

The collection of the histories of France, by Don Martin Bouquet : but there are a great many general histories of France. Read the Abbot du Bos, *Histoire de l'origine de la monarchie Françoise* ; which is excellent. Mezeray, *Hist. de France* before Clovis, continued by the abridgment of Mezeray ; more valuable than his large history. The abridgment of the Abbot le Gendre hath several bold tracts ; that by P. Daniel is tolerable.

Instruction.

In England there are a great many collections of the first historians of it. Larrey's history is neglected ; Rapin de Toyras is much better. The revolutions by P. d'Orleans are esteemed even by the Protestants. Buchanan wrote a history of Scotland, valued for its stile and the boldness of it. The abridgment of Rapin is very good ; his large history is not convenient, but to such as would be very particular.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

The FIRST RACE.

Pharamond. It is doubted whether he was king.

414 Clodion, 37 y. See *Gregory de Tours ; Fredegair ; Aimoin ; le I. & II. vol. de D. Bouquet, & l'Abbe du Bos.*

451 Merouius, 6 y.

456 Childeric, 23 y. See *Anastasis Childerici.*

457 Count Giles, the chief of the nation, 7 y.

464 Childeric restored.

481 Clovis I. turned Christian in 495. reigned 30 y. *Divided, his kingdoms.*

511 Thierri at Metz, 23 y. }

511 Clodomir, at Orleans, 13 y. }

511 Childebert, at Paris, 47 y. }

411 Clotairus I. at Soissons, 51 y. }

The remainder, page 415.

Sons
of
Clovis.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

410 Honorius, Emperor, renounced Great Britain.

426 or 427 The Romans quitted England.

445 Vortigern, elected king of England.

454 Vortigern shared the crown with his son Vortimer.

The VII. KINGDOMS.

49 The Saxons, led by Hengist, arrived in Great-Britain, and there established seven kingdoms.

As follows.

I. The year 455, the kingdom of Kent, by Hengist first king.

II. The year 491, that of Suffex, by Ella the first king.

III. The year 519, that of Wessex, by Cerdick the first king.

IV. The year 527, that of Essex, by Erchenwin the first king.

Of SCOTLAND.

The first kings of Scotland are uncertain, and are inserted upon the credit of their own historians.

422 Fergus I. 18 y.

The remainder, page 415.

440 Eugenius I. 21 y.

461 Dongard, 4 y.

465 Constantine I. 17 y.

482 Congale, 19 y.

501 Conran, 34 y.

535 Eugenius II. 33 y.

Instruction.

Instruction.

Aldretus hath learnedly treated of the antiquities of Spain. *L' Hispania illustrata*, of father Andrew Scotus, in folio, 4 volumes, containing one part of the first writers of this nation. Mariana in Spanish is more esteemed than the Latin. Add to these the observations of Pedro Mantuano. Those who understand the Spanish, ought to apply Garibai, Florian do Campo, Herrero Sandoval, Castillo et Castro, Zurita et Argensola.

There are a great many separate histories of Spain, more exact and judicious than the general histories. Do not neglect that of Dr. Juan Ferreras, of which there is a good translation printed by Lewis Ganeau.

KINGS of the SUEVI.	KINGS of the GOTHS.	ALANS.	VANDALS.
409 Hermeneric I. 18 y.	369 Athanaric, 13 y.	The Alans entered Spain with the Suevi and Vandals ; but were destroyed by the Goths. They possessed Lusitania. Respendial. 415 Atax. 418 The Alans destroyed by Wallia, king of the Goths. So that there remained in Spain but these three distinctions, the Suevi, Goths, and Vandals : but the latter removed into Africa, anno 429.	The Vandals entered Spain about the year 409. went into Africa 429.
427 Hermengaire, 1 y.	382 Alaric, 28 y.		Godesiclus.
428 Hermeneric II. 10 y.	411 Ataulphe, 4 y.		406 Gunderic, 22 y.
438 Richilla, 10 y.	415 Sigeric, 7 d.		429 Genferic, 37 y. 3 m.
448 Ricciarius, 9 y.	415 Wallia, 5 y.		476 Hunneric, 7 y. 10 m.
458 Fronton, 1 y.	420 Theodoric Ier, 32 y.		484 Gundabond, 11 y. 9 m.
458 Maldras, 2 y.	451 Thorismond, 1 y.		496 Thrasamond, 26 y. 8 m.
460 Frumaricus, 3 y.	452 Theodoric Ile, 13 y.		523 Hilderic, 7 y. 3 m.
463 Remismundus, 4 y.	466 Evaric, 19 y.		530 Gilimer, 4 y.
Theodomundus.	484 Alaric, 23 y.		535 Gilimer defeated and taken by Belisarius, Justinian's general.
466 Ricila and Theodomond at the same time, but doubtful.	507 Almalaric, 25 y.		So Africa was subject to to the emp. of the East, till the viith. century.
The other kings unknown, untill,	532 Theuda, 17 y.		The remainder, page 416.
550 Cariaric.	548 Theudegisle, 1 y.		
559 Theodimirus, 10 y.	549 Agila, 3 y.		
	552 Athanagilde, 15 y. 6 m.		
	567 Liuba I. 2 y.		

Instruction.

Instruction.

Besides the kings the Goths and Lombards, as in the above page 408, there were several sovereignties in Italy, as the exarchs of Ravenna, the dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum; the exarchs acknowledged emperors of the East. The dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum were independent: they were the tyrants of Italy.

Charlemagne drove out the exarchs, destroyed the dukes of Spoleto and Beneventum, and formed a new kingdom of Italy, which was the cause of much trouble. The greater part of the Roman-Germanic emperors have been masters of it. Of these kings, set down afterwards at page 417, column 1, See Sigonius *de regno Italiae*, and the historians of the empire; the learned may use the compilation of Struvius, *in folio*, 2 vol.

The historians of Naples mention dukes of Beneventum, that is, after those who formed the kingdom of Naples and Sicily; who are set down page column 1. recourse must be had to Caraccioli, Angelo Costanzo, Summonte, Parthenius. Add to these Albinus, Facius, Sandeus, Pontanus, Gualdo, the duke of Guise: and for a particular history of Sicily, Fasellus, and *scriptores seculi in folio*, with Buonfigli, Pyrrhus and Inveges in *folio*, 3 vols. Read the history of Naples by Giannoni, printed also in French at Holland.

The history of the kings of Jerusalem, at page 429, may be seen in the writers who have treated of the Croisades; such as Bongars in the *Gesta Dei per Francos*, Reineccius, and Maimbourg, who is not altogether bad.

EXARCHS OF RAVANNA.	DUKES OF SPOLETO.	DUKES OF BENEVENT.	V E N I C E.
Of the exarchs of Ravanna, besides Sigonius <i>de regno Italiae</i> , read <i>histoire de Ravenne par Rubeus</i> , & <i>l'istoria insubrica de Puteanus</i> .	The history of the dukes of Spoleto, is treated of in Sigonius <i>de regno Italiae</i> , in Brusoni, and in Bernardino de Conte di-Campello; in <i>historia di Spoleti</i> , in 4to. Spoleti, 1635.	The history of the dukes of Beneventum in Sigonius, and in the historians of Naples.	Read Cantareni, S. Didier, or Amelot <i>de la Housfaye</i> ; after whom examine <i>Squitinio della liberta Veneta</i> with the answers made to it. Begin then the abridgment by B. Verus, continued by Doglioni, P. Morosini, Bembo, Paruta, André Morosini & Nani.

Instruction.

We have already observed that all the new monarchies were formed by the people of the North, of whom read Matthæi Prætorii *Orbis Gothicus in folio*, a learned and judicious book. Joannes Messenius is necessary to those who would descend deeper. Add to these Adam Bremensis, Albert Krantzius, and Laurentius, Paulinus. Rudbeckius, which is rare, has more of singularity than use. The collection of Lindenbroge is only proper to such as would enter into the foundation of things; and Olaus may please the credulous.

The Huns from the North established the kingdom of Hungary, column 1. Their history may be studied with that of the empire. Begin with the *Origines Hungaricæ* of Ostrockochi, then Gothardus, Arthusius, Parschitius, Ens, or Rewa, Bonfinius, and Isthuansius his Continuator.

Read the history of Bohemia in the writers set down below, column 2.

HUNGRIA.

373 Attila declared king of the Huns.

445 Chabas, son of Attila, and king of the Huns in Asia.

479 Ed.
Vegec.

Elend.
Almus.

The other kings are unknown, or the nation chose none.

BOHEMIA.

The historians of Bohemia are numerous. Theobaldus and Julius Solimanni, are excellent abridgments. Bravius and Balbinus are more full, and reckoned among the best historians. Goldastus serves as well for the public law as for the history. Cochlaeus, Camerarius, Theobaldus, and the history of the council of Constance of the religious troubles of the xiv. and xv. century. The history of Silesia judiciously wrote by Cureus and Mullerus.

325 Czechus, 27 y.

352 *Interregnum*.

369 Cracus I. 50 y.

418 Cracus II. 62 y.

480 Lybissa and Premissas, 69 y.

POLAND.

To read this history well, begin with Cromerus, le Sr. Hauteville, or Hartknoch; then Neugehaverus, Herbert de Fulstin, or Venegerus: for greater exactness read Dlugoffus, Cromerus, and the originals in Pistorius.

The remainder, page 417.

Instruction.

Instruction.

The first historians of Sweden have been published by Vulcanius and Grotius ; but Loccenius may be sufficient, adding Ericus, Olaus, Joannes Magnus, and abbot Vertot, who has drawn so good a picture of Gustavus Eric-son the hero of Sweden. Add to these the Laponia of Scheffer, or of Rudbeckius. The small abridgment of Pufendorf is well enough.

Here is much uncertainty.

481 Swartmannus,	28 y.
509 Tordo II.	1 y.
510 Rodolphus,	17 y.
527 Arinus,	21 y.
548 Attila,	16 y.
564 Tordus,	18 y.

Instruction.

The first kings of Denmark and Norway are unknown: not but these people had kings as early as others ; therefore their ancient history is very obscure. Begin with the chronology of Pontanus, and the small tracts published in 1629 by Stephanus ; the abridgment of Swaning, Langhornius, Wormius and Winslow, on the antiquities of Denmark. Read lastly, Pontanus and Meursius, with the notes of Stephanus on Saxon the grammarian ; Hamelman and Winckelman ought to follow.

Huitfield, an exact and useful historian, to those who understand Danish ; but those who know Latin, may choose Krantzius and Pontanus, who are sufficiently full.

There has been printed at Holland, and afterwards at Paris, an abridgment of the history of Denmark, which may be sufficient for those who are not obliged to study this history with the utmost minuteness. There also may be added the Paris edition of the state of the kingdom of Denmark, which is not a bad work ; with a short chronology down to these latter times ; which is very useful.

The remainder, page 419.

KINGS OF LOMBARDY.

568	Alboin,	3 y.	6 m.
572	Clephis,	1 y.	6 m.
	<i>Interregnum.</i>		
586	Antharis,	6 y.	
590	Agiluf,	25 y.	
616	Adaloaldus,	13 y.	} in the same time.
624	Ariovaldus,	6 y.	
630	Rotharis,	16 y.	4 m.
646	Rodoaldus,	5 y.	5 d.
651	Aribert,	9 y.	
661	Gondibert,	1 y.	
662	Grimoald,	9 y.	
	Garibald.		
671	Pertharithe,	17 y.	
688	Canibert the pious,	12 y.	
700	Luitpert,		8 m.
701	Reguibert, <i>usurper</i> ,	1 y.	
702	Aribert,	12 y.	
712	Asprand,		3 m.
712	Luitprand,	32 y.	7 m.
756	Hildebrand,	8 y.	with Lu- itprand.
744	Rachis,	5 y.	6 m.
749	Astolphus,	7 y.	
756	Didier,	17 y.	

The remainder, page 417.

P E R S I A N S.

579	Hormisdas III.	12 y.
590	Cosroes II.	38 y.
628	Siroes,	8 m.
629	Adefer,	7 m. & <i>Interregnum.</i>
630	Sarbarazas,	2 m.
630	Boranes, queen,	7 m. & <i>Interreg.</i>
630	Hormisdas IV.	2 y.
632	Idigerdes III.	last king.

Califs S A R R A C E N S.

622	Mahomet,	9 y.	8 m.	13 d.
632	Abubecher.	2 y.	4 m.	
634	Omar,	10 y.	6 m.	
645	Osman,	10 y.		
	{ Mavia in Egypt,			
655	{ Hali in Arabia,			
	{ Hazen or Chazan,			
660	{ Mavia alone,			
660	{			

The remainder, page 420.

565	Justin II.	12 y.	11 m.	9 d.
578	Tiberius II.	3 y.	10 m.	8 d.
582	Maurice,	20 y.	3 m.	22 d.
602	Phocas,	8 y.		
610	Heraclius,	30 y.		
641	Constantin,		3 m.	11 d.
641	Heracleonas,		7 m.	
	Tiberius.			
642	Constans,	27 y.		
	Maurice & Gregotius, tyrants.			
668	Constantius, <i>Pogonat.</i>	17 y.		
	<i>Mizzizius, tyrant.</i>			
685	Justinian II.	10 y.		Tiberius.
695	Leontius,	3 y.		
697	Apfimar Tiberius,	7 y.		
705	Justinian II. restored,	9 y.		
711	Philippicus Bardanes.			
713	Anastasius II.	1 y.	3 m.	
714	Theodosius,	1 y.	6 m.	21 d.
716	Leo Isauricus,	25 y.	2.	
	<i>Tiberius, tyrant.</i>			
741	Constant. Cop.	35 y.	87 d.	
	<i>Artavasdus, Nicephor, Leo.</i>			
752	Leo Porphyrog.	5 y.	2 m.	25
780	Constantine & Irene,	10 y.		
790	Constantin alone,	6 y.	10.	
797	Irene alone,	5 y.	2 m.	16 d.

The remainder, page 420.

S A R A C E N S.

680	Gesid or Izid,	3 y.	
683	Abdimelec	21 y.	15 d.
705	Ulid or Walid,	9 y.	8 m.
715	Soliman or Zulima,	2 y.	
717	Omar II.	3 y.	
720	Gesid or Izid II	4 y.	1 m.
724	Hitcam or Ila,	19 y.	
743	Walid II.	1 y.	
744	Gesid or Izid III.		5 m.
744	Ibrahim		69 d.
744	Marvan or Mavian,	5 y.	
749	Abdalla,	4 y.	9 m.
754	Abujasar-Almansor,		21 y.
775	Munamed,	10 y.	45 d.
785	Musa or Moses,		
		1 y.	2 m. 22 d.
786	Haron Raschid,		
		22 y.	6 m.

Another

Another Division.

561 Cherebert at Paris,	6 y.	Sons of Clotairus I.
561 Gontram at Orleans,	32 y.	
561 Chilperic I. at Soissons,	33 y.	
561 Sigebert at Metz,	14 y.]	

584 Clotairus II. 44 y. son of Chilperic I.

628 Dagobert I. 9 y.

638 Clovis II. 18 y. 8 m. 13 d.

Read *Annal. Fuldenfes, ab anno 614, ad annum 900.*

656 Clotairus III. 13 y. 8 m.

Childeric II. in Austrasia & Neustria, 3 y.

670 Thierry II. near one year deposed, and restored.

690 Clovis III. 4 y. some months.

695 Childebert II. 15 y. 3 m. 20 d.

711 Dagobert II. 4 y. some m.

715 Chilperic II. 5 y. 6 m.

717 Clotairus declared king, 2 y.

721 Thierry III. 16 y.

737 *Interregnum*, 2 y.

742 Childeric III. 10 y.

SECOND RACE.

752 Pepin, 16 y. and more.

768 Charlemagne, 47 years. Read *Eginhart, Annales Francor. in Reuberus; Otto; Franzias; Boecler; Veinckens; Epistolæ Pontificum Gretzeri; Bollandus.*

V. The year 547, that of Northumberland, by Ida, first king.

VI. The year 571, that of East-Anglia, by Uffa, first king.

VII. The year 584, that of Mercia, by Crida, first king.

503 Arthur elected king of the Britons.

542 Death of Arthur.

Interregnum of 9 years.

551 Malgon elected king of the Britons.

585 Malgon died. The Britons retired to Gaul.

The kings of Wessex rendered themselves masters of the other kingdoms. See the remainder:

KINGS OF WESSEX.

519 Cerdick, 15 y.

534 Henrick, 26 y.

560 Ceolin Vaac, 32 y.

592 Ceolrick, 16 y.

598 Cinigifil, 45 y.

643 Cenowalck, 29 y.

672 Saxburg, queen.

Centuin, Cenfus, & Escuin.

Cedowalla.

689 Ina, 38 y.

727 Ina turned monk.

727 Adelard, 14 y.

741 Cudred, 13 y.

754 Sigebert deposed.

755 Cenulph, 19 y.

784 Brihtrich, 16 y.

OF SCOTLAND.

568 Congale II. 10 y.

572 Chinaule, or Cumatillus.

580 Aldan, 26 y.

606 Clenet.

606 Eugene III. 14 y.

620 Ferchard I. 12 y.

632 Donald I. 15 y.

647 Ferchard II. 17 y.

668 Maldwin, 20 y.

688 Eugenius IV. 4 y.

692 Eugenius V. 7 y.

699 Amberchelet, 2 y.

700 Eugenius VI. 17 y.

717 Mordac, 13 y.

730 Etfinius, 31 y.

761 Eugenius VII. 3 y.

764 Fergus II. 3 y.

767 Solvatus, 20 y.

787 Achanis, 22 y.

The remainder, page 421.

KINGS
OF THE
SUEVI.

569 Miron, 13 y.
582 Evoric, 2 y.
583 Andeca, *U-*
surper. 2 y.
583 The kingdom
invaded by
Leuwigilde.
649 Recesvind,
23 y. 7 m.
672 Wamba,
8 y.
680 Ervige, 7 y.
687 Egiza, 13 y.
700 Vitiza, 10 y.
Dethroned by
Roderic, in
710.
710 Roderic, 1 y.
711 *Interregnum*,
2 y.

LEON
&
ASTURIA.

718 Pelagus,
19 y.
737 Favilla, 2 y.
739 Alphonfus
the Catholic,
19 y.
757 Froila, 11 y.
768 Aurelio, 5 y.
774 Silon,
9 y. 1 m.
783 Mauregat,
Usurp. 5 y.
788 Veremond I.
15 y.
797 Alphonfus
the chaste,
40 y.

KINGS
OF THE
GOTHS.

568 Leuwigild,
17 y.
586 Recared I.
15 y.
601 Liuba II.
9 y.
610 Gondemar,
2 y.
612 Sisebut, 8 y.
621 Recared II.
7 months.
621 Suintilla,
10 y.
631 Sisenand,
5 y.
636 Chintilla,
3 y. 8 m.
640 Tuiga,
2 y. 4 m.
642 Chintafvind,
6 y.

Take the re-
mainder of these
kings from the
first column of this
page, at the year
649. Recesvind,
&c.

ALANS.

The Alans, be-
ing destroyed, in
the third column
page 422, may be
found the counts
of Barcelona.

BARCELONA.

Of the counts
of Barcelona and
Catalonia, which
follow the year
801, page 422.
see Pujades, Diago,
father Tornich,
Marca.

The remainder,
page 422.

VANDAL:
IN
AFRICA:

The Vandals
subsisted no longer
in Spain nor in
Africa; the kings
of Portugal are
placed column the
4th, page 422.

The H U N S,
OR
H U N G A R I A.

D U K E S
OF
B O H E M I A.

D U K E S
OF
P O L A N D.

744 Arfaduſ commanded
in Pannonia, for the
emperor of Conſtan-
tinople.

Zultan.

598 Mnatha, 53 y.

651 Vogen, 38 y.

689 Wniſlas, 26 y.

715 Cizezomyſlas,
42 y.

757 Neklan, 51 y.

Lechuſ, at the ſeventh
century.

XII. Palatines.

Interregnum.

700 Cracuſ.
Lechuſ II.

750 Venda, queen.

XII. Palatines go-
verning.

760 Premiſlaſ.
Interregnum.

The remainder, page 424.

S W E D E N.

D E N M A R K, N O R W A Y.

582 Algotus II. 24 y.

606 Godstagus, 26 y.

630 Arthus, 19 y.

N O R W A Y.

649 Hacon II. 21 y.

670 Charles IV. 6 y.

676 Charles V. 9 y.

685 Birger, 15 y.

700 Eric, 17 y.

717 Tordo III. 47 y.

764 Biornus III.

Alaric.

The history of Norway may first be read in Jonas, Ramus, & Sturlæus. Continue by the excellent history of Torfæus, *folio 4 vol.* to which must be added the historians of Iceland, which are Blefkenius, Thorlocius, Arngrimus Jonas. Those of Greenland are Lyscander, & Torfæus, who hath published an excellent history of the Isles of the Orcades, which belong to Denmark.

K I N G S O F D E N M A R K.

714 Gormo, 50 y.

764 Sigefridus, 1 y.

765 Getticus, 44 y.

The remainder, page 425.

800	Charlemagne, 13 y. 1 m. <i>Eginbart, annales Fuldenses ; Regino, Boilandus.</i>
814	Lewis the mild, 26 y. 5 m. <i>Schurtzfleisch, & history of the West by M. Coufin.</i>
840	Lothario, 15 y. 3 m. }
855	Lewis II. 20 y. }
	<i>Pagi, ad ann. 843.</i> }
875	Charles the bald, 2 y. 7 m.
877	Lewis the stammerer, 18 m.
879	Charles the fat, 8 y. <i>deposed.</i>
888	Arnoul, 11 y.
	891 <i>Guy & Lambert, usurpers.</i>
899	Lewis IV. 12 y. <i>Regino.</i>
	916 <i>Berenger, king of Italy, u- surper.</i>
911	Conrad I. 7 y. <i>Otto Frising ; Gottsfred. Viterb. Conradus Ursperg. Herman.</i>
918	Henry the fowler, 18 y. <i>Witte- kindus ; Conradus ; Ursperg.</i>
936	Otho the great, 37 y. <i>Hroschita ; Wittekindus ; Ditmar ; Con- rad Liechtenau ; Otto Frising- ensis.</i>
973	Otho II. 10 y. 6 m.
983	Otho III. 18 y. <i>Cisneros.</i>
1002	Henry II. 22 y. <i>Aventinus.</i>
1024	Conrad II. 15 y. <i>Wippo ; Guillimann. Otto Frising.</i>
1039	Henry III. 17 y. <i>Hermann. Contractus ; Lambert Schaff.</i>
1056	Henry IV. 50 y. <i>Goldastus, &c.</i>

802	Niceph. & Staur. 8.11.2. in all
811	Michael Curopal. 1 y. 9. 9
813	Leo the Armenian, 7 y. Constantine, son of Leo.
820	Michael the stammerer, 8.9.9
829	Theophilus, 12 y. 3 m.
842	Michael III. 25 y. 7 m. 24
867	Basilus the Macedonian, 18 y. 3 m. 7 d
	Constantine, son of Basilus.
886	Leo Philosoph. 25 y. 2 m
	Alexander.
911	Constantine, 1 y. 1 m
915	Constantine with Romanus Christophilus, Stephen, & Con- stantine Augustuses.
948	Constantine alone, 11 y.
959	Romanus II. 3 y. 4 m. 5 d
963	Nicephorus Phocas, 6. 6. 1
969	John Zemisses, 6 y. 6 m
975	Basilus & Constantine, 52 y. 11 m. 5 d. <i>Zoe</i>
1028	Romanus Argyr. 5 y. 4 m
1034	Michael IV. 7 y.
1041	Michael Calaph. 4 m. 5 d
1042	Constantine Monomachus, 12 y. 5 m. 19. d
1054	Theodora, 19 m.
1056	Michael VI. 11 m. 18 d
1057	Isaac Comnenus, 2 y. 3 m
1059	Constant. Ducas, 7 y. 6 m
1067	Michael Andronicus, 6 m
1068	Romanus Diog. 3 y. 8 m
1071	Michael Ducas, 6 y. 6 m
	Constantine Ducas.
1078	Niceph. Boton. 3 y. 6 m

S A R A C E N S.

809	Abu-Abdalaaminus, or Muhamed Ebumusa, 5 y.
813	Abulabas Almamon, 20 y.
833	Muhamed Mustafi, 9 y.
842	Haron Wacic Billa, 5 y.
847	Almontaser, 15 y.
862	Almatadadi-Bellahi, 4 y.
866	Almotazzo-Bellahi, 3 y.
869	Almotamedo-Bellahi, 23 y.
892	Mutadid Billa, 10 y.
902	Mustafis Billa, 6 y.

908	Giafar Abulfadlus, or Muc- tarid Billa, 24 y.
932	Cahirus Billa, 2 y.
934	Alradi Bellahi, 6 y.
940	Moctafis Billa, 4 y.
944	Almoti, or Mutius Lilla 29 y.
974	Taius Lilla, 17 y.
991	Cadirus Billa, 41 y.
1031	Caüm Bianrilla, 44 y.
1074	Mucladis Billa, 19 y.
	The remainder, page 426.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND. 421

814	Lewis the mild,	26 y.	5 m.
	<i>Thegan, Flodoard, Nithard.</i>		
840	Charles the bald,	37 y.	3 m.
877	Lewis the stammerer,	1. 6. 3.	
879	{ Lewis,	3 y.	3 m. 25 d.
	{ Carloman, about	6 y.	
884	Charles the fat,	3 y.	
888	Eudes elected,	9 y.	6 m. 21 d.
896	Charles the simple,	36 y.	
	<i>Died the 7th of October, 929.</i>		
922	Robert, usurper,	11 m.	15 d.
923	Raoul, usurper,	12 y.	6 m. 3 d.
936	Lewis Outremer,		
		18 y.	3 m. 26 d.
954	Lothario,	31 y.	4 m. 18 d.
986	Lewis V.	1 y.	3 m. 20 d.

The THIRD RACE.

Read here Vignier, the duke of Epernon and the Marquis of St. Aubin.

987	Huguo Capet,	10 y.	4 m.
997	Robert,	33 y.	9 m. 4 d.
1031	Henry I.	29 y.	15 d.
1060	Philip I.	49 y.	2 m. 6 d.

The remainder, page 427.

800	Egbert,	38 y.
838	Ethelwulph,	19 y.
857	Ethelbald,	3 y.
860	Ethelbert,	6 y.
866	Ethelred,	6 y.
872	Alfred the great,	29 y.
900	Edward the elder,	25 y.
925	Athelstan,	17 y.
942	Edmund I.	4 y.
946	Edred,	9 y.
955	Edwy,	4 y.
959	Edgar,	16 y.
975	St. Edward, martyr,	4 y.
979	Ethelred II.	38 y.

Simeon, usurper.

1016	Edmund II.	7 m.
1017	Canute, k. of Denmark,	22 y.
	<i>Harold, usurper,</i>	5 y.
1039	Hardi Canute,	2 y.
1041	St. Edward III.	25 y.
1065	Harold, usurper,	1 y.

1066	William the Conqueror,	21 y.
	<i>Eadmer, Matthew Paris.</i>	
1087	William II.	13 y.

The remainder, page 427.

SCOTLAND.

809	Congal III.	5 y.	968	Duphus,	5 y.
814	Dongal II.	6 y.	973	Cullenus,	5 y.
820	Alpin,	3 y.	978	Kenet III.	17 y.
823	Kenet II.	31 y.	994	Constantine IV.	2 y.
854	Donald V.	4 y.	995	Crimus,	8 y.
858	Constantine II:	16 y.	1003	Malcom II.	30 y.
874	Ethus I.		1033	Duncan,	7 y.
875	Gregory,	18 y.	1040	Macbeth, Tyrant,	17 y.
893	Donald VI.	11 y.	1057	Malcom III.	36 y.
904	Constantine III.	39 y.	1093	Donald VII.	1 y.
943	Malcom I.	15 y.	1094	Duncan II.	2 y.
958	Indulphus,	10 y.	1096	Edgar,	10 y.

The remainder, page 427.

NAVARRE.	LEON & ASTURIAS.	COUNTS OF BARCEL.	PORTUGAL.
Of Navarre. <i>See Maret, Pierre</i> <i>Olbagaray, Mar-</i> <i>ca, Pagi.</i> 831 Aznar, 5 y.	842 Ramirus I. 7 y. 850 Ordonio, 16 y. 866 Alphonfus III. or the Great, 44 y.	801 Bera, 18 y. 820 Bernard, 23 y. 843 Alderan, 15 y. 858 Guifroid I. 14 y. 872 Salomon, 8 y.	Of Portugal. <i>See Refendius,</i> <i>Vasconcellos, le</i> <i>Bruto, in fol. 7</i> <i>vol. Lequien de la</i> <i>Neuville, 4to 2.</i> <i>volumes.</i>
836 Sancho, 17 y.	910 Garcias, 3 y.	880 Guifroid II. 31 y.	<i>See also the histo-</i> <i>ry of Portugal by</i> <i>M. de la Clede,</i> <i>in 4to, 2 vol.</i>
853 Garcias Xi- menes, 4 y.	913 Ordonio II. 9 y. 6 m.	911 Miron, 17 y.	
857 Garcias I. king, 23 y.	923 Froila II. 4 y.	928 Singefroid, 39 y.	From the year 711, the Moors being called into Spain by count Julian, they main- tained themselves there till 1492, when Ferdinand and Isabella took Granada from them, and put an end to their em- pire, which had continued eight hundred years ; during which it was divided into several kingdoms.
880 Fortunio, 26 y.	927 Alphonfus IV. 5 y. 7 m.	967 Borellus, 26 y.	
906 Sancho I. 20 y.	933 Ramirus II. 17 y.	993 Raymond, 24 y.	
926 Garcias II. 40 y.	950 Ordonio III. 5 y.	1017 Berengerius, II. 18 y.	
966 Sancho II. 28 y.	955 Ordonio, usurper.	1035 Raymond II. 41 y.	
994 Garcias III. 5 y.	955 Sancho the 1st. 12 y.	1067 Raymond III. 6 y.	
999 Sancho III. or the Great, 37 y.	957 Ramirus III. 5 y.	1081 Raymond Berengerius IV. 49 y.	
	982 Veremond II. 17 y.	1131 Raymond Berengerius V. 31 y. died in 1162.	
	999 Alphonfus V. 28 y.		
	1027 Veremond III. 10 y.		
	CASTILE.	KINGS OF ARRAGON.	
1035 Garcias IV. 19 y.	1033 Ferdinand, 32 y.	1034 Ramirus, 36 y.	
1054 Sancho IV. 2 y.	1065 Alphonfus VI. 37 y.	1070 Sancho, 24 y.	
1076 Sancho V. son of Rami- rus king of Ar- ragon, 18 y.	1065 Sancho II. 6 y. 1072 Alphonfus VI. proclaimed again.	The remainder, page 428.	

813 Bernard, 4 y.
5 m.
818 Lewis the mild, 26 y. 5 m.
Lothario, and the four emperors following.
Lewis II.
Charles the bald.
Lewis the flammerer.
879 Charles the fat, 8 y. 7 m.
888 Guy, duke of Spoleto, 6 y.
888 Berengerius, 35 y. in the same time, & in troubles.
894 Lambert, 5 y.
900 Lewis, emp. 3 y.
902 Berengerius alone.
922 Raoul, king of Bourgogne, 8 y. in troubles.
924 Beren. killed.
924 *Interregnum*, 3 y.
926 Huguo, count of Arles, 20 y.
945 Lothario, 5 y. alone.
950 Berengerius & Adalbert, about 2 y.
951 Otho I. emp.
973 Otho II. emp.
983 Otho III. emp.
1002 Hardwin, 14 y.
1002 Henry, emperor at the same time.
1024 Conradus, emperor, 15 y.

1039 Henry II. emp. 17 y.
1056 Henry, emp. 50 y.
1093 Conradus, tyrant.

S A V O Y.

Of Savoy, See *le Theatre de Savoye*, which is very well executed; *Agostino della Chiesa*; *Paradin*; *Pingonius*; *Tesaurus* & *Guichenon*.

COUNTS OF MAURIANA & SAVOY.

999 Berthold, called the ancient house of Saxe, 28 y.

1027 Humbert, 22 y.

1048 Ame & Humbert, 1 y.

1050 Odon, 10 y.

1060 Ame II. 20 y.

1080 Humbert II. 23 y.

The remainder, page 429.

818 Sico.
839 Sicard.
840 Adelgesus I.
840 Sincónolfus.
874 Aio II.
891 Simbaticius.
895 Guy.
899 Adelgesus II.
899 Athenulphus.
915 Landulph. & Athenulphus II.
968 Pandulph. & Landulphus.

1049 Leo IX. Pope, received it from Hen. II. king of Italy.

1053 Rodolphus held of Leo IX.
1071 Landulphus the last duke.

N A P L E S & S I C I L Y.

1059 Roger, duke of Calabria, entered Sicily.

804 Ob. Antenorio.
809 A. Participatio.
827 J. Participatio.
829 J. Participatio.
836 P. Gradenigo.
864 O. Participatio.
881 J. Participatio.
887 Pierre, Tribune.
909 Orf. Badoaro.
932 Pierre Candien.
939 P. Badoaro.
941 P. Candien II.
952 P. Candien III.
976 P. Orseolo.
978 Vital Candien.
979 Tribune Memo.
991 P. Orseolo II.
1009 Ot. Orseolo.
1024 P. Barbolan.
1034 D. Orseolo.
1034 D. Pabianico.
1044 D. Contarini.
1060 D. Silvio,

813 Biornus IV. 11 y.	809 Olaus III. 1 y.	
824 Bratemunder, 3 y.	810 Hemmingus, 2 y.	
827 Siwaft, 15 y.	812 Siwar- } 5 y. be- dus, Ringo, } tween.	
842 Heroth, 14 y.	817 Harald, } 26 y. be- V. Klack. } tween.	
856 Charles VI. 27 y.	843 Siwardus III. 3 y.	
883 Inge'de I. 8 y.	846 Eric I. 1 y.	
891 Olaus, 9 y.	847 Eric II. 16 y.	
900 Ingelde II. 7 y.	863 Canute I. 10 y.	
907 Eric VI. 18 y.	873 Frotho, 16 y.	
926 Eric VII. 14 y.	889 Gormo II. 8 y.	998 Suenon, 13 y.
940 Eric VIII. 40 y.	897 Harald, 22 y.	1011 Olaus, 20 y.
980 Olaus II. 38 y.	919 Gormo III. 11 y.	
1018 Amund II. 9 y.	930 Harald, 50 y.	1031 Suenon, 8 y.
1037 Amund III.	980 Suenon, 34 y. & Harald.	
1037 Hakon II. 17 y.	1014 Canute the great, 22 y.	1039 Magnus, 16 y.
1054 Stenchil, 5 y.	1036 Canute III. 12 y.	1055 Harold, 15 y.
1059 Ingelde III. turn- ed Christian, 5 y.	1045 Magnus, 4 y.	1070 Magnus II. 40 y.
1064 Halsten, 16 y.	1048 Suenon II. 26 y.	
1080 Philip, 30 y.	1074 Harold, 2 y.	
	1076 S. Canute, 12 y.	
	1088 Olaus, 7 y.	
	1095 Eric III. 7 y.	

R U S S I A.

Instruction.

If Russia had always had as great princes as the Czar Peter I. its history would be more known and interesting: see, however, Olearius Voyage, also Corneille le Brun. The ancient Muscovite writers have been collected in folio; see particularly the history of Peter the Great in 4 volumes, in French; at the beginning of

which is an abridgment of the history of this nation.

861 Burick, prince of Novogrod.

880 Igor, son of Burick.

943 Swatoslaw, or Spendoblos, introduced the Christian religion into Russia.

980 Wlodimir I. the apostle and Solomon of all Russia.

1020 Jeroslaws.

1043 Wlodimir II. possessed all Russia.

The remainder, page 431.

426 **EMPERORS of the WEST.**

1106	Henry V.	19 y.	<i>Aventin.</i>
1125	Lothario II.	12 y.	
1137	Conrad. III.	14 y.	
1152	Frederic I.	38 y.	<i>Radericus.</i>
1190	Henry VI.	8 y.	
1197	Philip.	11 y.	
1208	Otho IV.	4 y.	<i>Meibomius.</i>
1212	Frederic II.	38 y.	<i>Petrus de Vincis; Matth. Paris, &c.</i>
1250	William.	6 y.	<i>Troubles & Interregnum.</i>
1273	Rodolphus of Habsbourg,	18 y.	<i>Cuspiarius. & Ger. de Roo.</i>
1291	Adolphus of Nassau,	7 y.	
1298	Albert I. of Austria,	10 y.	<i>Interregnum.</i>
1309	Henry VIII.	4 y. 8 m.	<i>Albert. Mussatus. Interregnum, 14 m.</i>
1314	Frederick,	not reckoned.	
1314	Lewis XV.	33 y.	<i>Burgundus.</i>
1343	Charles IV.	30 y. 5 m.	
1349	Gunther of Schwartzbourg.		
1378	Wenceslas,	22 y.	deposed.
1400	Frederick,	not reckoned.	
1400	Robert Palatine,	10 y.	
1410	Joseph of Moravia,	5 m.	
1410	Sigmund of Luxembourg,	27 y.	

SARACENS.

1094	Muſtadirus Billa,	24 y.	
1118	Almoſtahed,	17 y.	
1136	Rached,	3 y.	
1139	Almoſtafi,	22 y.	
1161	Almoſtanged,	11 y.	
1172	Almoſtanzi,	8 y.	
1180	Narceladin,	46 y.	<i>Zingiscan came into Perſia.</i>
1226	Altaher,	1 y.	
1227	Almoſtazen,	17 y.	
1244	Abdula,	14 y.	

EMPERORS of the EAST.

1081	Alexis Comm.	36. 4. 15.	
1118	John Comm.	24 y. 8 m.	
1143	Manuel Comm.	36. 5. 23.	
1180	Alexis Comnenus,	3 y.	
1183	Andronic. Com.	1. 11. 12.	
1185	Iſaac Ange,	9 y. 8 m.	
1195	Alexis Ange,	8 y. 3 m.	
1203	Iſaac Ange recalled,	2 m.	
1204	Alexis Murtzufl.	11 m.	

*Emp. at Franc.**Emp. at Nic.*

1204	Baldwin,	1 y. 4 m.	1204 Theodore Laſcaris, 18 y.
1206	Henry,	10 y. 9 m.	Theodore Ange.
1216	Peter,	1 y. 6 m.	1222 John Du- cas, 33 y.
1219	Robert,	9 y.	1255 Theodore Laſcaris.
1228	Baldwin II.	30 y.	
1259	John Laſcaris,	4 m.	
1260	Michael Paleolog.	24 y.	
1283	Andronic. I. Paleol.	12 y.	
1295	Michael Andronic.	25 y.	
1320	Andronic. II. Pal.	21 y.	
1341	John Cantacuzenes, uſurper,		under John Paleol. 14 y.
1341	John Paleolog.	50 y.	Matthew Contacuz. Andronic. Paleolog.
1391	Manuel II. Paleolog.		37 y.

OTTOMANS.

1300	Ottoman,	28 y.	
1328	Orchan,	28 y.	
1355	Amurath,	30 y.	
1385	Bajazet,	14 y.	
1399	Taken by Tamerlane.		
1399	Joſhua Zelebi.		
1399	Soliman,	11 y.	
1410	Muſa,	3 y.	
1413	Mahomet,	8 y.	
1421	Amurath II.	30 y. 6 m.	
1451	Mahomet H.	31 y.	

The remainder; page 432.

1108 Lewis

F R A N C E.

- 1108 Lewis VI. the fat, 29 y.
 1137 Lewis VII. the younger, 43 y. 1 m. 17 d.
 1180 Philip Augustus, or Dieudonné, 42 y. 9 m. 26 d. *Hist. par Bodot de Juilli.*
 1223 Lewis VIII. 3 y. 3 m. 24 d.
 1226 S. Lewis IX. 43 y. 9 m. 16 d. *Hist. par Joinville & la Chaise.*
 1270 Philip III. the hardy, 15 y. 1 m. 10 d.
 1285 Philip IV. the handsome, 29 y. 1 m. 23 d. Differs with Boniface VIII. of Dupuy, or Baillet.
 1314 Lewis X. Hutin, 1 y. 6 m. 6 d.
 1316 *Interregnum*, 5 m. 10 d. John I. 8 d.
 1316 Philip V. the long, 5 y. 1 m. 14 d.
 1321 Charles IV. the handsome, 6 y. 30 d.
 1328 Philip VI. or cf Valois, 22 y. 5 m. 21 d. *Froissart.*
 1351 John II. 13 y. 7 m. 17 d.
 1364 Charles V. or the wise, 16 y. 5 m. 8 d. *His hist. par Choisy.*
 1380 Charles VI. the Well-beloved, 42 y. 1 m. 6 d. *Hist. par Juvenel des Ursins*, another by *le Laboureur.*
 1422 Charles VII. the victorious, 38 y. 9 m. *Monstrelet, Alain Chartier, Bodot de Juilli.*

The remainder, page 433.

E N G L A N D.

427

- 1100 Henry, 35 y.
 1135 Stephen, 19 y.
 1154 Henry II. 35 y.
 1189 Richard, Cœur de Lyon, 10 y.
 1199 John, 17 y.
 1216 Henry III. 56 y. See Matthew of Westminster.
 1272 Edward I. 35 y.
 1307 Edward II. 20 y. See Thomas Walsingham.
 1327 Edward III. 50 y. See Joshua Barnes.
 1377 Richard II. 23 y.
 1399 Henry IV. 13 y.
 1412 Henry V. 10 y.
 1423 Henry VI. 39 y. See above, from 1377, to 1509. *le Biondi, in his hist. des Guerres Civiles, & Raison.*

The remainder, page 433.

S C O T L A N D.

- 1106 Alexander, 18 y.
 1124 David, 29 y.
 1153 Malcom IV. 12 y.
 1165 William, 49 y.
 1214 Alexander II. 35 y.
 1249 Alexander III. 36 y.
 1285 *Interregnum*, 7 y.
 1292 John Balliol, 14 y.
 1306 Robert I. 23 y.
 1329 David II. }
 Edward, } 41 y.
 1370 Robert II. 20 y.
 1390 John Robert, 33 y.
 1423 James I. 14 y.

The remainder, page 433.

1094 Peter

NAVAR.	LEON & CASTILE.	KINGS OF ARRAGON.	KINGS OF PORTUGAL.
1094 Peter of Arragon, 10 y.	1108 Urraca, &c. Alphonſus VII. 15 y.	1094 Peter, 10 y.	1065 Garcias, ſon of Ferdinand, king of Caſtile, 6 y.
1104 Alphonſus of Arragon, 30 y.		1104 Alphonſus, 30 y.	
1134 Garcias Ramirus, 16 y.	1124 Alphonſus VIII.	1134 Ramirus II. 17 y.	1089 Henry, count of Portugal, 17 y.
1150 Sancho VI. 43 y. 7 m. 6 d.	1157 Sancho III. 1 y.	1151 Raymond Berengerius, 11 y.	1112 Alphonſus, 46 y.
1194 Sancho VII. 40 y.	1158 Ferdinand II. king of Leon, as regent.	1162 Raymond, ſurnamed Alphonſus II. 34 y.	King in 1139.
1234 Thibaut I. count of Champagne.	1158 Alphonſus, 15 y.	1196 Peter II. 17 y.	1185 Sancho I. 26 y.
1253 Thibaut II.	1214 Henry I. 2 y.		
1272 Henry.	1217 Ferdinand III. 35 y.	1213 Sancho, regent.	1212 Alphonſus II. 21 y.
1285 Philip, the handſome, commander of queen Joan.	Under him, Leon & Caſtile united.	1213 James, the victorious, alſo king of Valencia, Murcia, &c.	1233 Sancho II. 13 y.
1305 Lewis Hutin. <i>Interregnum.</i>	1252 Alphonſus X. or the wiſe, 32 y.	1276 Peter III. 9 y. depoſed.	1246 Alphonſus III. 34 y.
1316 John, 8 d.	1284 Sancho IV. 11 y.	1285 Alphonſus III. 6 y.	1279 Denis, 46 y.
1316 Philip the long 7 y.	1295 Ferdinand IV. 15 y.	1291 James II. 36 y.	1325 Alphonſus IV. 32 y. See <i>Ruy de Piana.</i>
1321 Charles the handſome.	1311 Alphonſus XI. 40 y. See <i>John Nunez.</i>	1327 Alphonſus IV. 9 y.	1357 Peter, the cruel, 9 y. 10 m.
1328 Philip and Joan.	1350 Peter, the cruel, 19 y.	1336 Peter IV. 51 y.	1367 Ferdinand, 15 y. 9 m.
1343 Joan.		1387 John, 8. 4.	
1349 Charles the bad, 37 y.	1368 Henry II. 10 y.	1395 Martin, 15 y.	1383 <i>Interregnum,</i> 18 m.
1386 Charles III.	1379 John I. 11 y.	1410 Ferdinand, 6 y.	1385 John I. 48 y. See <i>Menezes & Lopez.</i>
1425 John. ſon of Ferdinand of Arragon.	1390 Henry III. 16 y.	1416 Alphonſus V. 40 y.	
	1406 John II. 47 y.	The remainder, page 434.	1433 Edward, 5 y.
			1106 Hen-

1106 Henry, emp. 8 y. 9 m.
And the other emperors, to 1190, to
Henry VI. the last.

Of LORRAIN.

958 Frederick.
984 Thierry.
Frederick II.
1034 Gothelon.
1045 Albert.

HEREDIT.

1048 Gerard of
Alface, 22 y.
1070 Thierry.
1115 Simon, 23.
1138 Matthew I.
38 y.

1176 Simon II.

1207 Ferri.

1213 Thibaut.

1220 Matthew.

1250 Ferri II.

1303 Thibautus.

1312 Ferri, 16 y.

1328 Rodolphus,
18 y.

1346 John I.
45 y.

1391 Charles I.
39 y.

Of JERUSAL.

1099 Godfry of
Bouillon, 1 y.

1100 Baldwin.

1118 Baldwin.

1131 Foulques.

1141 Baldwin.

1163 Almeric.

1173 Baldwin.

1185 Baldwin.

1185 Guy, 10 y.

1194 Almeric II.

1210 John of Bri-
enna, 12 y.

K. of CYPRUS.

1191 Guy, 3 y.

1194 Almeric.

1205 Huguo.

1218 Henry.

1254 Huguo II.

1264 Huguo III.

1281 John, 2 y.

1283 Henry, 33.

1316 Huguo IV.

37 y.

1353 Peter, 18 y.

1371 Petrin, 12.

1383 James, 29.

1412 Janus, 28.

1103 Amedæus
III. 46 y.

1149 Humbert
III. 39 y.

1188 Thomas,
45 y.

1233 Amedæus
IV. 20 y.

1253 Boniface,
10 y.

1263 Peter, 5 y.

1268 Philip.

1285 Amedæus
V. 38 y.

1323 Edward.

1359 Aimon,
14 y.

1373 Amedæus
VI. 10 y.

1383 Amedæus
VII. 8 y.

D U K E S.

1391 Amedæus
VIII.

1440 Lewis,
25 y.

1101 Simon.

1101 Roger,

1154 William I.
12 y.

1166 William II.
20 y.

1186 Tancred.

1195 William
III.

1195 Constance
& Henry, 3 y.

1198 Frederick.

1250 Conrad.

1254 Mainfroy:

1265 Conrad.

1265 Charles of
Anjou, 20 y.

1284 Charles II.
25 y. 4 m.

1309 Robert,
34 y.

1343 Joan I.
39 y.

1382 Charles III.
4 y.

1386 Ladislas,
28 y.

1414 Joan II.
28 y.

DOGES of VENICE.

1083 Vital Falier.

1096 V. Michiele.

1101 Or. Falier.

1120 D. Michiole.

1131 P. Polani.

1148 D. Morosini.

1156 Michiele II.

1173 Seb. Ziani.

1178 Or. Malipier, or
Mastropietro.

1192 H. Dandolo.

1205 Pier. Ziani.

1228 Jacq. Tiepolo.

1248 M. Morosini.

1252 Regn. Zeno.

1268 Lau. Tiepolo.

1275 J. Contarini.

1280 J. Dandolo.

1290 P. Gradenigo.

1302 M. Georgio.

1313 J. Soranzo.

1329 F. Dandolo.

1339 B. Gradenigo.

1342 A. Dandolo.

1354 M. Farlier.

1355 J. Gardenigo.

1356 J. Delphin.

1361 Laur. Celfi.

1365 M. Cornaro.

1368 A. Contarini.

1383 M. Morosini.

1384 A. Venier.

1400 M. Steno.

1413 T. Mocenigo.

1423 F. Foscarin.

1457 P. Malipiero.

The remainder, page 435.
1095 Co.

430 HUNGARIA.	BOHEMIA.	POLAND.
	1095 Conrad. I. 7 m. 17 d.	Had the Title of Princes.
1395 Colomannus. 19 y.	1095 Brzetislas II. 5 y.	1082 Wladislas, 20 y.
1114 Stephen II. 17 y.	1100 Wladislas I. 3 m.	1103 Boleslas III. 36 y.
1131 Bela II. 10 y.	1100 Borzivorgius II. 1 y.	1140 Wladislas II. 6 y.
1141 Geiza II. 20 y.	1101 Ulric, 3 y.	1146 Boleslas IV. 27 y.
1161 Stephen III. 12 y.	1104 Suatopluc. 5 y.	1174 Mieciflas, 4 y.
1173 Bela III. 18 y.	1109 Borzivorg. again, 15 y.	1178 Casimir II. 16 y.
1191 Emeric, 9 y.	1124 Wladislas I. again, 1 y.	1195 Lescus V. 4 y.
1200 Ladislas II. 1 y.	1125 Sobiegas I. 15 y.	1203 Wladislas III. 3 y.
1201 Andrew II. 34 y.	1140 Wladislas II. 35 y.	1226 Boleslas V. 53 y.
1235 Bela IV. 40 y.	1175 Sobieflas II. 5 y.	1279 Lescus VI. 10 y.
1275 Stephen IV. 3 y.	1180 Frederick, 10 y.	1289 Boleslas, Henry, Wladislas, called go- vernors.
1278 Ladislas III. 13 y.	1190 Conrad. II. 1 y.	
1291 Andrew III. 10 y.	1191 Wenceslas II. 3 m.	K I N G S.
	1191 <i>Interregnum.</i>	1295 Premiflas, 8 m.
	1193 Brzetislas Henry, bifhop of Prague, 3 y.	1296 Wladislas, 4 y. drove out.
	1196 <i>Interregnum.</i>	1300 Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, 5 y.
	1199 Wladislas, 5 m.	1305 Wladislas, again, 28 y.
	K I N G S.	1333 Casimir III. 37 y.
1301 Wenceslas, 3 y.	1199 Przemiflas, or Ot- tocarus I. 32 y.	1370 Lewis, king of Hungaria, 12 y.
1304 Otho of Bavaria, 5 y.	1230 Wenceslas I. 24 y.	1383 <i>Interregnum</i> , 3 y.
1309 Charles Robert, 33 y.	1253 Przemiflas, or Ot- tocar II. 25 y.	1386 Wladislas, duke of Lithuania, 48 y. 3 m.
1342 Lewis I. 40 y.	1278 <i>Interregnum</i> , 6 y.	1434 Wladislas II. 10 y.
1382 Maria, alone, 40 y.	1284 Wenceslas II. 21	
1386 Maria & Sigif- mond, emp. 51 y.	1305 Wenceslas III. 1 y.	The remainder, page 436.
	1306 Rodolphus of Auf- tria, ufurper, 1 y.	
	1305 Henry, ufurper, 4.	
	1311 John of Luxem- bourg, 36 y.	
	1346 Charles IV. emp. 32 y.	
	1376 Wenceslas, 53 y.	
	1419 Sigifmond, 17 y.	

S W E D E N.

D E N M A R K.

N O R W A Y. 431

1110 Ingelde IV. 19 y.
 1129 Ragualde.
 1129 Magnus.
 Suercher.
 1150 S. Eric, 10 y.
 1160 Charles VII. 8 y.
 1168 Canute, 24 y.

 1192 Suercher II. 18 y.
 1210 Eric XI. 8 y.
 1218 John, 4 y.
 1222 Eric the stammerer,
 28 y.
 1250 Waldemar, 26 y.
 built Stockholm.

 1276 Magnus II. 6 y.
 1282 Birger II. 44 y.

 1326 Magnus III. 37 y.

 1363 Albert, 24 y.

 1388 Marguerita, queen
 of Denmark, 8 y.

 1396 Eric XIII. elected
 king of Sweden and
 Denmark, 42 y.

1102 Nicolas, 32 y.
 1134 Eric IV. 5 y.
 1139 Eric V. 10 y.
 1149 Suenon III. 11 y.
 1149 Canute V. 7 y.
 at the same time.
 1160 Waldemar I. 24 y.
 1184 Canute VI. 18 y.

 1202 Waldemar II.
 40 y.

 1242 Eric VI. 8 y.
 1250 Abel, 2 y.
 1252 Christophilus, 7 y.
 1259 Eric VII. 27 y.

 1286 Eric VIII. 35 y.

 1321 Christophilus II.
 12 y.
 1333 Waldemar III. or
 IV. 42 y.

 1375 Marguerita, queen
 of Denmark and Nor-
 way, 37 y.
 1381 Olaus, with his
 mother Marguerita,
 died 1387.

 1412 Eric IX. 36 y.

1110 Magnus III.
 28 y.

 1138 Harold II. 10 y.

 1148 Magnus III. again
 10 y.,
 1158 Ingo, 18 y.
 Interregnum, 4 y.
 1180 Magnus IV.
 52 y.

 1232 Aquinus, tyrant,
 31 y.

 1263 Olaus II. 17 y.
 1280 Eric, 20 y.

 1300 Aquinus II. 15 y.
 1315 Magnus V. 11 y.
 1326 Aquinus III. 2 y.
 1328 Magnus VI. 31 y.
 1359 Aquinus IV. 16 y.

 1375 Olaus III. 13 y.

 1389 Marguerita, queen
 of Sweden, 29 y.

 1417 Eric II. 21 y.
 Norway united with
 Denmark.

R U S S I A.

1116 Wsewolode. Under him and
 his descendants the Tartars were
 masters of Russia. His children
 formed several branches.

George,
 Dimitri,
 George,
 Andrew,
 Jerossaws,
 Andrew,
 Michael,
 Daniel,
 S. Alexander Nufski, }

At different
 times, with-
 out any
 date.

1300 Daniel, son of S. Alexander,
 took the title of great duke.

1327 George Danielowitz, drove
 from the throne.

1330 Dimitri Michaelowitz.

1330 Iwan Danielowitz, & Iwan &
 Iwanowitz.

1366 Dimitri Iwanowitz.

1381 Basilus Dimitriowitz, & Basilus
 Basilowitz.

1399 Gregory Dimitrowitz.

1406 Basilus Basilowitz.

The remainder, page 437.

1438	Albert II. of Austria,	21 m.
1440	Frederick III.	53 y. See <i>Æneas Sylvius</i> .
1493	Maximilian I.	26 y. See <i>Cuspinian. Naucler, Freber, Datt & le Tcurdank in German</i> .
1519	Charles V.	36 y. See <i>Sandoval; Sleidan; Paul Jove; de Tbou; Scharsius, Tom II. Dolce; Ulloa; d'Avila; Hortensius</i> .
1557	Ferdinand I.	7 y. See <i>Lundorpius; Ulloa</i> .
1564	Maximilian II.	13 y. <i>Lundorpius; de Tbou</i> .
1576	Rodolphus II.	36 y. <i>Lundorpius; de Tbou</i> .
1612	Matthias,	7 y. <i>Ludolphus; Lotichius</i> .
1619	Ferdinand II.	17 y. <i>Kevenbuler; Burgus; Lansbergius</i> .
1637	Ferdinand III.	20 y. <i>Bizaccioni; Gualdo; Chemnitz; Brachelius; Tulden; Lotich</i> .
1658	Leopold I.	47 y. <i>Gualdo; Comazzi; Menke; Reina; his hist. in Spanish</i> .
1705	Joseph I.	6 y. <i>his hist. in German</i> .
1711	Charles VI.	29 y. 8 d. End of the house of Austria.
1742	Charles Albert of Bavaria.	

	John Paleol. son of Andronicus.	
1421	John VI. Paleolog. son of Manuel,	24 y.
1445	Constantin. Paleologus,	8 y. 7 m.

O T T O M A N S.

1453	Mahomet took Constantinople.	
1481	Bajazet II.	31 y.
1512	Selim,	8 y. 6 m.
1520	Soliman,	46 y. 6 m.
1566	Selim II.	8 y.
1574	Amurath III.	21 y.
1595	Mahomet III.	9 y.
1604	Achmet I.	13 y.
1617	Mustapha.	
1617	Osman,	5 y.
1622	Mustapha restored,	1 y.
1623	Amurath IV.	17 y.
1640	Ibrahim,	15 y.
1655	Mahomet IV.	32 y.
1687	Soliman II.	3 y.
1691	Achmet II.	5 y.
1695	Mustapha II.	8 y.
1703	Achmet III.	27 y. deposed.
1730	Mahmut.	

P E R S I A.

Tamerlane, or Timurlenck, occupied Persia till the year

1396.

1469	Usum Cassan,	9 y.
1478	Jacup,	7 y.
1485	Julaver,	3 y.
1488	Bayasingir,	2 y.
1490	Rustan,	7 y.
1497	Aghmat, usurper,	6 m.
1497	Alvante,	1 y. 6 m.

S O P H I E S.

1499	Ismael,	26 y.
1525	Thomas,	50 y.

1575	Ismael II.	2 y.
1577	Mahomet Codabende,	8 y.
1585	Emir Hems.	
1585	Ismael III.	
1585	Abas the great,	44 y.
1629	Mirza,	12 y.
1642	Abas II.	24 y.
1666	Solyman,	28 y.
1694	Schah Hussein,	28 y.
1722	Myrr. Maghmud,	3 y.
1725	Afzraf, usurper.	
1728	Thomas, deposed in	1732.
1731	Mirza Abbas.	
1736	Thomas Kouli Kan.	

1461 Lewis

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1461 Lewis XI. 22 y. 1 m. 8 d. <i>Comines</i>. 8. 5 v.</p> <p>1483 Charles VIII. 14 y. 7 m. 8 d. See <i>Jaligny, la Vigne, and Godefroi</i>.</p> <p>1498 Lewis XII. or the Father of his People, 16 y. 8 m. 24 d. See <i>Lettres de Louis XII. Seiffel, d'Auton, S. Gelais</i>.</p> <p>1515 Francis I. 32 y. 3 m. See <i>le Feron, Delet, Paradin, du Bellay, Ribier</i>.</p> <p>1547 Henry II. 12 y. 3 m. 10 d. See <i>la Popeliniere, Rabutin, Villars, de Thou</i>.</p> <p>1559 Francis II. 1 y. 4 m. 26 d.</p> <p>1560 Charles IX. 13 y. 5 m. 25 d. See <i>de Thou, Castelnau</i>.</p> <p>1574 Henry III. King of Poland, 15 y. 9 m. 12 d. See <i>d'Avila, Memoires de la Ligue, de Thou, Lejeuillie, Villeroy</i>.</p> <p>1589 Henry IV. or the Great, 20 y. 9 m. 12 d. See <i>Perefixe, Mornay, Noyers, Sully, Jeannin, Cayet, Satyre Menippe, Journal de son Histoire, 4 vol.</i></p> <p>1610 Lewis XIII. 33 y. See <i>Bernard, all the French Mercuries, le Vittorio Siri, Memoires de Richelieu, de Mourgues, &c.</i></p> <p>1643 Lewis XIV. or the Great, 72 y. 3 m. 18 d. See <i>la Rochefoucault, la Barde, le Siri, le Gualdo, Regnier Desmarais, and Larrey</i>.</p> <p>1715 Lewis XV.</p> | <p>1461 Edward IV. 22 y.</p> <p>1483 Edward V. 5 m.</p> <p>1483 Richard III. 2 y.</p> <p>1485 Henry VII. 25 y. See <i>Chancellor Bacon, Marfolier</i>.</p> <p>1508 Henry VIII. 38 y. See <i>Godwin, Herbert, Sanderus, Heylin, Burnet</i>.</p> <p>1547 Edward VI. 6 y. of the three last kings, see <i>Wareus</i>.</p> <p>1553 Mary, 5 y.</p> <p>1558 Elizabeth, 44 y. See <i>Camden, Jonston, Walsingham, Melvil</i>.</p> <p>1602 James I, or VI. King of Scotland, 25 y.</p> <p>1625 Charles I. 24 y. See <i>Clarendon and Manlius, Ludlow, Salmonet. Of Cromwel, see Leti, Clarendon</i>.</p> <p><i>Cromwel, Usurper.</i></p> <p>1649 Charles II. See <i>Burnet</i>. 25 y.</p> <p>1684 James II. 4 y. his life in 12mo.</p> <p>1688 William III. and Mary Stuart. 14 y. his history by <i>Sanfen and Lambert</i>.</p> <p>1702 Anne, Queen. See <i>Rapin de Thoyras</i>. 12 y.</p> <p>1714 George I. 12 y. } See <i>Dr.</i></p> <p>1727 George II. 33 y. 4. 24. } <i>Smollet</i>.</p> <p>1760 George III. Oct. 25.</p> |
|---|--|

S C O T L A N D.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1437 James I. - - - - 23 y.</p> <p>1460 James III. - - - - 28 y.</p> <p>1483 James IV. - - - - 25 y.</p> | <p>1513 James V. - - - - 20 y.</p> <p>1542 Mary Stuart. - - - - 25 y.</p> <p>1567 James VI. - - - - 58 y.</p> |
|---|---|
- The Successors of James VI. becoming Kings of England till 1707, when the two Kingdoms were united. See England.

1467 Gaston de Foix.	1454 Henry IV. 20 y. 6 m.	1458 John II. 21 y.	1438 Alphonsus V. 43 y.
1480 Francis Phœbus de Foix. 1 y.	1474 Ferdinand V. the Catholic, in right of his wife Isabella.	1479 Ferdinand V. or the Catholic. See Anton. Nebriffensis, or Pulgar. Laur. Vallensis, Pet. Martyr. Died in 1506.	1481 John II. 14 y. 2 m. See Resende, Vasconcellos, and Ferraria.
1481 Interreg.	Isabella died in 1504.		
1486 John of Albret and Catherine his wife, deprived of the Upper Navarre in 1512.	<i>The two Kingdoms continued united.</i>		
	1504 Philip I. of Austria. 2 y.		1495 Emmanuel, 26 y. See Osorio and Gois.
	1506 Jane his Wife, alone. 10 y.		
1516 Henry 39 y.	1516 Charles I. or V. Emperor. 39 y. 9 m.		1521 John III. 36 y.
	See Sandoval, &c.		1557 Sebastian. 2 y. See Sebastian de Mesa.
1555 Jane of Albret and Antony of Bourbon her husband. 19 y.	1555 Philip II. 42 y. See Cabrera, Herrera, Campana, Gailmann.		1578 Henry, Cardinal. 2 y.
1572 Henry of Bourbon.	1580 Philip II. seized upon Portugal, possessed by the Kings of Spain till 1640. See Connestaggio, Michel of Aguirre, Herrera.		Portugal taken by Philip II.
<i>The Kings of France inherited Navarre, but possessed only that to the North; that to the South being usurped, at first, by the Spaniards, continued united to Spain.</i>	1598 Philip III. 22 y. 6 m. See Céspedes.		1640 John, Duke of Braganza.
	1621 Philip IV. 44 y. 6 m.		See le Biron, Fertot; Passerelli; Ménezies.
	1665 Charles II. 35 y.		
	1700 Philip V. his history by the marquis of St. Philip.		1656 Alphonsus VI. deposed 1668.
	1723 Lewis I.		1668 Peter.
	1724 Philip V. again.		1706 John V.

1430 Rene and Isabella, 22 y.	1432 John II. 28 y.	1565 Amedæus IX. 7 y.	1434 Alphonfus of Arragon. 35 y.
1452 John II. 18 y.	1460 Charlote.	1472 Philibert. 10 y.	1469 Ferdinand. 25 y.
1470 Nicolas. 3.	1463 James. 10 y.	1482 Charles I. 7 y.	1491 Alphonfus II. 1 y.
1473 Rene II. 35 y.	1473 James. 2 y.	1490 Charles II. 7 y.	1495 Ferdinand I.
1508 Antony. 36 y.	1475 Catherine Cornaro. 14 y.	1496 Philip. 18 m.	1496 Frederic.
1544 Francis I. 1 y.	1489 <i>She yielded it up to the Ve- netians.</i>	1497 Philibert II. 7 y.	1506 Ferdinand, king of Spain, 10 y. after him the other kings of Spain.
1545 Charles II. 63 y.		1504 Charles III. 49 y.	
1608 Henry. 16.		1553 Emmanuel Philibert. 27 y.	
1624 Charles III. and Nicolas. 51 y.	<i>But the Turks took the island of Cyprus in the year 1571.</i>	1580 Charles Emmanuel. 50 y.	1700 Philip V. king of Spain.
<i>Memoires de Beau- vau.</i>		1530 Victor A- medæus I. 7 y.	1707 Charles VI. Emperor.
1675 Charles IV. 15 y.		1637 Francis Hyacinthe. 1 y.	1735 Charles, infant of Spain.
1690 Leopold I. 39 y.		1638 Charles Emmanuel II. 37 y.	
1729 Francis II.		1675 Victor A- medæus II. 55 y.	
1738 Stanislas.		1730 Charles Emmanuel III.	

V E N I C E.		
1462 Ch. Moro.	1554 F. Venier.	1631 F. Friolo.
1471 N. Treno.	1556 L. Priuli.	1646 F. Molino.
1473 N. Marcel.	1559 J. Priuli.	1655 C. Contarini.
1474 P. Mocenigo.	1567 P. Loredano.	1656 B. Falier.
1475 A. Vendramino.	1570 L. Mocenigo.	1658 J. Pasari.
1477 J. Mocenigo.	1577 S. Venier.	1659 D. Contarini.
1485 M. Barbarigo.	1578 N. Da Ponte.	1675 N. Sagredo.
1486 L. Barbarigo.	1585 P. Cicogna.	1676 L. Contarini.
1501 L. Loredano.	1585 M. Grimani.	1684 M. A. Justiniani.
1521 A. Grimani.	1585 L. Donat.	1688 F. Mercini.
1523 A. Grimani.	1612 M. A. Memmo.	1694 S. Valer.
1557 P. Lando.	1615 J. Bembo.	1700 Al. Mocenigo.
1557 Donat.	1618 N. Donat.	1709 J. Cornaro.
1558 M. A. Trissan.	1618 A. Priuli.	1722 L. S. Mocenigo.
	1623 A. Contarini.	1732 C. Ruzzini.
	1625 J. Cornaro.	1735 L. Pisani.
	1630 N. Contarini.	1741 L. C. Grimani.
	E e 4	1437 Al

1437 Albert of Austria. 2 y.	1438 Albert of Austria. 1 y. 5 m.	1444 <i>Interregnum.</i> 3 y.
1440 Ladislas IV. 4 y.	1440 Ladislas. 9 y.	1447 Casimir IV. 45 y.
1441 <i>John Corvin Huniades Regent.</i>		1492 John Albert. 9 y.
1444 Ladislas V. king. 14 y.		1501 Alexander, 5 y.
1457 Matthias Corvin. 32 y.	1458 George Podebrac. 13 y.	1507 Sigismund I. 41 y.
1490 Wladislas, or Ladislas VI. 26 y.	1471 Wladislas. 45 y.	1548 Sigismund II. 25 y.
1516 Lewis II. 11 y.	1517 Lewis. 9 y.	1573 Henry of Anjou. 5 m.
1526 John of Zepus. 3 m.		1576 Stephen Batory, <i>prince of Transylvania.</i> 10 y.
1527 Ferdinand, <i>brother of Charles V.</i> 35 y.	1526 Ferdinand I. emperor. 38 y.	1587 Sigismund, <i>king of Sweden.</i> 45 y.
1562 Maximilian. 12 y.	1564 Maximilian II. emperor. 11 y.	1632 Wladislas. 17 y.
1574 Rodolphus. 35 y.	1575 Rodolphus II. emperor. 36 y.	1648 John Casimir. 21 y.
1609 Matthias. 9 y.	1611 Matthias, emperor. 6 y.	1669 Michael I. 4 y.
1618 Ferdinand II. 17 y.	1617 Ferdinand II. emperor, 10 y. <i>Frederic Palatine elected king, expelled in 1620.</i>	1674 John Sobiesky. 23 y.
1635 Ferdinand III. 11 y.	1637 Ferdinand III. emperor. 9 y.	1697 Frederic Augustus. 36 y.
1647 Ferdinand IV. 7 y.	1646 Ferdinand IV. 8 y. <i>died in</i> 1654.	1705 Stanislas <i>elected, but did not possess.</i>
1656 Leopold. 31 y.	1656 Leopold, emp.	1733 Stanislas, <i>elected again, and abdicated of the crown.</i>
1687 Joseph. 24 y.	1687 Joseph.	1733 Frederic Augustus II.
1711 Charles VI. emperor. 29 y.	1711 Charles VI. 1741 Charles Albert of Bavaria.	

1438 Christophlus, <i>king of Sweden and Denmark.</i> 10 y.	1438 Christophlus III.	10 y.
1448 Charles VIII. <i>elect-ed king of Swed.</i> 22 y.	1448 Christian I.	32 y.
<i>Interregnum.</i> 13 y.		
1483 John, <i>king of Denmark.</i> 30 y.	1481 John.	32 y.
1513 Christian II. 8 y.	1513 Christian II.	9 y.
1521 Gustavus Ericson. 29 y.	1522 Frederic I.	11 y.
<i>Sweden withdrew from Denmark.</i>	1533 Christian III.	26 y.
1560 Eric XV. 7 y.	1559 Frederic II.	29 y.
1568 John III. 24 y.		
1592 Sigismund, <i>king of Poland.</i> 7 y.	1588 Christian IV.	60 y.
1599 Charles IX. 12 y.		
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, <i>or the great.</i> 21 y.		
1632 Christina. 22 y.	1648 Frederic III.	22 y.
1654 Christina <i>abdicat-ed.</i> See <i>Puffendorf.</i>		
1654 Charles Gustavus 6 y. <i>Puffendorf and Oliequist.</i>		
1660 Charles XI. 37 y.		
1697 Charles XII. 22 y. <i>His history by Voltaire.</i>	1670 Christian V.	29 y.
	1699 Frederic IV.	31 y.
1718 Frederic and Ul- rique Eleonora.	1710 Christian VI.	

MUSCOVY, or RUSSIA.

1450 Iwan Bafilowitz <i>took the title of Czar, that is, emperor.</i> 55 y.	1610 Dimitri 3. <i>impator.</i>
1505 Basilus Iwanowicz. <i>Maximi- lian I. had given him the title of em- peror.</i> 28 y.	1610 Wladislas, <i>prince of Poland.</i>
1533 Iwan Bafilowitz. 51 y.	1611 Dimitri 4. <i>impator.</i>
1584 Fædor Iwanowicz. 13 y.	1613 Michael Fedorowicz. 32 y.
1597 Boris Gadenow, <i>usurper.</i>	1645 Alexis Michaelowicz. 31 y.
1605 Fædor Borisowicz.	1676 Fædor Alexiowicz. 6 y.
1605 Dimitri, <i>impator.</i>	1682 Iwan and Peter I. Alexiowicz, <i>together.</i> 6 y.
1606 Basilus Haska, <i>usurper.</i>	1688 Peter I. <i>or the great</i> 47 y.
1606 Dimitri 2. <i>impator.</i>	1725 Catherine, <i>reigns at Pet.</i>
	1727 Peter II. Alexiowicz.
	1730 Anne Iwanowna
	1740 Iwan or John.
	1741 Elizabeth Petrowna.

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I N D E X VII.

Of Emperors, Kings, Dukes, &c.

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* * Their kingdoms, principalities and titles are distinguished by the initial letters, or syllables.

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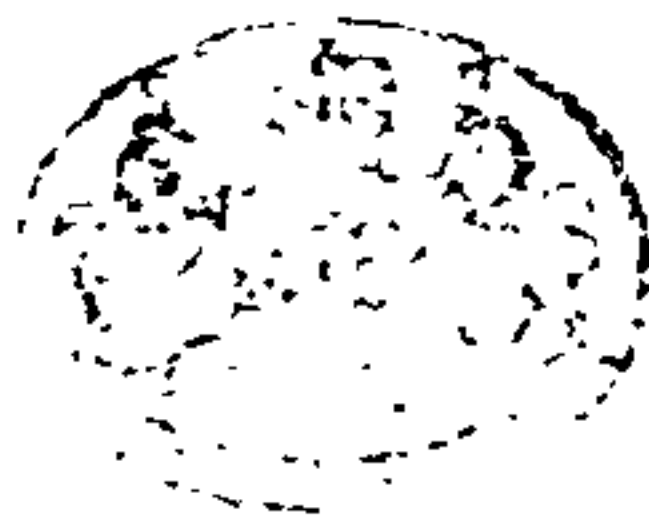
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